2

# THE ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM

#### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

- 1. The conceptual framework of accounting is the collection of general concepts that logically flow from the objective of financial reporting—to provide information that is useful in making business and economic decisions. The conceptual framework supports the development of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and provides a consistent body of thought for financial reporting. An understanding of the conceptual framework will provide a logical structure to financial accounting that will help in understanding complex accounting standards.
- 2. The conceptual framework identified two fundamental qualitative characteristics—relevance and faithful representation. Relevant information is capable of making a difference in a decision by helping users predict future events or providing feedback about prior expectations. Relevant information is also material. Faithfully represented information portrays the economic event it intends to portray. Faithfully represented information should be complete (includes all necessary information for the user to understand the economic event), neutral (unbiased), and free from error (as accurate as possible).
  - In addition to the fundamental qualitative characteristics, the FASB has identified four enhancing characteristics—comparability, verifiability, timeliness, and understandability. Comparable information allows external users to identify similarities and differences between two or more items. Verifiable information describes a situation in which independent parties can reach a consensus on the measurement of the activity. Information is timely if it is available to users before it loses its ability to influence decisions. Finally, if users who have a reasonable knowledge of accounting and business can, with reasonable study effort, comprehend the meaning of the information, it is considered understandable.
- 3. Tradeoffs are often necessary between the qualitative characteristics. For example, the most relevant information may not be able to be faithfully represented. Similarly, a change in accounting principle may temporarily reduce comparability but improve the relevance of the information. The goal should be to provide the most relevant information that can be faithfully represented.
- **4.** Comparability refers to the ability to compare information across different companies or with similar information about the same company for another time period. Consistency refers to the use of the same accounting principles for the same items, either from one time period to another time period within a company or in a single period across companies.
- 5. The cost constraint limits the ability of a company to provide useful information. The cost constraint refers to the idea that some information that is useful would be too expensive for the company to provide based on the benefit that is achieved from providing it.
- 6. The four underlying accounting assumptions are the economic entity assumption, the continuity (going-concern) assumption, the time-period assumption, and the monetary unit assumption. The economic entity assumption requires that a company be accounted for separately from its owners. The continuity assumption assumes that a company will continue to operate long enough to carry out its existing commitments. The time-period assumption allows the life of a company to be divided into artificial time periods so net income can be measured for a specific period of time. The monetary unit assumption requires that a company account for and report its financial results in monetary terms.

- 7. There are four principles used to measure and record business transactions. First, the historical cost principle requires transactions to be recorded at their cost—the exchange price at the time the activity occurs. Second, the revenue recognition principle determines when revenue is recorded and reported by a company. Under this principle, revenue must be earned and the collection of cash must be reasonably assured in order to record and report revenue. Third, the matching principle requires that an expense be recorded and reported in the same period as the revenue it helped generate. Finally, the conservatism principle states that accountants should take care to avoid overstating assets or income.
- **8.** The financial statements summarize the economic performance and status of a business and are issued at least annually. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) are the rules and conventions that guide the preparation of financial statements. GAAP provides a "common ground" that makes it easier to use financial statements over time and across companies.
- 9. Many events occur that affect the financial position and the operations of a business, but only those that qualify for recognition as transactions are recorded in the accounting records. To qualify as a transaction, the effect of the underlying events must impact a financial statement element (asset, liability, stockholders' equity, revenue, or expense) and, thus, the company's financial statements. In addition, the event must be able to be faithfully represented.
- 10. Faithful representation refers to information faithfully representing the economic event that it is intending to portray. Faithfully presented information should be complete, neutral, and free from error. If information is not faithfully represented, it may mislead decision makers. These decision makers would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to use information that is incomplete or subject to significant error and/or bias.
- 11. Transaction analysis usually begins with gathering the source documents that describe business activities. Accountants must then analyze these documents to determine which transactions should be recognized in the accounting system. If the transaction is to be recorded in the accounting system, the transaction must then be analyzed to determine the effects it will have on the fundamental accounting equation. This analysis involves three steps: (1) write down the accounting equation; (2) identify the financial statement elements that are affected by the transaction; and (3) determine whether the element increased or decreased.
- 12. Yes, it is possible for a transaction to affect only one side of the accounting equation. While the accounting equation must always remain in balance (meaning there must always be a dual effect on the accounting equation), these effects can be on the same side of the accounting equation. An example of this is when a customer pays cash for an accounts receivable. Both cash and accounts receivable are asset accounts (on the left side of the equation). One asset, accounts receivable, is decreasing, while another asset, cash, is increasing by the same amount. This results in the accounting equation remaining in balance, even though only one side of the equation was affected.
- 13. When a firm earns revenue, its net income is increased. When a firm incurs an expense its net income is decreased. At the end of the accounting period, net income is added to retained earnings, a stockholders' equity account. Therefore, an increase in revenue increases stockholders' equity and a decrease in revenue decreases stockholders' equity; an increase in expense or dividends decreases stockholders' equity and a decrease in expense or dividends increases stockholders' equity.

- **14.** A T-account is a two-column record that consists of a title and two sides divided by a vertical line. A T-account gets its name because it resembles the capital letter "T." The left side is referred to as the debit side, and the right side is referred to as the credit side.
- 15. No, debit does not mean increase and credit does not mean decrease. The words *debit* and *credit* simply refer to the left and right side of an account. Neither debit nor credit has direct positive or negative connotations. Only when the terms debit and credit are associated with a particular account can a *debit* or a *credit* be identified as an increase or a decrease. For example, a debit increases an asset account but decreases a liability account.
- 16. To debit an account means to add an amount to the left side of that account. A debit balance is a balance on the left side of an account. To credit an account means to add an amount to the right side of that account. A credit balance is a balance on the right side of an account. Debits and credits do not represent increases or decreases.
- 17. The normal balance of each of the accounts is:
  - (a) cash—debit
  - (b) sales—credit
  - (c) notes payable—credit
  - (d) inventory—debit
  - (e) retained earnings—credit
  - (f) salary expense—debit
  - (g) equipment—debit
  - (h) unearned revenue—credit
- **18.** In each journal entry, the sum of the debits must equal the sum of the credits. If transactions are recorded with debits equal to credits, then the equality of assets with liabilities plus stockholders' equity will be maintained.
- 19. Accounting transactions are typically recorded initially in a journal on an event-by-event basis. The recording of events in a journal allows the entire effect of a transaction to be contained in one place. The individual effects of a transaction are then posted to the general ledger. Potentially, Potentially, a firm could put these transactions directly into the general ledger. However, if the transaction were recorded directly into the general ledger, there would be no evidence of the complete transaction in one place, which would make the use of the information very cumbersome.
- **20.** "Double-entry" is an appropriate description of an accounting system because each transaction will affect at least two accounts and each transaction must have debit and credit entries that must be equal.
- 21. The initial steps of the accounting cycle involve (1) analyzing transactions; (2) journalizing transactions; (3) posting to the general ledger; and (4) preparing a trial balance. In the first step, data is collected about business activities and analyzed to determine which activities meet the criteria for recognition in the accounting records. If the data meet the recognition criteria, the effect on the fundamental accounting equation is determined. In the second step, the effects of the transaction on the fundamental accounting equation are recorded in the accounting system using debits and credits. In the third step, journal entries are posted to the general ledger, which is organized on an account-by-account basis. Finally, a trial balance is prepared from account balances in the ledger.
- **22.** Trial balances help detect errors resulting from inequality of debits and credits. A trial balance usually will not help in the detection of omitted entries or errors of analysis, journalizing, or posting when those errors cause incorrect account balances with equal debits and credits.

## **MULTIPLE-CHOICE EXERCISES**

- 2-1. c
- 2-2. a
- 2-3. c
- 2-4. b
- 2-5. b
- 2-6. d
- 2-7. c
- 2-8. a
- 2-9. d
- 2-10. c
- 2-11. c
- 2-12. b
- 2-13. d
- 2-14. a
- 2-15. b

#### **CORNERSTONE EXERCISES**

#### **CE 2-16**

- a. Faithful Representation
- b. Consistency
- c. Materiality

#### **CE 2-17**

- a. Cost vs. benefit
- b. Relevance
- c. Comparability

#### **CE 2-18**

- a. Monetary unit
- b. Continuity (going-concern)
- c. Economic entity
- d. Time period

#### **CE 2-19**

- a. Revenue recognition
- b. Conservatism
- c. Historical cost
- d. Matching

#### **CE 2-20**

	Assets	Liabilities	Stockholders' Equity
a.	+	NE	+
b.	+/-	NE	NE
C.	+	+	NE
d.	_	NE	_

# **CE 2-21**

					Stockholder	s' Equity
			1.1.1.11141	•	Contributed	Retained
-	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Capital	Earnings
a.	50,000				50,000	
b.	15,000		15,000			
C.	8,000		8,000			
d.	(8,000)		(8,000)			

# **CE 2-22**

					Stockholder	s' Equity
					Contributed	Retained
	<b>Assets</b>	=	Liabilities	+	Capital	<b>Earnings</b>
a.	18,500					18,500
b.	7,200					
	(7,200)					
C.	(1,500)					(1,500)
d.	(3,500)					(3,500)

## **CE 2-23**

		Normal		
	Account	Balance	Debit	Credit
a.	Accounts Payable	Credit	Decrease	Increase
b.	Accounts Receivable	Debit	Increase	Decrease
c.	Retained Earnings	Credit	Decrease	Increase
d.	Sales	Credit	Decrease	Increase
e.	Equipment	Debit	Increase	Decrease
f.	Common Stock	Credit	Decrease	Increase
g.	Salary Expense	Debit	Increase	Decrease
h.	Repair Expense	Debit	Increase	Decrease

# **CE 2-24**

#### **Journal**

Dat	е	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
June	1	Cash	83,000	
		Common Stock		83,000
		(Record issuance of common stock)		
	8	Equipment	12,800	
		Cash		12,800
		(Record purchase of equipment)		
	15	Cash	21,400	
		Sales Revenue		21,400
		(Record cash sale)		
	29	Dividends	6,500	
		Cash		6,500
		(Declared and paid cash dividends)		

#### **CE 2-25**

#### **Journal**

Da	ite	Description	Debit	Credit
May	5	Cash	20,000	
		Notes Payable		20,000
		(Record borrowing of cash from bank)		
	10	Cash	14,500	
		Sales Revenues		14,500
		(Record cash sale)		
	19	Salaries Expense	8,600	
		Cash		8,600
		(Record payment of salaries)		
	22	Supplies	4,100	
		Cash		4,100
		(Record purchase of supplies)		
	22	Supplies Expense	4,100	
		Supplies		4,100
		(Record use of supplies)		

# **CE 2-26**

Borges, Inc.		
Trial Balance		
December 31, 2011		
Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$12,850	
Accounts Receivable	5,700	
Equipment	12,725	
Accounts Payable		\$ 2,825
Common Stock		15,000
Dividends	1,500	
Service Revenue		23,150
Rent Expense	2,400	
Salaries Expense	4,300	
Advertising Expense	1,500	
	\$40,975	\$40,975

#### **EXERCISES**

#### E 2-27

**Timeliness** 1. e. 5. a. Relevance 2. d. Verifiability 6. b. Faithful representation 7. c. 3. f. **Understandability** Comparability Relevance Faithful representation 4. a. 8. b.

#### E 2-28

1.	e.	Historical cost	5.	b.	Continuity (going-concern)
2.	a.	Economic entity	6.	C.	Time-period
3.	d.	Monetary unit	7.	h.	Conservatism
4.	f.	Revenue recognition	8.	g.	Matching

#### E 2-29

#### 1. and 2.

- a. Yes, the event qualifies for recognition.
- b. No, the agreement does not qualify for recognition because no financial statement element will be affected until at least one party to the contract performs its responsibility (the service is performed or money is actually exchanged).
- c. Yes, the event qualifies for recognition.
- d. Yes, the event qualifies for recognition.
- e. No, this transaction does not qualify for recognition in the financial statements of the company because it does not affect the overall common stock of the company. This transaction is between two entities (the individual investors) that are separate from the company.
- f. Yes, the event qualifies for recognition.

#### 1. and 2.

- a. Qualify.
- b. Does not qualify. The accounting equation has not been affected by ordering the product. When the cash register is delivered or paid for, one of the parties to the contract will have performed and the transaction will qualify for recording.
- c. Qualify.
- d. Does not qualify. It has to do with the owner's personal transactions, not the company's transactions.
- e. Does not qualify. The extension does not affect the accounting equation. Once one of the parties performs according to the contract (the store is occupied in April 2011 or rent is paid), the transaction will be recorded.
- f. Qualify.
- g. Qualify.

- 1. a. Increase assets (cash) \$1,200 and increase stockholders' equity revenue \$1,200.
  - b. Increase assets (accounts receivable) \$700 and increase stockholders' equity (revenue) \$700.
  - c. Increase assets (land) \$5,000 and decrease assets (cash) \$5,000.
  - d. Increase assets (supplies) \$300 and increase liabilities (accounts payable) \$300.
  - e. Decrease assets (cash) \$1,000 and decrease stockholders' equity (dividend) \$1,000.
  - f. Decrease assets (cash) \$250 and decrease liabilities (accounts payable) \$250.
  - g. Decrease assets (cash) \$200 and decrease stockholders' equity (expense) \$200.
  - h. Increase assets (cash) \$500 and decrease assets (accounts receivable) \$500.
  - i. Increase assets (cash) \$12,000 and increase stockholders' equity (common stock) \$12,000.
- 2. For transaction d, supplies were recorded as an asset at their historical cost—the exchange price of the transaction. Later, as the supplies are used, the matching principle will guide the amount of supplies that will be expensed. This application of the matching concept will be discussed more fully in Chapter 3.

				_	Stockholders' Equity		
	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings	
a.	30,000				30,000		
b.	(18,500)						
	18,500						
C.	2,750		2,750				
d.	(2,750)					(2,750)	
e.	(800)					(800)	
f.	3,910					3,910	
g.	(1,100)					(1,100)	
h.	(650)						
	650						
	(650)					(650)	
i.	(1,900)		(1,900)				
j.	1,050					1,050	
k.	(600)					(600)	

1		
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				_	Stockholder	s' Equity
					Contributed	Retained
	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Capital	<b>Earnings</b>
a.	925,000					
	(925,000)					
b.	110,000				110,000	
C.	62,000		62,000			
d.	8,400					
	(8,400)					
e.	(34,750)					(34,750)
f.	(10,000)					(10,000)
a.	Investing					
b.	<b>Financing</b>					
C.	Investing					
d.	Operating					
e.	Operating					
f.	Financing					

#### E 2-34

2.

- a. This transaction is a result of purchasing land for cash.
- b. This transaction is a result of paying cash for an expense (e.g., rent expense) or a result of paying cash for dividends.
- c. This transaction is a result of issuing common stock in exchange for cash.
- d. This transaction is a result of borrowing cash.

					Stockholders' Equity	
	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings
<u>а.</u>	50,000		Liabilities		50,000	Larmings
b.	20,000		20,000		30,000	
C.	(7,000)		•			
	7,000					
d.	(6,600)					
	6,600					
e.	4,300					4,300
f.	16,000					16,000
g.	(7,500)					(7,500)
h.	(7,200)					
	7,200					
i	1,100		1,100			
j.	(800)					(800)
k.	(1,100)		(1,100)			

				_	Stockholder	s' Equity
	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings
a.	12,000		12,000			
b.	1,100					1,100
C.	36,500					
	(5,500)		31,000			
d.	3,200		3,200			
e.	(300)					(300)

- a. This transaction is the result of purchasing equipment for cash.
- b. This transaction is the result of performing services (generating revenue) in exchange for cash.
- c. This transaction is the result of purchasing supplies on account (on credit).
- d. This transaction is the result of the use of supplies.

E 2-38

			Financial
Account	Debit	Credit	Statement
Accounts Payable		Х	Balance sheet
Accounts Receivable	X		Balance sheet
Accumulated Depreciation, Equipment		X	Balance sheet
Cash	X		Balance sheet
Common Stock		X	Balance sheet
Cost of Goods Sold	X		Income statement
Depreciation Expense, Equipment	X		Income statement
Equipment	X		Balance sheet
Utilities Expense	X		Income statement
Interest Expense	X		Income statement
Inventory	X		Balance sheet
Notes Payable		X	Balance sheet
Retained Earnings		X	Balance sheet, retained earnings statement
Sales Revenue		X	Income statement
Advertising Expense	X		Income statement

					Stockholde	ers' Equity
				_	Contributed	Retained
	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Capital	<b>Earnings</b>
a.	Increase (Debit)		Increase (Credit)			
b.	Increase (Debit)		Increase (Credit)			
C.	Decrease (Credit)					Decrease (Debit)
d.	Increase (Debit)		Increase (Credit)			
e.	Decrease (Credit)					Decrease (Debit)
f.	Increase (Debit)					Increase (Credit)
g.	Increase (Debit)					Increase (Credit)
h.	Increase (Debit)				Increase (Credit)	
i.	Decrease (Credit)		Decrease (Debit)			
j.	Increase/Decrease (Debit)/(Credit)					
k.	Decrease (Credit)					Decrease (Debit)

E 2-40

L 2-40			<b>-</b>	
		Increase/	Debit/	
<b>Transaction</b>	Account	Decrease	Credit	Amount
<u>а.</u>	Land	Increase	Debit	\$15,200
	Cash	Decrease	Credit	\$15,200
b.	Equipment	Increase	Debit	\$23,600
	Notes Payable	Increase	Credit	\$23,600
C.	Supplies	Increase	Debit	\$1,200
	Accounts Payable	Increase	Credit	\$1,200
d.	Notes Payable	Decrease	Debit	\$10,000
	Interest Expense	Increase	Debit	\$700
	Cash	Decrease	Credit	\$10,700
e.	Accounts Payable	Decrease	Debit	\$2,600
	Cash	Decrease	Credit	\$2,600
f.	Accounts Receivable	Increase	Debit	\$62,100
	Service Revenue	Increase	Credit	\$62,100
g.	Cash	Increase	Debit	\$11,400
	Service Revenue	Increase	Credit	\$11,400
h.	Cash	Increase	Debit	\$29,800
	Accounts Receivable	Decrease	Credit	\$29,800
i.	Wages Expense	Increase	Debit	\$13,300
	Cash	Decrease	Credit	\$13,300
j.	Cash	Increase	Debit	\$21,000
	Common Stock	Increase	Credit	\$21,000

#### **Journal**

Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Mar. 2	Cash	41,200	
	Service Revenue		41,200
	(Record revenue)		
3	Inventory	700	
	Accounts Payable		700
	(Record purchase of surfboards)		
6	Wages Expense	8,500	
	Cash		8,500
	(Record wages)		
9	Rent Expense	1,300	
	Cash	1,000	1,300
	(Record rent)		1,000
12	Trucks	37,800	
12	Cash	37,000	1,000
	Notes Payable		36,800
	(Record purchase of truck)		30,000
13	Cash	950	
	Accounts Receivable		950
	(Record collection of customer account)	-	
16	Accounts Payable	870	
	Cash		870
	(Record payment of account owed)		
23	Cash	15,000	
	Notes Payable		15,000
	(Record borrowing of cash)		·
27	Utilities Expense	145	
	Cash	173	145
	(Record payment of telephone bill)		170
20	Advertising Expense	1,260	
30	Cash	1,200	1,260
	(Record payment for advertising)		1,200

1. Journal

Dat	е	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Nov.	2	Cash	2,400	
		Service Revenue		2,400
		(Record revenue earned)		
	6	Supplies	4,750	
		Accounts Payable	1,7.55	4,750
		(Record purchase of supplies on account)		.,
	10	Wages Expense	5,250	
		Cash		5,250
		(Record payment of wages)		
	15	Accounts Payable	4,750	
		Cash		4,750
		(Record payment on account)		
	28	Utilties Expense	2,150	
		Cash		2,150
		(Record use of utilities)		
	30	Repairs & Maintenance Expense	1,230	
		Accounts Payable		1,230
		(Record repairs performed on account)		
Dec.	10	Accounts Payable	1,230	
		Cash		1,230
		(To record payment of account)		

2. The recording of the November 10 transaction was based on the matching principle. Remington's workers helped to produce revenue in November. Therefore, the wages expense that was part of Remington's normal operations needs to be recorded in the same period as the revenue.

# Journal

Dat	e	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Jan.	14	Cash	80,000	
		Common Stock		80,000
		(Record issuance of common stock)		
	1.1	Cash	45,000	
	14	Notes Payable	45,000	45,000
		(Record borrowing of cash)	+	45,000
		(Record borrowing or dustry	1	
Feb.	22	Land	30,000	
		Buildings	60,000	
		Cash		34,000
		Notes Payable		56,000
		(Record purchase of land and building)	-	
Mar.	1	 Buildings	4,000	
		Cash		4,000
		(Record payment for remodeling)		
May	3	Buildings	11,000	
		Accounts Payable		11,000
		(Record amount due for remodeling)		
	20	Accounts Payable	11,000	
		Cash	11,555	11,000
		(Record payment on account)		,,,,,
lunc	A	Supplies	650	
June	4	Supplies Cash	030	650
		(Record purchase of supplies)	╂	030
May June		Microra barchase of supplies)		

1. Journal

Dat	e	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Jan.		Cash	10,000	
		Common Stock	1,111	10,000
		(Record issuance of stock)		•
	24	Supplies	720	
		Accounts Payable		720
		(Record purchase of supplies on account)		
Feb.	20	Accounts Payable	720	
		Cash		720
		(Record payment of account)		
April	25	Accounts Receivable	12,500	
		Service Revenue		12,500
		(Record services performed on account)		
May	12	Cash	12,500	
		Accounts Receivable		12,500
		(Record receipt of payment)		
June	5	Accounts Receivable	9,500	
		Service Revenue		9,500
		(Record services performed on account)		
	24	Wages Expense	6,700	
		Cash		6,700
		(Record payment of wages)		

# E 2-44 (Contd)

2.

		Ca	ısh				Α	ccounts	Receiv	able	
Jan.	15	10,000	Feb.	20	720	Apr.	25	12,500	May	12	12,500
May	12	12,500	Jun.	24	6,700	Jun.	5	9,500			
		15,080						9,500			
		Sup	plies					Accounts	s Paya	ble	
Jan.	24	720				Feb.	20	720	Jan.	24	720
		720									0
		Commo	n Stoc	k				Wages I	Expens	se	
			Jan.	15	10,000	Jun.	24	6,700			
					10,000			6,700			
		Service	Reven	ue	10,000			6,700			
		Service	Reven	ue 25	10,000			6,700			
		Service						6,700			

3.	Rosenthal Decorating, Inc. Trial Balance		
	June 30, 2011		
	Account	Debit	Credit
	Cash	\$15,080	
	Accounts Receivable	9,500	
	Supplies	720	
	Accounts Payable		\$ 0
	Common Stock		10,000
	Service Revenue		22,000
	Wages Expense	6,700	
		\$32,000	\$32,000

Badger Auto Parts Trial Balance		
December 31, 2011		
Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 3,200	
Accounts Receivable	40,800	
Prepaid Rent	15,250	
Inventory	60,500	
Furniture	128,000	
Accumulated Depreciation (Furniture)		\$ 47,300
Accounts Payable		8,500
Interest Payable		1,800
Income Taxes Payable		3,600
Notes Payable (Long-term)		50,000
Common Stock		100,000
Retained Earnings, 12/31/10		15,900
Sales Revenue		264,700
Cost of Goods Sold	184,300	
Advertising Expense	29,200	
Utilities Expense	9,700	
Depreciation Expense (furniture)	10,400	
Interest Expense	6,650	
Income Taxes Expense	3,800	
<u> </u>	\$491,800	\$491,800

- a. The trial balance WILL balance but there is still an error. The transaction was recorded at an incorrect dollar amount.
- b. The trial balance WILL NOT balance; sales will be overstated by \$54.
- c. The trial balance WILL balance; both accounts will be overstated.
- d. The trial balance WILL balance; accounts payable will be overstated by \$5,270 and cash will be overstated by \$5,270.
- e. The trial balance WILL NOT balance; accounts receivable will be understated \$7,600.

#### PROBLEM SET A

#### P 2-47A

- a. This transaction does not qualify for recognition because receiving a new price list does not affect the accounting equation. Boatsman must enter into a sales contract with one if its customers and there must be performance under the contract (e.g., merchandise is delivered or a service is performed by Boatsman or the customer makes a cash payment) before the transaction is recorded.
  - b. This transaction does not qualify for recognition because the offer does not affect the accounting equation. When there is performance under the contract (property or money is exchanged), the transaction will be recorded.
  - c. This transaction does qualify for recognition because the receipt of cash by Boatsman and the delivery of the deed constitute performance. Assets (cash and land) have been affected by this transaction.
  - d. This transaction does not qualify for recognition because the total of common stock of Boatsman has not changed as a result of this transaction. This transaction does not involve Boatsman but two other entities—two stockholders.
  - e. This transaction does qualify for recognition, because Boatsman has incurred an expense (maintenance) that will lower stockholders' equity. The actual performance of the service by the dealer leads to recognition by Boatsman, regardless of whether Boatsman has paid the dealer for the maintenance.
- 2. Item *d* illustrates the economic entity assumption—the transactions of a company are accounted for separately from its owners.

P 2-48A

			Assets			=	Lia	abilitie	es	+	Ed	quity		
			Accounts				Accounts		Notes		Common		Retained	
	Cash	+	Receivable	+	Supplies	=	Payable	+	<b>Payable</b>	+	Stock	+	<b>Earnings</b>	;
	8,000		15,900		4,100		2,500		4,000		12,000		9,500	
a.	15,000										15,000			
b.	(850)												(850)	**
C.					2,250		2,250							
d.	8,000								8,000					
e.	(1,080)						(1,080)							
f.	(2,150)												(2,150)	**
g.	4,700												4,700	*
h.					(3,180)								(3,180)	**
i.			1,920										1,920	*
j.	(500)				500									
k.	1,290		(1,290)											
I.	(1,000)		- ,										(1,000)	
	31,410	+	16,530	+	3,670	=	3,670	+	12,000	+	27,000	+	8,940	

<sup>\*</sup> Revenues = \$4,700 + \$1,920 = \$6,620

<sup>\*\*</sup> Expenses = \$850 + \$2,150 + \$3,180 = \$6,180

#### P 2-48A (Contd)

Madero Accounting Services	3	
Trial Balance		
August 31, 2011		
Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$31,410	
Accounts Receivable	16,530	
Supplies	3,670	
Accounts Payable		\$ 3,670
Notes payable		12,000
Common Stock		27,000
Retained earnings		9,500
Dividends	1,000	
Revenue		6,620
Expenses	6,180	
-	\$58,790	\$58,790

#### P 2-49A

1.	July 2:	Common stock was issued for \$1,000 cash.	
----	---------	---	--

July 4: Bought \$250 of supplies on account.

July 5: Paid \$150 on a previous account payable.

July 7: Performed services for cash of \$2,500.

July 9: Bought land for \$700 cash.

July 11: Received cash of \$150 for payment of an account receivable.

July 14: Paid a \$750 expense with cash.

2.	Chen Construction Company								
	Trial Balance								
	July 31, 2011								
	Account	Debit	Credit						
	Cash	\$2,250							
	Accounts Receivable	1,250							
	Supplies	1,000							
	Land	3,700							
	Accounts Payable		\$1,200						
	Common Stock		5,000						
	Retained Earnings		2,000						
		\$8,200	\$8,200						

## P 2-50A

	Type of	Normal		
Account	Account	Balance	Increase	Decrease
Accounts Payable	Liability	Credit	Credit	Debit
Accounts Receivable	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<b>Contra Asset</b>	Credit	Credit	Debit
Cash	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Common Stock	Equity	Credit	Credit	Debit
Depreciation Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Equipment	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Income Taxes Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Interest Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Land	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Notes Payable	Liability	Credit	Credit	Debit
Prepaid Rent	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Retained Earnings	Equity	Credit	Credit	Debit
Salaries Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Service Revenue	Revenue	Credit	Credit	Debit
Supplies	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit

# P 2-51A

# Journal

Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Sept. 5	Trucks	34,900	
	Cash		34,900
	(Record purchase of truck)		
8	Inventory	3,400	
	Accounts Payable		3,400
	(Record purchase of inventory on account)		
10	Supplies	1,450	
	Accounts Payable	,	1,450
	(Record purchase of supplies on account)		
11	Cash	12,800	
	Service Revenue		12,800
	(Record performance of services)		•
12	Accounts Receivable	3,600	
	Service Revenue	3,333	3,600
	(Record performance of services on account)		
18	Wages Expense	4,170	
	Cash	, -	4,170
	(Record payment of wages)		
22	P Cash	3,600	
	Accounts Receivable		3,600
	(Record collection of cash on account)		, 
23	B Cash	14,100	
	Notes Payable	,	14,100
	(Record borrowing of cash)		,
28	B Cash	40,000	
	Common Stock	70,000	40,000
	(Record issuance of common stock)		.0,000
30	Dividends	4,350	
	Cash	.,	4,350
	(Declared and paid cash dividend)	-	.,

#### P 2-52A

1. Journal

Data	A	D.1.11	0 - 14
Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
June 1	Cash	10,000	
	Common Stock		10,000
	(Issued common stock)		
3	Supplies	1,125	
	Accounts Payable	1,120	1,125
	(Record purchase of supplies on account)		1,120
8	Trucks	8,700	
	Cash	,	2,000
	Notes Payable		6,700
	(Record purchase of truck on account)		
14	Wages Expense	3,960	
	Cash		3,960
	(Record payment of wages)		
22	Accounts Receivable	9,430	
	Service Revenue		9,430
	(Record performance of services on account)		
26	Cash	5,800	
	Accounts Receivable		5,800
	(Record collection of cash on account)		
29	Cash	450	
	Service Revenue		450
	(Record performance of services for cash)		

#### P 2-52A

		Cas	sh			Accounts Receivable					
Jun.	1	10,000	Jun.	8	2,000	Jun.	22	9,430	Jun.	26	5,800
Jun.	26	5,800	Jun.	14	3,960						
Jun.	29	450									
		10,290						3,630			
		Supp	lies					Tru	icks		
Jun.	3	1,125				Jun.	8	8,700			
		1,125						8,700			
	Α	ccounts	Payaba	le				Notes I	Payable	!	
			Jun.	3	1,125				Jun.	8	6,700
					1,125						6,700
		Commor	n Stock					Service	Revenu	е	
			Jun.	1	10,000				Jun.	22	9,430
									Jun.	29	450
					10,000						9,880
		Wages E	xpense	<b>)</b>							
Jun.	14	3,960									
		3,960									

#### P 2-53A

	Asset	=	Liabilities	+	Equity
a.	22,000				22,000
b.	(13,500)				(13,500)
C.	(5,320)				(5,320)
d.	(58,800)				(58,800)
e.	128,200				146,850
	18,650				
f.	(59,110)				(59,110)
g.	(3,500)				(3,500)
h.	109,400				
	(109,400)				

# P 2-53A (Contd)

2. Journal

Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
a.	Cash	22,000	
	Common Stock		22,000
	(Issued common stock)		
b.	Rent Expense	13,500	
	Cash	10,000	13,500
	(Record payment of rent)		
C.	Utilities Expense	5,320	
	Cash		5,320
	(Record payment of utilties)		
d.	Wages Expense	58,800	
<u> </u>	Cash		58,800
	(Record payment of wages)		
e.	Cash	18,650	
	Accounts Receivable	128,200	
	Service Revenue		146,850
	(Record performance of services)		
f.*	Supplies Expense	59,110	
	Cash		59,110
	(Record payment for supplies)		
g.	Dividends	3,500	
	Cash	1 1	3,500
	(Declared and paid cash dividend)		•
h.	Cash	109,400	
	Accounts Receivable		109,400
	(Record receipt of cash on account)		•

<sup>\*</sup> An alternative answer would involve making the following 2 entries:

Supplies59,110	
Cash	59,110
Supplies Expense 59,110	
Supplies	59,110

# P 2-53A (Contd)

	Cash				Accounts Receivable				
(a)	22,000	(b)	13,500	(e)	128,200	(h)	109,400		
(e)	18,650	(c)	5,320						
(h)	109,400	(d)	58,800						
		<b>(f)</b>	59,110						
		(g)	3,500						
	9,820		_		18,800				
	Commo	n Stock			Divid	ends			
		(a)	22,000	(g)	3,500				
			22,000		3,500				
	Service	Revenue			Rent E	xpense			
		(e)	146,850	(b)	13,500				
			146,850		13,500				
	Utilities	Expense			Wages I	Expense			
(c)	5,320			(d)	58,800				
	5,320				58,800				
	Supplies	Expense							
(f)	59,110								
	59,110								

4. Karleen's Catering Service	;								
Trial Balance	Trial Balance								
December 31, 2011									
Account	Debit	Credit							
Cash	\$ 9,820								
Accounts Receivable	18,800								
Common Stock		\$ 22,000							
Dividends	3,500								
Service revenue		146,850							
Rent expense	13,500								
Utilities expense	5,320								
Wages expense	58,800								
Supplies expense	59,110								
	\$168,850	\$168,850							

#### P 2-54A

## 1. and 3.

Cash			Accounts Receivable				
	16,300	58,000 (d)		384,000	384,000 (b)		
(b)	384,000	5,000 (e)	(a)	994,000	983,000 (c)		
(c)	983,000	56,000 (f)					
		702,000 (g)					
		22,200 (h)					
		19,700 (i)					
	520,400			11,000			
	Accounts Payable		Interest Payable				
		11,900	(h)	11,200	11,200		
		11,900			0		
Rent Payable			Insurance Payable				
(d)	10,000	10,000	(e)	1,000	1,000		
		0			0		
Notes Payable			Common Stock				
		100,000			165,000		
		100,000			165,000		

# P 2-54A (Contd)

1 2-3-7	(Conta)						
Retained Earnings			Service Revenue				
		101,200		(6	a)	994,000	
		101,200				994,000	
Rent Expense		Insurance Expense					
(d)	48,000		(e)	4,000			
	48,000		·	4,000			
Utilities Expense			Salaries Expense				
(f)	56,000	_	(g)	702,000			
	56,000			702,000			
	Interest Exper	ıse	Income Taxes Expense			se .	
(h)	11,000		(i)	19,700			
	11,000			19,700			

# P 2-54A (Contd)

2. Journal

Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
a.	Accounts Receivable	994,000	
	Service Revenue		994,000
	(Record billing of services performed)		·
	, , ,		
b.	Cash	384,000	
	Accounts Receivable		384,000
	(Record collection of cash on account)	╂	
C.	Cash	983,000	
	Accounts Receivable		983,000
	(Record collection of cash on account)		•
d.	Rent Payable	10,000	
<u> </u>	Rent Expense	48,000	
	Cash	40,000	58,000
	(Record payment of rent)		00,000
e.	Insurance Payable	1,000	
	Insurance Expense	4,000	
	Cash		5,000
	(Record payment of insurance)		
f.	Utilities Expense	56,000	
	Cash		56,000
	(Record payment of utilities)		
g.	Salaries Expense	702,000	
_ <del></del>	Cash	102,000	702,000
	(Record payment of salaries)		
h.	Interest Payable	11,200	
	Interest Expense	11,000	
	Cash	11,000	22,200
	(Record payment of interest)		22,200
i.	Income Taxes Expense	19,700	
1.	Cash	19,700	19,700
	(Record payment of income taxes)	1	

# P 2-54A (Contd)

4.	Western Sound Studios					
	Trial Balance					
	December 31, 2011					
	Account		Credit			
	7.0000	Debit		Credit		
	Cash	\$	520,400			
	Accounts Receivable		11,000			
	Accounts Payable			\$	11,900	
	Notes Payable				100,000	
	Common Stock				165,000	
	Retained Earnings				101,200	
	Service Revenue				994,000	
	Rent Expense		48,000			
	Insurance Expense		4,000			
	Utilities Expense		56,000			
	Salaries Expense		702,000			
	Interest Expense		11,000			
	Income Taxes Expense		19,700			
	_	\$′	1,372,100	\$	1,372,100	

#### PROBLEM SET B

#### P 2-47B

- 1. a. This transaction does not qualify for recognition because simply signing a contract does not affect the accounting equation. When there is performance under the contract (e.g., products or cash are exchanged), the transaction will be recorded.
  - b. This transaction does not qualify for recognition because selling stock to another person does not affect the total amount of common stock outstanding for the company. This transaction does not involve Malcolm Motors but two other entities—two stockholders.
  - c. This transaction does qualify for recognition because the transaction affects two accounting elements—cash and the amount of stock outstanding have been increased.
  - d. This event does qualify for recognition. While there is no external event affecting the accounting equation (e.g., no cash is being paid for the building), Malcolm must still recognize depreciation as it occupies the building. The concept of depreciation was introduced in Chapter 1 and will be discussed more completely in Chapters 3 and 7.
  - e. This event does not qualify for recognition because Malcom Motors does not pay to use the land. Therefore, the accounting equation has not been affected.
  - f. This transaction does qualify to be recorded because two accounting elements have been affected—Malcom Motors has incurred an expense, which lowered its stockholders' equity, and has paid cash, which lowered its assets.
  - g. This transaction does qualify for recognition because two accounting elements have been affected—Malcom Motors has incurred an expense, which lowered its stockholders' equity, and has incurred a liability that will be paid in the future.
- 2. Item *b* illustrates the economic entity assumption—the transactions of a company are accounted for separately from its owners.

P 2-48B

	Assets				=	Liabilities		+	Equity					
	Cash			Accounts Cash + Receivable +		Supplies		Accounts Payable	+	Notes Payable	_ +	Common Stock	+	Retained Earnings
	3,000		6,600		4,800		500		1,000		10,000		2,900	
a.	12,000										12,000			
b.	3,850												3,850 *	
C.	925		(925)											
d.					1,140		1,140							
e.	(875)						(875)							
f.			2,980										2,980 *	
g.	(1,350)												(1,350) **	
h.	(800)												(800) **	
i.	(1,340)												(1,340) **	
<u>j</u> .	(500)												(500)	
	14,910	+	8,655	+	5,940	=	765	+	1,000	+	22,000	+	5,740	

<sup>\*</sup> Revenues = \$3,850 + \$2,980 = \$6,830

<sup>\*\*</sup> Expenses = \$1,350 + \$800 + \$1,340 = \$3,490

### P 2-48B (Contd)

Emerson Consulting, Inc.		
Trial Balance		
January 31, 2011		
Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$14,910	
Accounts Receivable	8,655	
Supplies	5,940	
Accounts Payable		\$ 765
Notes Payable		1,000
Common Stock		22,000
Retained Earnings		2,900
Dividends	500	
Revenue		6,830
Expenses	3,490	
=	\$33,495	\$33,495

### P 2-49B

1. April 3: Received cash from a bank loan of \$2,000.

April 8: Purchased equipment with cash for \$700.

April 9: Paid an accounts payable with cash for \$325.

April 11: Used supplies of \$140 (an expense).

April 15: Purchased \$150 of supplies with cash.

April 18: Performed services in exchange for cash of \$1,500.

April 24: Received \$375 in payment of an account receivable from a customer.

2.	Brilliant Minds, Inc.								
	Trial Balance								
	April 30, 2011								
	Account	Debit	Credit						
	Cash	\$3,200							
	Accounts Receivable	325							
	Supplies	910							
	Equipment	1,900							
	Accounts Payable		\$ 300						
	Notes Payable		2,000						
	Common Stock		2,000						
	Retained Earnings		2,035						
		\$6,335	\$6,335						

## P 2-50B

	Type of	Normal		
Account	Account	Balance	Increase	Decrease
Accounts Payable	Liability	Credit	Credit	Debit
Accounts Receivable	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Bonds Payable	Liability	Credit	Credit	Debit
Building	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Cash	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Common Stock	Equity	Credit	Credit	Debit
Cost of Goods Sold	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Depreciation Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Income Taxes Payable	Liability	Credit	Credit	Debit
Insurance Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Copyright	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Interest Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Inventory	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Investments	Asset	Debit	Debit	Credit
Retained Earnings	Equity	Credit	Credit	Debit
Sales Revenue	Revenue	Credit	Credit	Debit
Unearned Revenue	Liability	Credit	Credit	Debit
Utilities Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit
Income Taxes Expense	Expense	Debit	Debit	Credit

### P 2-51B

### **Journal**

Date		Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Dec.	2	Rent Expense	900	
		Cash		900
		(Record payment of rent)		
	3	Cash	20,000	
		Notes Payable		20,000
		(Record borrowing of cash)		
	7	Accounts Receivable	38,600	
		Service Revenue		38,600
		(Record performance of services on account)		
	10	Supplies	3,200	
		Accounts Payable	5,255	3,200
		(Record purchase of supplies on account)		
		(тести и полития		
	13	Cash	18,800	
		Accounts Receivable	, i	18,800
		(Record collection of cash on account)		•
	10	Cash	55,000	
	13	Common Stock	33,000	55,000
		(Record issuance of stock)		33,000
		(Neodra issuance of stock)		
	22	Wages Expense	11,650	
		Cash		11,650
		(Record payment of wages)		
	22	Accounts Payable	6 075	
	23	Cash	6,975	6,975
		(Record payment of account)		0,973
		(Neodra payment of accounty		
	25	Cash	15,430	
		Service Revenue		15,430
		(Record performance of services for cash)		
	30	Utilities Expense	2,180	
	30	Cash	2,100	2,180
		(Record payment of utilities)		۷,۱۵0

## P 2-52B

1. Journal

Date	<b>;</b>	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit	
Sept.	1	Cash	12,000		
		Common Stock		12,000	
		(Issued common stock)			
	2	Supplies	1,480		
		Cash		1,480	
		(Record purchase of supplies)			
	5	Prepaid Rent	1,800		
	J	Cash	1,000	1,800	
		(Record payment of rent in advance)	+	1,000	
	8	Advertising Expense	895		
		Accounts Payable		895	
		(Purchased advertising on account)	1		
	13	Accounts Receivable	4,200		
		Service Revenue		4,200	
		(Performed services on account)		·	
	18	Cash	6,850		
		Service Revenue		6,850	
		(Performed services for cash)		5,555	
	25	Cash	495		
	23	Accounts Receivable	495	405	
		(Collected cash from customer account)	╂	495	
		Conecied cash from customer accounty	╫		
	30	Wages Expense	4,320		
		Cash		4,320	
		(Paid wages)			

## P 2-52B (Contd)

) <u>-</u>			С	ash				A	ccounts	Receival	ble	
	Sept.	1	12,000	Sept.	2	1,480	Sept.	13	4,200	Sept.	25	495
	Sept.	18	6,850	Sept.	5	1,800						
	Sept.	25	495	Sept.	30	4,320						
			11,745			_			3,705			
			Sup	plies			-		Prepai	d Rent		
	Sept.	2	1,480				Sept.	5	1,800			
			1,480						1,800			
	Accounts Payable							Commo	n Stock			
				Sept.	8	895				Sept.	1	12,000
						895						12,000
			Service	Revenu	ie				Wages E	Expense	)	
				Sept.	13	4,200	Sept.	30	4,320			
				Sept.	18	6,850						
						11,050			4,320			
		A	Advertisi	ng Expe	nse							
	Sept.	8	895									
			895									

### P 2-53B

1.		Asset	=	Liabilities	+	Equity
	a.	45,000				45,000
	b.	18,710				
		(18,710)				
	C.	112,880				112,880
	d.	(87,300)				(87,300)
	e.	20,000		20,000		
	f.	(10,200)				(10,200)
	g.	2,120		2,120		
	h.	(1,200)		(1,200)		
	i.	(3,250)				(3,250)

# P 2-53B (Contd)

2. Journal

Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit	
a.	Cash	45,000		
	Common Stock		45,000	
	(Issued common stock)			
b.	Equipment	18,710		
Ь.	Equipment Cash	10,710	18,710	
	(Purchased equipment for cash)		10,710	
	(. aremaesa equipment is: casily			
C.	Cash	112,880		
	Service Revenue		112,880	
	(Performed services for cash)			
d.	Wages Expense	87,300		
	Cash	,,,,,,	87,300	
	(Paid wages)		•	
e.	Cash	20,000		
С.	Notes Payable	20,000	20,000	
	(Record borrowing of cash)			
f.	Rent Expense	10,200		
••	Cash	10,200	10,200	
	(Paid rent)			
g.	Supplies	2,120		
9.	Accounts Payable	2,120	2,120	
	(Purchased supplies on account)		_,,	
h	Accounts Payable	1 200		
h.	Cash	1,200	1,200	
	(Record payment on account)	+	1,200	
i.	Utilities Expense	3,250	0.05	
	Cash (Record payment of utilties)	_	3,250	

## P 2-53B (Contd)

	Ca	sh			Suppli	ies			
(a)	45,000	(b)	18,710	(g)	2,120				
(c)	112,880	(d)	87,300						
(e)	20,000	(f)	10,200						
		(h)	1,200						
		(i)	3,250						
	57,220				2,120				
	Equip	oment		Accounts Payable					
(b)	18,710		_	(h)	1,200	(g)	2,120		
	18,710						920		
	Notes Pa	ayable			Common	Stock			
		(e)	20,000			(a)	45,000		
			20,000				45,000		
	Service R	evenue		Rent Expense					
		(c)	112,880	(f)	10,200	-			
			112,880		10,200				
	Utilities Ex	xpense			Wages Ex	cpense			
(i)	3,250			(d)	87,300				
	3,250				87,300				

Sweetwater Temporary Clerical	Help Service						
Trial Balance							
December 31, 2011							
Account	Debit	Credit					
Cash	\$ 57,220						
Supplies	2,120						
Equipment	18,710						
Accounts Payable		\$ 920					
Notes Payable		20,000					
Common Stock		45,000					
Service Revenue		112,880					
Rent Expense	10,200						
Utilities Expense	3,250						
Wages Expense	87,300						
_	\$178,800	\$178,800					

CHAPTER 2

## 1. and 3.

	Ca	sh			Accounts	Receivat	ole		
	6,000	(c)	8,000		130,000	(b)	699,000		
(b)	699,000	(d)	379,000	(a)	690,000				
		(e)	9,000						
		<b>(</b> f)	28,000						
		(g)	13,000						
		(h)	26,000						
		(i)	10,300						
		(j)	5,000						
	226,700				121,000		_		
	Prepaid Rent				Supplies				
	96,000	(f)	96,000	(g)	13,000				
			0		13,000				
	Accounts	s Payabl	e		Interest	Payable			
			14,000	(c)	8,000		8,000		
			14,000				0		
	Notes F	Payable			Commo	n Stock			
			80,000				114,000		
			80,000				114,000		

Р	2-54B	(Contd)
	2 270	COLLA

	Retained Earnings			Service Re	evenue	
		16,000			(a)	690,000
		16,000				690,000
	Rent Expense			Advertising	g Expens	se
(f)	124,000		(h)	26,000		
	124,000			26,000		
	Wages Expens	se	Rep	oairs & Mainte	enance E	Expense
(d)	379,000		(e)	9,000		
-	379,000			9,000		
	Interest Expense	•		Income Taxe	s Expen	se
(j)	5,000		(i)	10,300		
	5,000			10,300		

# P 2-54B (Contd)

2. Journal

Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
a.	Accounts Receivable	690,000	Orcait
a.	Service Revenue	090,000	690,000
	(Performed services on account)		090,000
	(Ferformed Services on account)		
b.	Cash*	699,000	
	Accounts Receivable	333,333	699,000
	(Collected cash from customers)		
C.	Interest Payable	8,000	
	Cash		8,000
	(Paid interest)		
4	Wagaa Eynanaa	270,000	
d.	Wages Expense  Cash	379,000	270.00
	(Paid wages)	-	379,000
	(Faid wages)		
e.	Repairs & Maintenance Expense	9,000	
	Cash		9,000
	(Paid for repairs & maintenance)		
f.	Rent Expense	124,000	
	Prepaid Rent		96,000
	Cash		28,000
	(Incurred rent expense)		
g.	Supplies	13,000	
<u> </u>	Cash	10,000	13,000
	(Purchased supplies)		
h.	Advertising Expense	26,000	
	Cash	20,000	26,000
	(Paid for advertising)	1	20,000
i.	Income Taxes Expense	10,300	40.00
	Cash (Paid in a ma tawa)	_	10,300
	(Paid income taxes)		
j.	Interest Expense	5,000	
	Cash		5,000
	(Paid interest)		

<sup>\* \$570,000 + \$129,000 = \$699,000</sup> 

## P 2-54B (Contd)

4.	Mulberry Services		
	Trial Balance		
	December 31, 2011		
	Account	Debit	Credit
	Cash	\$226,700	
	Accounts Receivable	121,000	
	Supplies	13,000	
	Accounts Payable	,	\$ 14,000
	Notes Payable		80,000
	Common Stock		114,000
	Retained Earnings		16,000
	Service Revenue		690,000
	Rent Expense	124,000	•
	Advertising Expense	26,000	
	Wages Expense	379,000	
	Repairs & Maintenance Expense	9,000	
	Interest Expense	5,000	
	Income Taxes Expense	10,300	
		\$914,000	\$914,000

### **CASES**

#### Case 2-55

- To qualify as a transaction, the underlying events must impact a financial statement element of the company and must be able to be reliably measured. A reliable measurement is one that is reasonably free from error and bias and is a faithful representation of what it purports to represent. Prices agreed upon in exchanges between a company and outside parties are usually reasonably free from error and bias and can serve as the basis for recording the related transaction. The transfer of the building and equipment to the company from Susan Eel, the owner of the company, however, is not an exchange between the company and an outside party; thus, its amount may be biased and a less than faithful representation of the fair value of the building and equipment. Consequently, the amount recorded for the transfer of the building and equipment to the business is open to question. Although the accounts receivable probably involved transactions with outsiders, the absence of supporting documentation for those transactions raises a question about the correctness of their recognition. In general, the absence of source documents to support the amounts recorded for the building, equipment, and accounts receivable violates an important condition for the recording of transactions.
- 2. If assets are overstated, assets will need to be reduced so that a correct balance is reflected on the balance sheet. Because the fundamental accounting equation must remain in balance, stockholders' equity would need to be reduced because the recorded amount for the stock Susan exchanged for the building and equipment would have to be reduced. (Instructor's Note: Depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation would also be overstated; however, this topic is not covered until later in the text.) If receivables are overstated, sales, net income, and retained earnings are likely also overstated. If accounts payable are understated, it is likely that expenses are understated, as well as net income and retained earnings being overstated.
- 3. An independent certified public accountant should be engaged to examine Susan's financial statements and to recommend their restatement, where necessary. Based on the restated financial statements and an assessment of the future prospects of the business, an offer could be made. Estimating the value of a business is a complex task in which data from many sources (including accounting and nonaccounting information) must be acquired and analyzed. Such estimated values are subject to considerable error.

We can analyze the accounts receivable account to determine the amount of cash collected from customers. The journal entry to record credit sales would debit Accounts Receivable and credit Sales Revenue. The collection of an account receivable from a customer requires a debit to Cash and a credit to Accounts Receivable. Therefore the amount that must be credited to Accounts Receivable to make the ending balance equal to \$8,300 must be the amount that customers paid Cable. The calculation of this amount is shown with the the T-account below.

	Accounts Receivable		
Beg. bal.	4,750		

Credit sales	97,400	Collections*	93,850
End. bal.	8,300		

<sup>\*</sup> Collections of \$93,850 calculated as \$4,750 + \$97,400 - \$8,300

- 2. The cash collected from customers would be classified in the operating section on the statement of cash flows.
- 3. We can analyze the wages payable account in a similar way. The journal entry to record the recognition of wages expense is a debit to Wages Expense and a credit to Wages Payable. Payment of wages requires a debit to Wages Payable and a credit to Cash. Therefore, the amount that must be debited to Wages Payable to make the ending balance equal to \$3,900 must be the amount that Cable paid its employees.

Wages Payable			
Wage payments*	40,070	Beg. bal. Wages exp.	5,870 38,100
		End. bal.	3,900

<sup>\*</sup> Wage payments of \$40,070 calculated as \$5,870 + \$38,100 - \$3,900

4. The cash paid for wages would be classified in the operating section of the statement of cash flows.

- 1. Kathryn has an ethical dilemma known as a conflict of interest. As a top executive for Clean Sweep, she has a professional responsibility to the company. This responsibility to the company is in conflict with her personal responsibility to her family, specifically her son, Ben. This conflict of interest could lead to Kathryn making a decision that is not in the best interests of the company in an effort to help her family.
- 2. Kathryn has two major alternatives in this situation. First, she could bring the bookkeeping errors to the attention of the management of Clean Sweep. Such an action would allow her to correct the financial statements of Clean Sweep so that the users of Clean Sweep's financial statements are provided accurate and reliable information on which to base their decisions. Because the financial statements have not yet been prepared, individuals outside of the company may never know of the errors and the company will suffer little, if any, harm from these mistakes. However, such an action may have serious personal repercussions. For example, Kathryn may get reprimanded for hiring a relative who was not competent to do the job. Such a reprimand may lead to a below average performance evaluation for Kathryn, which could affect her financially.

Second, Kathryn could cover up her son's mistakes by fixing the errors without telling senior management that any errors were made. Most likely, it is entirely within Kathryn's responsibility as chief accountant to authorize journal entries that can fix the mistakes and no one may ever question these actions. In addition, because the trial balance still balanced, outside users would have no reason to suspect any errors. If successful, Kathryn would save her family and herself potential embarrassment and financial loss while still protecting the company interests. However, if someone (e.g., an auditor) questions these entries and investigates their source, Kathryn would most likely face serious reprimands, and possibly the loss of her job, for covering up the mistakes.

The first alternative would be the most ethical choice. Her professional responsibility to the company should come before any personal embarrassment or injury she may suffer.

1. This information was found in the 2009 annual report for General Electric on the statement of financial position (the balance sheet):

Assets = \$781,818,000,000 Liabilities = \$656,682,000,000 Equity = \$125,136,000,000

As you can see, the accounting equation (Assets = Liabilities + Equity) does balance.

Note: GE reports \$7,845,000,000 of minority interest in equity of consolidated affiliates as part of stockholders' equity. This topic is beyond the scope of this course.

- 2. Normal balances:
  - a. Debit
  - b. Credit
  - c. Credit
  - d. Debit
  - e. Debit
  - f. Debit
  - g. Credit
- 3. Additional accounts involved in the transaction:
  - a. Cash (decreased as payables are paid off)
  - b. Sales Revenue (increased as credit sales are made to customers)
  - c. Cash (increased when more common stock is issued)
  - d. Wages Expense (increased as wages are earned)

1. Assets = Liabilities + Equity
Abercrombie & Fitch: \$2,821,866,000 = \$993,949,000 + \$1,827,917,000
Aeropostale: \$792,309,000 = \$357,820,000 + \$434,489,000

The accounting equation for each of these companies balances, as required of a balance sheet.

2.	Accounts Receivable					
	Beg. bal.	53,110,000		_		
	Sales	2,928,626,000	Cash collections*	2,890,871,000		
	End. bal.	90,865,000				

<sup>\*</sup> Cash collections of \$2,890,871,000 were determined as \$53,110,000, beginning balance + \$2,928,626,000 sales - \$90,865,000 ending balance.

Journal

Date	Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
	Accounts Receivable	2,928,626,000	
	Sales Revenue		2,928,626,000
	(Record net sales for year)		
	Cash	2,890,871,000	
	Accounts Receivable		2,890,871,000
	(Record receipt of cash from		
	customer)		

4. Aeropostale and Abercrombie & Fitch both report credit card receivables. While Abercrombie & Fitch reports its outstanding credit card receivables as receivables on the balance sheet, Aeropostale reports credit card receivables as cash and cash equivalents. Thus, two companies in similar industries report credit card receivables differently.

Instructor's Note: This would be a good opportunity to stress the importance of examining both the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements when one is trying to gain an understanding of a company. Abercrombie & Fitch describes credit card receivables in Note 2 to the financial statements; Aeropostale describes this treatment in Note 1 to the financial statements.

- 1. Smith is trying to recognize expenses in the period in which use of the asset (resource) contributes to the earning of revenue. When an asset is used in several periods, it is necessary to divide its cost between the periods affected, recognizing part of the total cost as expense in each period. This process is supported by the matching concept as it applies to period expenses. This concept will be discussed further in Chapter 3.
- 2. a. Smith should recognize as expense the portion of the 3-year insurance coverage that expired during 2011. Thus, 1 year of \$2,400, or \$800, should be included in 2011 insurance expense, and the remainder (\$1,600) should appear on the December 31, 2011, balance sheet as an asset called Prepaid Insurance.
  - b. Smith should recognize as expense the portion of the building's cost associated with 2011. The simplest procedure divides the cost of the building, reduced by the anticipated residual value, equally among the 20 years in which the building is used. Thus, 1/20 of \$74,000 (\$80,000 \$6,000) or \$3,700 would be included in depreciation expense for 2011, and the December 31, 2011, balance sheet would show accumulated depreciation on the building of \$33,300 (9 years × \$3,700).
  - c. Smith should recognize 4/12 of the \$1,600 cost of the loan (4/12 x \$1,600 = \$533) as interest expense in 2011. Since this expense is not paid until September 1 of the following year, the December 31, 2011, balance sheet must show interest payable of \$533. The remaining cost of the loan (\$1,600 \$533 = \$1,067) is not recognized until next year and does not appear as a payable on the December 31, 2011, balance sheet.

1. Journal

Date		Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Jan.	1	Cash	16,000	
		Common Stock		16,000
		(Issued common stock)		
	1	Cash	25,000	
		Notes Payable		25,000
		(Borrowed cash from bank)		
		-		
	1	Legal Expense	1,200	
		Cash		1,200
		(Paid legal fees)		
		<b>-</b>	7 000	
	1	Equipment	7,000	
		Cash	-	7,000
		(Purchased office equipment)		
	4	Dant Evnance	200	
	1	Rent Expense  Cash	800	900
				800
		(Paid rent for January)		
	3	Prepaid Insurance	3,600	
		Cash		3,600
		(Purchased insurance in advance)		
		(r arenaeea mearanee m aavanee)		
	3	Supplies	2,500	
		Accounts Payable		2,500
		(Purchased supplies on credit)		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	5	No entry necessary		
	8	Prepaid Rent	10,000	
		Cash		10,000
		(Paid rent for venue in advance)		
	40	Advertising Evenes	4.500	
	12	Advertising Expense	4,500	4 500
		Cash		4,500
		(Paid for advertising)		

## Case 2-61 (Contd)

### **Journal**

Date		Account and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Jan.	18	Accounts Payable	1,000	
		Cash		1,000
		(Paid amount owed)		
	25	Cash	400	
		Accounts Receivable	600	
		Sales Revenue		1,000
		(Record sales)		
	25	Artist Fee Expense	800	
		Cash		800
		(Paid artist fee for concert)		
	28	Cash	3,800	
		Unearned Sales Revenue		3,800
		(Sold tickets in advance)		
	30	Cash	200	
		Accounts Receivable		200
		(Collected accounts receivable)		
	30	Salaries Expense	2,400	
		Cash	1	2,400
		(Paid salaries)		,

# Case 2-61 (Contd)

2.

Cash						Accounts Receivable						
		0				_			0			
Jan.	1	16,000	Jan.	1	1,200	J	Jan.	25	600	Jan.	30	
	1	25,000		1	7,000	_			400			•
	25	400		1	800					•		
	28	3,800		3	3,600							
	30	200		8	10,000	_			Sup	plies		
				12	4,500				0			
				18	1,000	<u>J</u>	Jan.	3	2,500			
				25	800				2,500			_
				30	2,400							
		14,100										
		Prepaid I	nsurano	е		_			Prepai	d Rent		
		0							0			
Jan.	3	3,600				<u> </u>	Jan.	8	10,000			
		3,600							10,000			
		Equip	oment			_			Accounts	s Payal	ole	
		0										
Jan.	1	7,000				<u> </u>	Jan.	18	1,000	Jan.	3	
		7,000										
Unearned Sales Revenue					_			Notes I	Payable	)		
					0							
			Jan.	28	3,800	_				Jan.	1	
					0							
Common Stock				_			Sales R	evenu	е			
					0							
			Jan.	1	16,000	_				Jan.	25	
					0							

## Case 2-61 (Contd)

Artist Fee Expense						
0						
Jan.	25	800				
		800				

Salaries Expense					
		0			
Jan.	30	2,400			
		2,400			

Legal Expense							
0							
Jan.	1	1,200					
		1,200					

Advertising Expense						
0						
Jan.	12	4,500				
		4,500				

Rent Expense							
0							
Jan.	1	800					
		800					

1,200 \$47,300

\$47,300

## Case 2-61 (Contd)

3.	Front Dow Entertainment Inc							
ა.	Front Row Entertainment, Inc.							
	Trial Balance							
	January 31, 2011							
	Account	Debit	Credit					
	Cash	\$14,100						
	Accounts Receivable	400						
	Supplies	2,500						
	Prepaid Insurance	3,600						
	Prepaid Rent	10,000						
	Equipment	7,000						
	Accounts Payable		\$ 1,500					
	Unearned Sales Revenue		3,800					
	Notes Payable		25,000					
	Common Stock		16,000					
	Sales Revenue		1,000					
	Artist Fee Expense	800						
	Advertising Expense	4,500						
	Salaries Expense	2,400						
	Rent Expense	800						

Legal Expense.....