



BACHELOR of ECONOMICS



**Thammasat University
Faculty of Economics
Bachelor of Economics (International Program)**

AC201 Fundamental Accounting

Semester 1/2013

Course Materials

Topic:

Chapter 4 Adjustments,
Financial Statements, and
the Quality of Earnings

Session:

Sessions #5

Instructor:

Ajarn Santana Singhasaneh



Introduction to Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- ✓ • Statement of Financial Position
- ✓ • Statement of Comprehensive Income
- ✓ • Statement of Changes in Equity
- ✓ • Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting Cycle

Adjustments, Financial Statement Preparation, and Closing Process



ASSETS	LIABILITIES	EQUITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash • Investments in debt and equity securities • Accounts receivable • Notes receivable • Inventory • Prepaid expenses • Property, plant, and equipment • Intangible assets • Natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts payable • Accrued liabilities • Unearned revenues • Notes payable • Bonds payable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share capital • Preferred share • Ordinary share • Retained earnings • Appropriated R/E • Unappropriated R/E • Treasury share

Financial Statement Items

We are here

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS



AC201 Fundamental Accounting



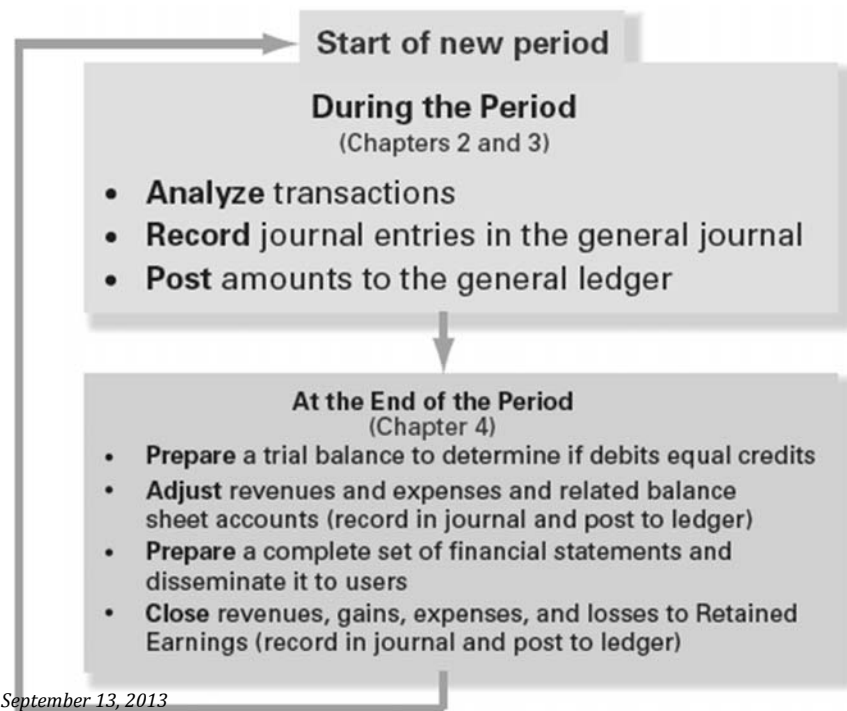
BACHELOR of ECONOMICS

**CHAPTER 4:
ADJUSTMENTS,
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND
THE QUALITY OF EARNINGS**

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The Accounting Cycle



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Preparing a Trial Balance



The Trial Balance

Before using the account balances from the general ledger to prepare a statement of financial position and a statement of income, it is desirable to **“prove”** that the total of accounts with debit balances is equal to the total of accounts with credit balances.

This proof of equality of debit and credit balances is called a **TRIAL BALANCE**.

A **trial balance** is an internal document used to summarize all of the account balances in a company’s accounting system.

- A trial balance is a 2-column schedule listing the names and balances of all the accounts in the financial statement order, with their debit and credit balances
- Ending debit or credit balances are listed in two separate columns, debit balances in the left-hand column and the credit balances in the right hand column.
- Total debit account balances should equal total credit account balances.



Unadjusted Trial Balance

Balance taken from each ledger account

This is retained earnings at Jan 1, 2009, an accumulation of earnings from previous periods

May need an accrual for any amount earned from franchisees but not yet recorded
May need an accrual for any investment income earned but not yet recorded
May need an adjustment for the amount of supplies used during the period
May need an adjustment for the amount of rent and insurance used during period

Represents the historical cost of property and equipment
Represents the total amount of the cost of property and equipment used in the past

For reporting purposes:		
Property and Equipment (cost)	\$388,000	
– Accumulated Depreciation (used cost)	189,000	
Net book value (unused cost)	\$199,000	

May need an accrual for any wages, utilities, and interest incurred
Needs an accrual for the amount of income tax expense incurred during period
May need an adjustment for the amount earned during period

Represents the beginning balance of retained earnings minus dividends declared during the month (\$123,000 – \$3,000)

PAPA JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. Trial Balance At January 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands)		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance	
	Debit	Credit
Cash	41,900	
Accounts receivable	20,200	
Interest receivable	0	
Supplies	16,000	
Prepaid expenses	19,000	
Other current assets	13,000	
Investments (long-term)	2,000	
Property and equipment	388,000	
Accumulated depreciation		189,000
Notes receivable (long-term)	11,000	
Intangibles	77,000	
Other assets	36,000	
Accounts payable		39,000
Dividends payable		3,000
Accrued expenses payable		71,000
Income tax payable		0
Unearned franchise fees		6,300
Notes payable (long-term)		138,000
Other long-term liabilities		27,000
Contributed capital		9,000
Retained earnings		120,000

Assets **A**

Liabilities **L**

Stockholders' Equity **E**



Unadjusted Trial Balance

Revenue from selling pizza and ingredients plus equipment to franchisees
 Revenue from selling franchises during the period
 Revenue on investments earned during the period

Expense for wages incurred during the period

Summary for many operating expenses
 Expense for supplies used during period
 Expense for rent used during period
 Expense for insurance used during period
 Expense for utilities used during period
 Expense for property and equipment used during period
 Expense for interest incurred on debt during period
 Expense for income taxes incurred during period

Restaurant sales revenue		66,000
Franchise fee revenue		2,800
Investment income		1,000
Gain on sale of land		3,000
Cost of sales	30,000	
Salaries expense	14,000	
General and administrative expenses	7,000	
Supplies expense	0	
Rent expense	0	
Insurance expense	0	
Utilities expense	0	
Depreciation expense	0	
Interest expense	0	
Income tax expense	0	
Total	\$675,100	\$675,100

Revenues and Gains
REV
 72,800
 Expenses and Losses
EXP

Debits = Credits

By adding all the debit balances and all the credit balances, we can see whether total debits equal total credits. Thus, **the accounting equation is in balance.**



Adjusting Revenue & Expenses



Purpose of Adjustments

Accrual Accounting

A better measure of performance than cash-basis accounting.

Revenues are recorded when earned.

Expenses are recorded when incurred.

Matching Principle

All costs and expenses incurred in generating revenues must be recognized in the same reporting period as the related revenues.

Certain transactions affect the revenue or expenses of 2 or more accounting periods. The purpose of adjusting entries is to assign appropriate amounts of revenue and expense to each accounting period.

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Adjusting Entries

- The journal entries that bring the accounts up to date at the end of the accounting period are called **ADJUSTING ENTRIES**.
- All adjusting entries affect at least one statement of income account and one statement of financial position account.

Because transactions occur over time, **ADJUSTING ENTRIES** are required **at the end of each accounting period** to get the revenues and expenses into the “right” period.

Most adjusting entries fall into one of four categories:

- I. Converting liabilities to revenue.
- II. Accruing uncollected revenue.
- III. Converting assets to expenses.
- IV. Accruing unpaid expenses.


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Adjusting Entries - When Revenue is Earned

When revenue is earned, the adjusting entry is:

Journal entry at the time cash was received	DEFERRED REVENUE if cash was received and previously recorded								
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Cash (+A)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Deferred (unearned) revenue (+L)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> </tr> </table>	Cash (+A)	XX		Deferred (unearned) revenue (+L)		XX		
Cash (+A)	XX								
Deferred (unearned) revenue (+L)		XX							
		I. Converting liability to revenue							
Adjusting entry at end of period	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Deferred (unearned) revenue (-L)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Revenue (+REVE, +SE)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> </tr> </table>	Deferred (unearned) revenue (-L)	XX		Revenue (+REVE, +SE)		XX	Increase revenues	
	Deferred (unearned) revenue (-L)	XX							
Revenue (+REVE, +SE)		XX							

OR


Adjusting entry at end of period	ACCRUED REVENUE if cash will be received							
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Receivable (+A)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Revenue (+R, +SE)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> </tr> </table>	Receivable (+A)	XX		Revenue (+R, +SE)		XX	Increase revenues
Receivable (+A)	XX							
Revenue (+R, +SE)		XX						

II. Accruing uncollected revenue



Adjusting Entries - When Expense is Incurred

When expense is incurred, the adjusting entry is:

Journal entry at the time cash was paid	DEFERRED EXPENSE if cash was paid and previously recorded								
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Deferred (prepaid) expense (+A)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Cash (-A)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> </tr> </table>	Deferred (prepaid) expense (+A)	XX		Cash (-A)		XX		
Deferred (prepaid) expense (+A)	XX								
Cash (-A)		XX							
		III. Converting assets to expenses							
Adjusting entry at end of period	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Expense (+E, -SE)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Deferred (prepaid) expense (-A)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> </tr> </table>	Expense (+E, -SE)	XX		Deferred (prepaid) expense (-A)		XX	Increase expenses	
	Expense (+E, -SE)	XX							
Deferred (prepaid) expense (-A)		XX							

OR

Adjusting entry at end of period	ACCRUED EXPENSE if cash will be paid							
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; padding: 2px;">Expense (+E, -SE)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Payable (+L)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">XX</td> </tr> </table>	Expense (+E, -SE)	XX		Payable (+L)		XX	Increase expenses
Expense (+E, -SE)	XX							
Payable (+L)		XX						

IV. Accruing unpaid expenses



Types of Adjusting Entries

Adjusting Entries that Increase Revenues:

- **Deferred Revenues** – Previously recorded liabilities that were created when cash was received in advance, and that must be reduced for the amount of revenue actually earned during the period.

Unearned Revenue

- **Accrued Revenues** – Revenues that have been earned but not yet recorded because cash will be received after the services are performed or goods are delivered.

Accounts Receivable, Interest Receivable

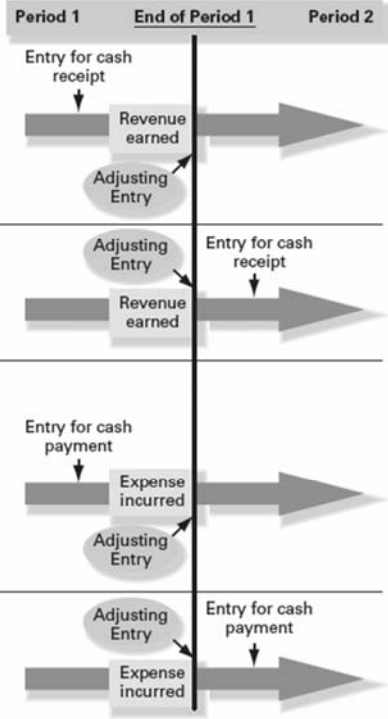
Adjusting Entries that Increase Expenses:

- **Deferred Expenses** – Previously recorded assets, such as Prepaid Rent, Supplies, and Equipment, that were created when cash was paid in advance and that must be reduced for the amount of expense actually incurred during the period through use of the asset.

Prepaid Expenses, Supplies, Accum. Depreciation

- **Accrued Expenses** – Expenses that have been incurred but not yet recorded because cash will be paid after the goods or services are used.

Accrued Expenses, Income Tax Payable



Adjusting Entries: An Illustration



Deferred Revenue (or Unearned Revenue)

Papa John's received cash last period and recorded an increase in Cash and increase in Unearned Franchise Fees, a liability, to recognize the business's obligation to provide future services to franchisees. During January 2009, Papa John's performed \$1,100 in services for franchisees who had previously paid fees.

This adjusting entry is made on Jan 31, 2009

I. Converting liability to revenue

		Debit	Credit
AJE 1:			
	Unearned Franchise Fees (-L)	1,100	
	Franchise Fee Revenue (+R, +SE)		1,100

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Stockholders' Equity	
		-1,100		+1,100	Franchise Fee Revenue (+R)



Accrued Revenue (1)

Papa John's franchisees owe Papa John's \$830 in royalties for sales the franchisees made in the last week of January. The cash will be received in the future.

This adjusting entry is made on Jan 31, 2009

II. Accruing uncollected revenue

		Debit	Credit
AJE 2:			
	Accounts Receivable (+A)	830	
	Franchise Fee Revenue (+R, +SE)		830

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Stockholders' Equity	
+830				+830	Franchise Fee Revenue (+R)



Deferred Expense (or Prepaid Expense) (5)

Property and equipment are assets that have a normal debit balance. **Depreciation is the allocation of the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life to the company.** *Depreciation* is an expense with a normal debit balance. When we record depreciation we credit a “contra asset account” called **Accumulated Depreciation**. Contra-accounts are accounts that are directly linked to another account, but with an opposite balance. We subtract accumulated depreciation from the cost of our property and equipment to arrive at net book value.

+ Property and Equipment (A) -			- Accumulated Depreciation (XA) +	
Beginning bal.				Beginning bal.
Buy		Sell		Used
<u>Ending bal.</u>				<u>Ending bal.</u>



Deferred Expense (or Prepaid Expense) (6)

Papa John’s estimates depreciation to be \$30,000 per year.
 $\$30,000 \div 12 \text{ months} = \$2,500$ per month depreciation expense

This adjusting entry is made on Jan 31, 2009

III. Converting assets to expenses

Step 1				
<i>AJE 6:</i>				
		Debit	Credit	
Depreciation Expense (+E, -SE)	2,500		
Accumulated Depreciation (+XA, -A)		2,500	
		Step 2	Step 3	
Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Stockholders' Equity
<u>-2,500</u>				<u>-2,500</u> Depreciation Expense (+E)



Accrued Expenses (1)

Papa John's owed

- (1) its employees salaries for working four days at the end of January at \$500 per day,
- (2) \$610 for utilities used in January, and
- (3) interest on its long-term notes payable borrowed at a 6 percent annual rate.

- Amounts for Accrued Expenses:**
1. Salaries = \$500 per day × 4 days = \$2,000
 2. Utilities = \$610
 3. Interest = \$138,000 × .06 × 1/12 = \$690



Accrued Expenses (2)

This adjusting entry is made on Jan 31, 2009

Step 1

IV. Accruing unpaid expenses

AJE 7:	Debit	Credit
Salaries Expense (+E, -SE).....	2,000	
Utilities Expense (+E, -SE).....	610	
Interest Expense (+E, -SE).....	690	
Accrued Expenses Payable (+L)		3,300

Step 2

Step 3

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Stockholders' Equity
		+3,300		-2,000 Salaries Expense (+E)
				-610 Utilities Expense (+E)
				-690 Interest Expense (+E)



Accrued Expenses - Income Tax Payable (1)

The final adjusting journal entry is to record the accrual of *income taxes* that will be paid in the next quarter. This requires computing adjusted pretax income (that is, balances from the unadjusted trial balance plus the effects of all of the other adjustments):

	Revenues and Gains		Expenses and Losses	
Unadjusted totals	\$72,800		\$51,000	
AJE 1	1,100			
AJE 2	830			
AJE 3	70			
AJE 4			2,500	
AJE 5			4,000	
AJE 6			2,500	
AJE 7			3,300	
	<u>\$74,800</u>	-	<u>\$63,300</u>	= <u>\$11,500 Pretax income</u>

From our unadjusted trial balance shown earlier



Accrued Expenses - Income Tax Payable (2)

Papa John's average income tax rate is 34 percent. So, the estimated amount of the taxes on this income that will be at the end of the quarter is $\$11,500 \times .34 = \$3,910$.

This adjusting entry is made on Jan 31, 2009

AJE 8: IV. Accruing unpaid expenses

	Debit	Credit
Income Tax Expense (+E, -SE)	3,910	
Income Tax Payable (+L)		3,910

Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Stockholders' Equity
		+3,910		-3,910
				Income Tax Expense (+E)



Ethics and Adjusting Entries

Adjustments and Incentives



Owners and managers of companies are most directly affected by the information presented in financial statements. If the financial performance and condition of the company appear strong, the company's stock price rises. Shareholders usually receive dividends and increase their investment value. Managers often receive bonuses based on the strength of a company's financial performance, and many in top management are compensated with options to buy their company's stock at prices below market value. The higher the market value, the more compensation they earn. When actual performance lags behind expectations, managers and owners may be tempted to manipulate accruals and deferrals to make up part of the difference. For example, managers may record cash received in advance of being earned as revenue in the current period or may fail to accrue certain expenses at year-end.

Evidence from studies of large samples of companies indicates that some managers do engage in such behavior. This research is borne out by enforcement actions of the Securities and Exchange Commission against U.S. companies and sometimes against their auditors. In January 2003, an SEC study reported that, in a five-year period, there were 227 enforcement investigations. Of these, "126 involved improper revenue recognition and 101 involved improper expense recognition. . . . Of the 227 enforcement matters during the Study period, 157 resulted in charges against at least one senior manager. . . . Furthermore, the Study found that 57 enforcement matters resulted in charges for auditing violations. . . ." (p. 47).*

In many of these cases, the firms involved, their managers, and their auditors are penalized for such actions. Furthermore, owners suffer because news of an SEC investigation negatively affects the company's stock price.

*These statistics are reported in the Securities and Exchange Commission's study, "Report Pursuant to Section 704 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002," January 27, 2003.

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Preparing the Financial Statements



Preparing the Financial Statements

Before we prepare a complete set of financial statements, let's **update the trial balance** to reflect the adjustments and provide us with adjusted balances for the statements.

1. Statement of Income,
2. Statement of stockholders' equity,
3. Statement of financial position, and
4. Statement of cash flows.



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Adjusted Trial Balance

Effects of the adjusting entries

PAPA JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL, INC.
Trial Balance at January 31, 2009
(dollars in thousands)

	Unadjusted Trial Balance		Adjustments		Adjusted Trial Balance	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Cash	41,900				41,900	
Accounts receivable	20,200		AJE 2 830		21,030	
Interest receivable	0		AJE 3 70		70	
Supplies	16,000			AJE 5 4,000	12,000	
Prepaid expenses	19,000			AJE 4 2,500	16,500	
Other current assets	13,000				13,000	
Investments (long-term)	2,000				2,000	
Property and equipment	388,000				388,000	
Accumulated depreciation		189,000		AJE 6 2,500		191,500
Notes receivable (long-term)	11,000				11,000	
Intangibles	77,000				77,000	
Other assets	36,000				36,000	
Accounts payable		39,000				39,000
Dividends payable		3,000				3,000
Accrued expenses payable		71,000		AJE 7 3,300		74,300
Income tax payable		0		AJE 8 3,910		3,910
Unearned franchise fees		6,300	AJE 1 1,100			5,200
Notes payable (long-term)		138,000				138,000
Other long-term liabilities		27,000				27,000
Contributed capital		9,000				9,000
Retained earnings		120,000				120,000



To prepare Statement of Financial Position

See

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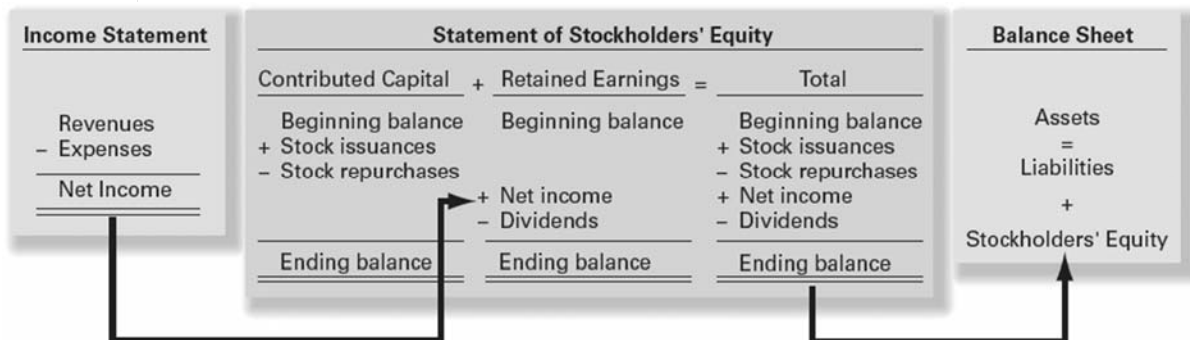
Adjusted Trial Balance

Restaurant sales revenue		66,000				66,000
Franchise fee revenue		2,800		AJE 1 1,100 AJE 2 830	REV	4,730
Investment income		1,000		AJE 3 70		1,070
Gain on sale of land		3,000				3,000
Cost of sales	30,000					30,000
Salaries expense	14,000		AJE 7 2,000			16,000
General and administrative expenses	7,000					7,000
Supplies expense	0		AJE 5 4,000			4,000
Rent expense	0		AJE 4 2,000			2,000
Insurance expense	0		AJE 4 500			500
Utilities expense	0		AJE 7 610			610
Depreciation expense	0		AJE 6 2,500			2,500
Interest expense	0		AJE 7 690			690
Income tax expense	0		AJE 8 3,910			3,910
Total	\$675,100	\$675,100	\$18,210	\$18,210		\$685,710

To prepare
Statement
of Income



Financial Statement Relationships





Statement of Income

PAPA JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL, INC., AND SUBSIDIARIES
 Consolidated Statement of Income
 For the Month Ended January 31, 2009
 (dollars in thousands)

Operating Revenues	
Restaurant sales revenue	\$66,000
Franchise fee revenue	4,730
Total revenues	70,730
Operating Expenses	
Cost of sales	30,000
Salaries expense	16,000
General and administrative expenses	7,000
Supplies expense	4,000
Rent expense	2,000
Insurance expense	500
Utilities expense	610
Depreciation expense	2,500
Total expenses	62,610
Operating Income	8,120
Other Items	
Investment income	1,070
Interest expense	(690)
Gain on sale of land	3,000
Income before Income Taxes	11,500
Income tax expense	3,910
Net Income	\$ 7,590
Earnings per Share (EPS)	\$.27

This is the statement of income drawn from the **adjusted trial balance**. Refer back to the adjusted trial balance and trace the statement of income numbers forward. Notice that gains and losses are reported in the Other Items section of the statement.

To Statement of Stockholders' Equity



Earnings Per Share

You will note that the earnings (EPS) ratio is reported on the income statement. It is widely used in evaluating the operating performance and profitability of a company.

$$\text{Earnings per Share} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average No. of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding during the Period}}$$

$$\frac{\$7,590,000 \text{ Net Income}}{28,100,000 \text{ shares}} = \$0.27 \text{ earnings per share for the month}$$



Statement of Stockholders' Equity

Net income appears on the statement of stockholders' equity as an increase in Retained Earnings.

PAPA JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL, INC., AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity Month Ended January 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands)

From Statement of Income

	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
Beginning balance, December 31, 2008	\$7,000	\$123,000	\$130,000
Additional stock issuances	2,000		2,000
Net income		7,590	7,590
Dividends declared		(3,000)	(3,000)
Ending balance, January 31, 2009	\$9,000	\$127,590	\$136,590

- From Event (a) in Chapter 2
- From the income statement
- From Event (f) in Chapter 2
- Included on the balance sheet

To Statement of Financial Position

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PAPA JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL, INC., AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Balance Sheet

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Statement of Financial Position

Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 41,900
Accounts receivable	21,030
Interest receivable	70
Supplies	12,000
Prepaid expenses	16,500
Other current assets	13,000
Total current assets	<u>104,500</u>
Investments	2,000
Property and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$191,500)	196,500
Notes receivable	11,000
Intangibles	77,000
Other assets	36,000
Total assets	<u>\$427,000</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 39,000
Dividends payable	3,000
Accrued expenses payable	74,300
Income tax payable	3,910
Total current liabilities	<u>120,210</u>
Unearned franchise fees	5,200
Notes payable	138,000
Other long-term liabilities	27,000
Total liabilities	<u>290,410</u>
Stockholders' Equity	
Contributed capital	9,000
Retained earnings	127,590
Total stockholders' equity	<u>136,590</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$427,000</u>



From Statement of Stockholders' Equity

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Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is a categorized list of all transactions of the period that affected the Cash account.

The three categories are . . .

1. Operating activities,
2. Investing activities, and
3. Financing activities.



SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

1. Cash interest paid.
2. Cash income taxes paid.
3. A schedule of significant noncash investing and financing transactions.

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Net Profit Margin

Net Profit Margin indicates how effective management is at generating profit on every dollar of sales.

$$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Net Sales}}$$

Net profit margin for Papa John's for 2008 is:

$$\frac{\$36,796,000}{\$1,132,087,000} = 0.0325 = 3.25\%$$

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Closing the Books

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End of Accounting Cycle

- The ending balance in each of the **asset, liability, and stockholders' equity** accounts becomes the beginning account balance for the next period. These accounts are "**Permanent Accounts**" or "**Real Accounts**."
- **Revenue, expense, gain, and loss** accounts are used to accumulate data for current accounting period only. These accounts are "**Temporary Accounts**" or "**Nominal Accounts**."

Closing entries:

1. Transfer net income (or loss) to Retained Earnings.
2. Establish a zero balance in each of the **temporary accounts** to start the next accounting period.

Even though the statement of financial position account balances carry forward from period to period, the statement of income accounts **do not**.

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Closing the Books

Here is an example of the closing process using an illustration with just a few accounts.

Revenues have credit balances. Close them with debits.

Sales Revenue (-R).....	100	
Gain on Sale of Assets (-R).....	30	
Wages Expense (-E).....		40
Loss on Sale of Assets (-E).....		10
Retained Earnings (+SE).....	80	

Expenses have debit balances. Close them with credits.

= Net income

To transfer Net Income of \$80 to Retained Earnings

Wages Expense			
Bal.	40	40	CE
Closed	0		

Loss on Sale of Assets			
Bal.	10	10	CE
Closed	0		

CE is short for closing entry.

Retained Earnings		
	6,000	Bal.
	80	CE
	<u>6,080</u>	Bal.

130 revenues - 50 expenses = 80 Net income

Sales Revenue			
CE	100	100	Bal.
		<u>0</u>	Closed

Gain on Sale of Assets			
CE	30	30	Bal.
		<u>0</u>	Closed

September 13, 2013

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Closing Entries for Papa John's

PAPA JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL, INC., AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Income
For the Month Ended January 31, 2009
(dollars in thousands)

Operating Revenues	
Restaurant sales revenue	\$66,000
Franchise fee revenue	4,730
Total revenues	70,730
Operating Expenses	
Cost of sales	30,000
Salaries expense	16,000
General and administrative expenses	7,000
Supplies expense	4,000
Rent expense	2,000
Insurance expense	500
Utilities expense	610
Depreciation expense	2,500
Total expenses	62,610
Operating Income	8,120
Other Items	
Investment income	1,070
Interest expense	(690)
Gain on sale of land	3,000
Income before Income Taxes	11,500
Income tax expense	3,910
Net Income	<u>\$ 7,590</u>
Earnings per Share (EPS)	<u>\$.27</u>

A Closing Entry

Restaurant Sales Revenue (-R).....	66,000	
Franchise Fee Revenue (-R).....	4,730	
Investment Income (-R).....	1,070	
Gain on Sale of Land (-R).....	3,000	
Cost of Sales (-E).....		30,000
Salaries Expense (-E).....		16,000
General and Administrative Expenses (-E).....		7,000
Supplies Expense (-E).....		4,000
Rent Expense (-E).....		2,000
Insurance Expense (-E).....		500
Utilities Expense (-E).....		610
Depreciation Expense (-E).....		2,500
Interest Expense (-E).....		690
Income Tax Expense (-E).....		3,910
Retained Earnings (+SE).....	7,590	

All revenue, expense, gain and loss accounts will have a zero balance.

To transfer net income to Retained Earnings

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Post-Closing Trial Balance

PAPA JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL, INC.
 Trial Balance at January 31, 2009
 (dollars in thousands)

	Post-Closing Trial Balance	
	Debit	Credit
Cash	41,900	
Accounts receivable	21,030	
Interest receivable	70	
Supplies	12,000	
Prepaid expenses	16,500	
Other current assets	13,000	
Investments (long-term)	2,000	
Property and equipment	388,000	
Accumulated depreciation		191,500
Notes receivable (long-term)	11,000	
Intangibles	77,000	
Other assets	36,000	
Accounts payable		39,000
Dividends payable		3,000
Accrued expenses payable		74,300
Income tax payable		3,910
Unearned franchise fees		5,200
Notes payable (long-term)		138,000
Other long-term liabilities		27,000
Contributed capital		9,000
Retained earnings		127,590

All **temporary accounts** have been closed. Only balances of **permanent accounts** (assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity accounts) will become the beginning account balances for the next period.

This is now retained earnings at Jan 31, 2009



End of Chapter 4

