Accounting income statement pdf

INCOME AND EXPENSE PLAN

Monthly Pay 1	
Monthly Pay 2	
Other income	
Total monthly income	

Fixed Expenses		**Variable Expenses**	
Income Taxes		**Food and Cash**	
Federal		Groceries	
State		Dining out	
Local		Cash	
Social Security		Subtotal	
Medicare			
Subtotal			
Savings and Investments		**Children's Expenses**	
Retirement account		Day care	
Emergency fund		School tuition	
Investment account		Fees and dues	
Other		Lessons	
Other		Clothing	
Other		Other	
Subtotal		Subtotal	
Housing		**Personal Care**	
Rent or mortgage (incl. real estate tax)		Hair/nails	
Renter's or Home insurance		Clothing	
Storage		Dry cleaning	
Maintenance or repairs		Health club	
Supplies		Organization dues or fees	
Other		Other	
Subtotal		Subtotal	
Utilities		**Pet**	
Phone		Food	
Electricity		Medical	

HUNTER COMPANY
Income Statement
For the Year Ending December 31, 20X9

Revenues				
Sales				$660,000
Less: Sales discounts			$ 5,000	
Sales returns & allowances			2,000	7,000
Net sales				$653,000
Cost of goods sold				
Beginning inventory, Jan. 1			$120,000	
Add: Purchases		$230,000		
Freight-in		10,000		
		$240,000		
Less: Purchase discounts	$2,400			
Purchase returns & allowances	3,600	6,000		
Net purchases			234,000	
Goods available for sale			$354,000	
Less: Ending inventory, Dec. 31			71,000	
Cost of goods sold				283,000
Gross profit				$370,000
Selling expenses				
Advertising		$ 70,000		
Freight-out		4,000		
Depreciation		28,000		
Utilities		11,000		
Salaries		29,000	$142,000	
General and administrative				
Salaries		$ 63,000		
Depreciation		17,000		
Utilities		22,000		
Insurance		44,000		
Rent		24,000	170,000	
Other				
Loss on sale of land		$ 2,000		
Interest expense		7,000	9,000	321,000
Income before tax				$ 49,000
Income tax expense				10,000
Net income				$ 39,000

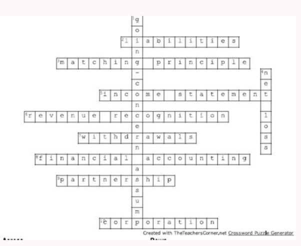

Exhibit 4 Balance Sheet With Adjustment to Non-LIFO Basis Included in AOCI

Example Company
Income Statement
For the Year Ended 20XX

Sales	$ 792,000
Cost of Goods Sold	377,000
Gross Profit	415,000
Operating Expenses	175,000
Operating Profit	240,000
Nonoperating Items	50,000
Income Before Tax	290,000
Income Tax Expense	101,500
Net Income	$ 188,500

Example Company
Balance Sheet
As of Dec. 31, 20XX

Inventory	$ 650,000
All Other Assets	1,525,000
Total Assets	$2,175,000
Total Liabilities	$ 585,000
Equity	
Total Paid in Capital	650,000
Retained Earnings	615,000
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (see Supplement 1)	325,000
Total Equity	1,590,000
Total Liabilities and Equity	$2,175,000

Example Company
Balance Sheet Supplement 1
As of Dec. 31, 20XX

Schedule of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:	
Unrealized Holding Gains on Available-for-Sale Securities	$ 175,000
Equity Adjustment Made to the FIFO Basis	150,000
	$ 325,000

The information above is provided as a supplement to the income statement for the year ended 20XX.

SWORN STATEMENT IN PROOF OF LOSS

ANY PERSON WHO KNOWINGLY AND WITH INTENT TO INJURE, DEFRAUD OR DECEIVE ANY INSURANCE COMPANY, FILES A STATEMENT OF CLAIM CONTAINING ANY FALSE, INCOMPLETE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION, IS GUILTY OF A FELONY OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

Our File Number

Claim Number

$____
Amount of Policy at Time of Loss — Policy Number

Date Issued — Agency At

Date Expires — Agent

To the ____ of ____ At the time of loss, by the above indicated policy of insurance you insured ____ against loss by ____ to the property described under Schedule "A", according to the terms and conditions of the said policy and all forms, endorsements, transfers and assignments attached thereto.

1. **Time and Origin:** A ____ loss occurred about the hour of ____ o'clock ____ M, on the ____ day of ____, 20 . The cause and origin of the said loss were ____ .
2. **Occupancy:** The building described, or containing the property described, was occupied at the time of loss as follows, and for no other purpose whatever: ____ .
3. **Title and Interest:** At the time of the loss the interest of your insured in the property described therein was ____ . No other person or persons had any interest therein or encumbrance thereon, except ____ .
4. **Changes:** Since the said policy was issued there has been no assignment thereof, or change of interest, use, occupancy, possession, location or exposure of the property described, except ____ .
5. **Total Insurance:** The total amount of the insurance upon the property described by this policy was, at the time of loss, $____ as more particularly specified in the apportionment attached under Schedule "C", besides which there was no policy or other contract of insurance, written or oral, valid or invalid.
6. **The Actual Cash Value** of said property at the time of loss was ____________ $____
7. **The Whole Loss or Damage** was ____________ $____
8. **Less Amount of the Deductible** ____________ $____
9. **The Amount Claimed** under the above numbered policy is ____________ $

The said loss did not originate by any act, design or procurement on the part of your insured, or this affiant; nothing has been done by or with the privity or consent of your insured or this affiant, to violate the conditions of the policy, or render it void; no articles are mentioned herein or in annexed schedules but such as were destroyed or damaged at the time of said loss; no property saved has in any manner been concealed, and no attempt to deceive the said company, as to the extent of said loss, has in any manner been made. Any other information that may be required be furnished and considered part of this proof.

The furnishing of this blank or the preparation of proofs by a representative of the above insurance company is not a waiver of any of its rights.

City or County of ____________ ____________

State or Commonwealth of ____________ ____________ Insured

Subscribed and sworn before me this ____ day of ____________, 20____

____________ Notary Public

My Commission expires: ____________

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The income statement consists of revenues (money received from the sale of products and services, before expenses are taken out, also known as the “top line”) and expenses, along with the resulting net income or loss over a period of time due to earning activities. Elements of expenses include: Cost of Goods Sold (COGS): the direct costs attributable to goods produced and sold by a business. This could include items such as restructurings, discontinued operations, and disposals of investments or of property, plant and equipment. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (SG&A): combined payroll costs, except for what has been included as direct labor. Reading the Income Statement Certain items must be disclosed separately in the notes if it is material (significant). Managers could seek to manage earnings for a number of reasons. The operating section of an income statement includes revenue and expenses. net income: Gross profit minus operating expenses and taxes. FIFO stands for first-in, first-out, and assumes that the oldest inventory items are recorded as sold first. The income statement shows investors and management if the firm made money during the period reported. It is important to investors as it represents the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders. Expenses incurred to produce a product are not reported in the income statement until that product is sold. Amortization is a similar process to deprecation but is the term used when applied to intangible assets. In cash accounting—in contrast—expenses are recognized when cash is paid out. Identify noncash items that can affect the income statement Key Takeaways Key Points Noncash items should be added back in when analyzing income statements to determine cash flow because they do not contribute to the inflow or outflow of cash like other gains and expenses eventually do. This yields income before taxes. For example, an asset worth $100,000 in year 1 may have a depreciation expense of $10,000, so it appears as an asset worth $90,000 in year 2. An estimate of fair market value may be founded either on precedent or extrapolation but is subjective. This could be due to the matching principle, which is the accounting principle that requires expenses to be matched to revenues and reported at the same time. It is often referred to as gross revenue or sales revenue. Income statements are a key component to valuation but have several limitations: items that might be relevant but cannot be reliably measured are not reported (such as brand loyalty); some figures depend on accounting methods used (for example, use of FIFO or LIFO accounting); and some numbers depend on judgments and estimates. The Single Step income statement totals revenues, then subtracts all expenses to find the bottom line. Income statement: GAAP and IRS accounting can differ. It is therefore possible for legitimate business practices to develop into unacceptable financial reporting. Machinery: Machinery is an example of a noncash asset. obsolescence: The state of being obsolete—no longer in use; gone into disuse; disused or neglected. The four basic principles of GAAP can affect items on the income statement. Irregular items are reported separately so that users can better predict future cash flows. Depreciation and amortization: charges with respect to fixed assets (depreciation) and intangible assets (amortization) that have been capitalized on the balance sheet for a specific accounting period. In essence, if an activity is not a part of making or selling the products or services, but still affects the income of the business, it is a non-operating revenue or expense. The income statement, or profit and loss statement (P&L), reports a company’s revenue, expenses, and net income over a period of time. Aggressive earnings management is a form of fraud and differs from reporting error. Noncash items, such as depreciation and amortization, will affect differences between the income statement and cash flow statement. Examples of intangible assets include copyrights, patents, and trademarks. The revenue recognition principle. fair market value: An estimate of the market value of a property, based on what a knowledgeable, willing, and unpressured buyer would probably pay to a knowledgeable, willing, and unpressured seller in the market. The former affects values of businesses and entities. Income statement: Accounting for inventory can be done in different ways, leading to differences in statements. Then other revenues are added and other expenses are subtracted. It requires companies to record when revenue is (1) realized or realizable and (2) earned, not when cash is received. For companies with shareholders, earnings per share (EPS) are also an important metric and are required to be disclosed on the income statement. For example, if a manager earns his or her bonus based on revenue levels at the end of December, there is an incentive to try to represent more revenues in December so as to increase the size of the bonus. Operating Revenues and Expenses The operating section includes revenue and expenses. Common noncash items are related to the investing and financing of assets and liabilities, and depreciation and amortization. These principles include the historical cost principle, revenue recognition principle, matching principle, and full disclosure principle. Net income (the “bottom line”) is the result after all revenues and expenses have been accounted for. One of the limitations of the income statement is that income is reported based on accounting rules and often does not reflect cash changing hands. The matching principle. Key Terms matching principle: According to the principle, expenses are recognized when obligations are (1) incurred (usually when goods are transferred or services rendered, e.g. sold), and (2) offset against recognized revenues, which were generated from those expenses, no matter when cash is paid out. When analyzing income statements to determine the true cash flow of a business, these items should be added back in because they do not contribute to inflow or outflow of cash like other gains and expenses. Fair market value differs from other ways of determining value, such as intrinsic and imposed value. This yields income from operations. PP&E are often considered fixed assets: they are expected to have relatively long life, and are not easily changed into another asset. First, operating expenses are subtracted from gross profit. Key Terms depreciation: The measurement of the decline in value of assets. On a more detailed level, depreciation refers to two very different but related concepts: the decrease in the value of tangible assets (fair value depreciation) and the allocation of the cost of tangible assets to periods in which they are used (depreciation with the matching principle). While it is relatively easy for an auditor to detect error, part of the difficulty in determining whether an error was intentional or accidental lies in the accepted recognition that calculations are estimates. This is in contrast to the balance sheet, which represents a single moment in time. It includes items such as material costs and direct labor. GAAP reporting also suggests that income statements should present financial figures that are objective, material, consistent, and conservative. Also, there are events, usually one time, which create “permanent differences,” such as GAAP, which recognizes as an expense an item that the IRS will not allow to be deducted. Revenue consists of cash inflows or other enhancements of the assets of an entity. Although most of the information on a company’s income tax return comes from the income statement, there often is a difference between pretax income and taxable income. Construct a complete income statement Key Takeaways Key Points The income statement consists of revenues and expenses along with the resulting net income or loss over a period of time due to earning activities. The non-operating section includes revenues and gains from non-primary business activities, items that are either unusual or infrequent, finance costs like interest expense, and income tax expense. It is also known as the profit and loss statement (P&L), statement of operations, or statement of earnings. Non-operating Revenues and Expenses The non-operating section includes revenues and gains from non- primary business activities (such as rent or patent income); expenses or losses not related to primary business operations (such as foreign exchange losses); gains that are either unusual or infrequent, but not both; finance costs (costs of borrowing, such as interest expense); and income tax expense. Broadly speaking, depreciation is a way of accounting for the decreasing value of long-term assets over time. income bond: a debt instrument where coupon payments are only made if the issuer can afford it statement of cash flows: a financial document that shows how changes in balance sheet accounts and income affect cash and cash equivalents, and breaks the analysis down to operating, investing, and financing activities The income statement is a financial statement that is used to help determine the past financial performance of the enterprise, predict future performance, and assess the capability of generating future cash flows. The final step is to deduct taxes, which finally produces the net income for the period measured. It is important to investors – also on a per share basis (as earnings per share, EPS) – as it represents the profit for the accounting period attributable to the shareholders. These differences are due to the recording requirements of GAAP for financial accounting (usually following the matching principle and allowing for accruals of revenue and expenses) and the requirements of the IRS’s tax regulations for tax accounting (which are more oriented to cash). One example of this is earnings management, which occurs when managers use judgment in financial reporting and in structuring transactions to alter financial reports in a way that usually involves the artificial increase (or decrease) of revenues, profits, or earnings per share figures. The “bottom line” of an income statement is the net income that is calculated after subtracting the expenses from revenue. FIFO: Method for for accounting for inventories. Research & Development (R&D): expenses included in research and development of products. LIFO stands for last-in, first-out, and assumes that the most recently produced items are recorded as sold first. Key Terms deferred: Of or pertaining to a value that is not realized until a future date, e.g. annuities, charges, taxes, income, either as an asset or liability. The income statement reflects a company’s performance over a period of time. Income statements can also be limited by fraud, such as earnings management, which occurs when managers use judgment in financial reporting to intentionally alter financial reports to show an artificial increase (or decrease) of revenues, profits, or earnings per share figures. The goal with earnings management is to influence views about the finances of the firm. Expenses consist of cash outflows or other using-up of assets or incurrence of liabilities. Depreciation refers to the decrease in value of assets and the allocation of the cost of assets to periods in which the assets are used–for tangible assets, such as machinery. Depreciation expense does not require a current outlay of cash, but the cost of acquiring assets does. A machine bought in 2012, for example, will not be worth the same amount in 2022 because of things like wear-and-tear and obsolescence. The latter affects net income. Demonstrate how the limitations of the income statement can influence valuation Key Takeaways Key Points Income statements include judgments and estimates, which mean that items that might be relevant but cannot be reliably measured are not reported and that some reported figures have a subjective component. LIFO: Method for accounting for inventory. Income statements have several limitations stemming from estimation difficulties, reporting error, and fraud. In addition to good faith differences in interpretations and reporting of financial data in income statements, these financial statements can be limited by intentional misrepresentation. To achieve basic objectives and implement fundamental qualities, GAAP has four basic principles: The historical cost principle: It requires companies to account and report based on acquisition costs rather than fair market value for most assets and liabilities. Not to be confused with impairment, which is the measurement of the unplanned, extraordinary decline in value of assets. In each period, long-term noncash assets accrue a depreciation expense that appears on the income statement. Another common difference across income statements is the method used to calculate inventory, either FIFO or LIFO. Methods for Constructing the Income Statement The income statement can be prepared in one of two methods: single or multi-step. Also there are events, usually one-time events, which create “permanent differences,” such as GAAP recognizing as an expense an item that the IRS will not allow to be deducted. In addition to these limitations, there are limitations stemming from the intentional manipulation of finances. Key Terms income statement: a calculation which shows the profit or loss of an accounting unit during a specific period of time, providing a summary of how the profit or loss is calculated from gross revenue and expenses gross profit: The difference between net sales and the cost of goods sold. For example, rent or other revenue collected in advance, estimated expenses, and deferred tax liabilities and assets may create timing differences. GAAP’s assumptions, principles, and constraints can affect income statements through temporary (timing) and permanent differences. A Sample Income Statement: Expenses are listed on a company’s income statement. Amortization is a similar process to deprecation when applied to intangible assets, such as patents and trademarks. Unlike current assets such as cash accounts receivable, PP&E are not very liquid. This governs the matching of expenses and revenues, where expenses are recognized, not when the work is performed or when a product is produced, but when the work or the product actually makes its contribution to revenue. Noncash items that are reported on an income statement will cause differences between the income statement and cash flow statement. Revenue consists of cash inflows or other enhancements of assets of an entity, and expenses consist of cash outflows or other using-up of assets or incurring of liabilities. The full disclosure principle. The more complex Multi-Step income statement (as the name implies) takes several steps to find the bottom line. Fixed assets, also known as a non-current asset or as property, plant, and equipment (PP&E), is an accounting term for assets and property. amortization: The distribution of the cost of an intangible asset, such as an intellectual property right, over the projected useful life of the asset. Apply the four basic GAAP principles when preparing financial statements Key Takeaways Key Points Items that create temporary differences due to the recording requirements of GAAP include rent or other revenue collected in advance, estimated expenses, and deferred tax liabilities and assets. Such timing differences between financial accounting and tax accounting create temporary differences. This suggests that the amount and kinds of information disclosed should be decided based on a trade-off analysis, since a larger amount of information costs more to prepare and use. The “bottom line” of an income statement—often, literally the last line of the statement—is the net income that is calculated after subtracting the expenses from revenue. With respect to accounting methods, one of the limitations of the income statement is that income is reported based on accounting rules and often does not reflect cash changing hands. These often receive a more favorable tax treatment than short-term assets in the form of depreciation allowances.

27/11/2019 · What is an income statement? An income statement is a financial statement that shows you how profitable your business was over a given reporting period. It shows your revenue, minus your expenses and losses. Also sometimes called a “net income statement” or a “statement of earnings”, the income statement is one of the three most important financial ... An income statement An Income Statement The income statement is one of the company's financial reports that summarizes all of the company's revenues and expenses over time in order to determine the company's profit or loss and measure its business activity over time based on user requirements. read more (also known as profit and loss account) is one of the financial ... 28/05/2020 · An income statement is one of the most common, and critical, of the financial statements you’re likely to encounter. Also known as profit and loss (P&L) statements , income statements summarize all income and expenses over a given period, including the cumulative impact of revenue, gain, expense, and loss transactions. Depreciation Depreciation Expense When a long-term asset is purchased, it should be capitalized instead of being expensed in the accounting period it is purchased in. and amortization are non-cash Non-Cash Expenses Non cash expenses appear on an income statement because accounting principles require them to be recorded despite not actually being paid for with cash. 13/04/2020 · The income statement is another name for the small business owner’s profit and loss statement. It is one of the three financial statements that business firms usually prepare; the others being the balance sheet and statement of cash flows. An income statement or profit and loss account is one of the financial statements a company requires to balance their accounting books and calculate the financial health of the company. It shows the company's revenues and expenses during a particular period, which can be selected according to the company’s needs. 24/11/2021 · What are Income Statement Accounts? Income statement accounts are those accounts in the general ledger that are used in a firm’s profit and loss statement. These accounts are usually positioned in the general ledger after the accounts used to compile the balance sheet.A larger organization may have hundreds or even thousands of income statement ... An invoice statement is an accounting report that is used to list your net income or business expenses, which would be either profit or loss. This statement is also commonly referred to as a “profit and loss report” or “P&L” statement.

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