Using Accounting Information Exercises II

Larry M. Walther; Christopher J. Skousen

Larry M. Walther & Christopher J. Skousen

Using Accounting Information Exercises II

Using Accounting Information Exercises II
1st edition

ISBN 978-87-7681-794-7

Contents

Problem 1

Mr. Mac Corporation has no material problem with uncollectible accounts or obsolete inventory. All sales and purchases are on account. The company provided the following information for the year ending 20X5:

Total sales	$	1,560,000
Beginning accounts receivable		350,000
Total purchases of inventory		1,080,000
Beginning inventory		25,000
Collections on accounts receivable		1,440,000
Payments on accounts payable		925,000
Cost of goods sold		1,065,000

a) Calculate the "accounts receivable turnover ratio."
b) Calculate the "inventory turnover ratio."
c) If Mac's competitors have a receivables turnover ratio of "7" and an inventory turnover ratio of "5," would you initially conclude that Mac is better or worse than its competitors in managing receivables and inventory?

Worksheet 1

a)

Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio

=

Net Credit Sales/Average Net Accounts Receivable*

=

b)

Inventory Turnover Ratio

=

Cost of Goods Sold/Average Inventory**

=

c)

Solution 1

a)

Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio

=

Net Credit Sales/Average Net Accounts Receivable*

=

$1,560,000/[($350,000 + $470,000)/2]

=

$1,560,000/$410,000

=

3.80

* Ending accounts receivable = $350,000 + $1,560,000 sales – $1,440,000 collections = $470,000

b)

Inventory Turnover Ratio

=

Cost of Goods Sold/Average Inventory**

=

$1,065,000/[($25,000 + $40,000)/2]

=

$1,065,000/$32,500

=

32.77

** Ending inventory = $25,000 + $1,080,000 purchases – $1,065,000 cost of goods sold = $40,000

c) Mac is doing much better than its competitors as it relates to managing inventory (32.77 vs. 5), but is lagging behind as it relates to collecting receivables (3.80 vs. 7).

Problem 2

Beverly Monson is the chief financial officer for Monson Construction. She delivered the following comments in a recent conference call with analysts that follow the company:

> "20X7 was another excellent year. Net income was a record setting $3,500,000. We maintained our overall net profit on sales at the historic 15% level. This occurred despite an increase in raw material costs that lowered our gross margin to 45%. We are proud that we continue to maintain a healthy balance sheet that is free of any liablities. All of our financing continues to be provided by our common and preferred shareholders. Our beginning of year equity of $65,000,000 was sufficient to fund our capital needs, and no additional shares were issued this year. Our "4% preferred shareholders" have again received their full $1,500,000 in dividends for the year. The remaining earnings have been reinvested in the company."

a) Use profitability ratios to determine Monson's sales, cost of goods sold, gross profit, and net income.
b) Calculate Monson's return on assets and return on equity. Which is higher, and why?

Worksheet 2

a)

Sales
Cost of goods sold
Gross profit
Selling, general & administrative
Net income

b)

Return on Assets Ratio

=

(Net Income + Interest Expense)

÷

Average Assets

=

Return on Equity Ratio

=

(Net Income – Preferred Dividends)

÷

Average Common Equity

=

Solution 2

a)

Sales	100%	$	52,500,000
Cost of goods sold	55%		28,875,000
Gross profit	45%	$	23,625,000
Selling, general & administrative	30%		20,125,000
Net income	15%	$	3,500,000

b)

Return on Assets Ratio

=

(Net Income + Interest Expense)

÷

Average Assets

=

($3,500,000 + $0)

÷

($65,000,000 + ($65,000,000 + $3,500,000 – $1,500,000))/2

=

5.303%

Return on Equity Ratio

=

(Net Income – Preferred Dividends)

÷

Average Common Equity

=

($3,500,000 – $1,500,000)

÷

($27,500,000* + ($27,500,000 + $3,500,000 – $1,500,000))/2

=

7.018%

* Beginning common equity = $65,000,000 – preferred equity ($37,500,000) = $27,500,000
Preferred equity = $1,500,000 dividend ÷ 4% = $37,500,000

Return on equity is higher than return on assets because the overall rate of return (5.303%) is higher than the 4% dividend on preferred equity. Essentially, the company is obtaining 4% financing from preferred shareholders, and deploying this capital to earn a higher rate of return. The benefit of this strategy is reflected in the higher rate of return for common shareholders.

Problem 3

The accountant for Quick Cafe used a spreadsheet to prepare information needed to prepare the statement of cash flows for the year ending December 31, 20X6. However, the data were accidentally sorted alphabetically into the following listing of items. To compound the problem, the “add“ and “subtract“ notations for each line item were also deleted. Review the information, and prepare a correct presentation, using the indirect approach. The beginning cash balance was $95,700, and the ending cash balance was $622,500.

Bought building by issuing common stock	$	1,275,000
Decrease in accounts payable		51,000
Decrease in accounts receivable		31,500
Depreciation expense		102,000
Dividends on common		75,000
Gain on sale of land		30,000
Increase in income taxes payable		10,500
Increase in inventory		41,700
Increase in prepaid insurance		4,500
Net income		322,500
Purchase of equipment		112,500
Repayment of long-term note payable		270,000
Sale of land		645,000

Worksheet 3

QUICK CAFÉ Statement of Cash Flows For the year ending December 31, 20X6		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in cash	$	-
Cash balance at January 1, 20X6		-
Cash balance at December 31, 20X6	$	-
Noncash investing/financing activities:		
	$	-

Solution 3

QUICK CAFÉ Statement of Cash Flows For the year ending December 31, 20X6				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income			$	322,500
Add (deduct) noncash effects on operating income				
Depreciation expense	$	102,000		
Gain on sale of land		(30,000)		
Decrease in accounts receivable		31,500		
Increase in inventory		(41,700)		
Increase in prepaid insurance		(4,500)		
Decrease in accounts payable		(51,000)		
Increase in income taxes payable		10,500		16,800
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	339,300
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Sale of land	$	645,000		
Purchase of equipment		(112,500)		
Net cash provided by investing activities				532,500
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Repayment of long-term note payable		(270,000)		
Dividends on common		(75,000)		
Net cash used by financing activities				(345,000)
Net increase in cash			$	526,800
Cash balance at January 1, 20X6				95,700
Cash balance at December 31, 20X6			$	622,500
Noncash investing/financing activities:				
Bought building by issuing common stock			$	1,275,000

Problem 4

Cambridge Corporation reported net income of $200,000 for 20X8. The income statement revealed sales of $2,000,000; gross profit of $1,040,000; selling and administrative costs of $680,000; interest expense of $40,000; and income taxes of $120,000.

The selling and administrative expenses included $50,000 for depreciation. No equipment was sold during the year. Equipment purchases were made with cash. Prepaid insurance included in the balance sheet related to administrative costs. All accounts payable included in the balance sheet relate to inventory purchases. The change in retained earnings is attributable to net income and dividends. The increase in common stock and additional paid-in capital is due to issuing additional shares for cash.

Using the direct approach, prepare a statement of cash flows (excluding the supplemental reconciliation of net income to operating cash flow) for Cambridge for the year ending December 31, 20X8. Comparative balance sheets for Cambridge follow.

CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION Balance Sheet December 31, 20X7 and 20X8				
		20X8		20X7
Assets				
Cash	$	917,400	$	942,900
Accounts receivable		398,500		343,000
Inventories		497,200		557,600
Prepaid insurance		26,000		22,000
Land		500,000		500,000
Building and equipment		3,000,000		2,600,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(410,000)		(360,000)
Total assets	$	1,275,000	$	1,275,000
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$	171,400	$	186,800
Interest payable		21,000		30,000
Income taxes payable		44,000		16,000
Stockholders' equity				
Common stock		1,420,000		1,400,000
Paid in capital in excess of par		1,980,000		1,800,000
Retained earnings		1,292,700		1,172,700
Total liabilities and equity	$	1,275,000	$	1,275,000

Worksheet 4

CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows (Direct Approach) For the year ending December 31, 20X8				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers				
Less cash paid for:			$	-
Merchandise inventory	$	-		
Selling and administrative expenses		-		
Interest		-		
Income taxes		-		-
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	-
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of equipment	$	-		
Net cash used by investing activities				-
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuing stock	$	-		
Dividends on common		-		
Net cash provided by financing activities				-
Net decrease in cash			$	-
Cash balance at January 1, 20X8				-
Cash balance at December 31, 20X8			$	-

Cash received from customers:

Cash paid for inventory:

Cash paid for selling and admin.:

Cash paid for interest:

Cash paid for income taxes:

Solution 4

CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows (Direct Approach) For the year ending December 31, 20X8				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers				
Less cash paid for:			$	1,944,500
Merchandise inventory	$	915,000		
Selling and administrative expenses		634,000		
Interest		49,000		
Income taxes		92,000		(1,690,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	254,500
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of equipment	$	(400,000)		
Net cash used by investing activities				(400,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuing stock	$	200,000		
Dividends on common		(80,000)		
Net cash provided by financing activities				120,000
Net decrease in cash			$	(25,500)
Cash balance at January 1, 20X8				942,900
Cash balance at December 31, 20X8			$	917,400

Cash received from customers: Sales – Increase in Receivables

$2,000,000 – ($389,500 – $343,000) = $1,944,500

Cash paid for inventory: COGS – Decrease in Inventory + Decrease in Payables

($2,000,000 – $1,040,000) – ($557,600 – $497,200) + ($186,800 – $171,400) = $915,000

Cash paid for selling and admin.: Selling/Admin – Depreciation + Increase in Prepaids

$680,000 – $50,000 + ($26,000 – $22,000) = $634,000

Cash paid for interest: Interest Expense + Decrease in Interest Payable

$40,000 + ($30,000 – $21,000) = $49,000

Cash paid for income taxes: Income Tax Expense – Increase in Taxes Payable

$120,000 – ($44,000 – $16,000) = $92,000

Problem 5

Cambridge Corporation reported net income of $200,000 for 20X8. The income statement revealed sales of $2,000,000; gross profit of $1,040,000; selling and administrative costs of $680,000; interest expense of $40,000; and income taxes of $120,000.

The selling and administrative expenses included $50,000 for depreciation. No equipment was sold during the year. Equipment purchases were made with cash. Prepaid insurance included in the balance sheet related to administrative costs. All accounts payable included in the balance sheet relate to inventory purchases. The change in retained earnings is attributable to net income and dividends. The increase in common stock and additional paid-in capital is due to issuing additional shares for cash.

Using the indirect approach, prepare a statement of cash flows for Cambridge for the year ending December 31, 20X8. Comparative balance sheets for Cambridge follow.

CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION
Balance Sheet
December 31, 20X7 and 20X8

	20X8	20X7
Assets		
Cash	$ 917,400	$ 942,900
Accounts receivable	398,500	343,000
Inventories	497,200	557,600
Prepaid insurance	26,000	22,000
Land	500,000	500,000
Building and equipment	3,000,000	2,600,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(410,000)	(360,000)
Total assets	$ 4,929,100	$ 4,605,500
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 171,400	$ 186,800
Interest payable	21,000	30,000
Income taxes payable	44,000	16,000
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	1,420,000	1,400,000
Paid in capital in excess of par	1,980,000	1,800,000
Retained earnings	1,292,700	1,172,700
Total liabilities and equity	$ 4,929,100	$ 4,605,500

Worksheet 5

CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows (Indirect Approach) For the year ending December 31, 20X8		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income		$ -
Add (deduct) noncash effects on operating income		
Depreciation expense	$ -	
Increase in accounts receivable	-	
Decrease in inventory	-	
Increase in prepaid insurance	-	
Decrease in accounts payable	-	
Decrease in interest payable	-	
Increase in income taxes payable	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities		$ -
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of equipment	$ -	
Net cash used by investing activities		-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuing stock	$ -	
Dividends on common	-	
Net cash provided by financing activities		-
Net decrease in cash		$ -
Cash balance at January 1, 20X8		-
Cash balance at December 31, 20X8		$ -

Solution 5

CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows (Indirect Approach) For the year ending December 31, 20X8				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income			$	200,000
Add (deduct) noncash effects on operating income				
Depreciation expense	$	915,000		
Increase in accounts receivable		(55,500)		
Decrease in inventory		60,400		
Increase in prepaid insurance		(4,000)		
Decrease in accounts payable		(15,400)		
Decrease in interest payable		(9,000)		
Increase in income taxes payable		28,000		54,500
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	254,500
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of equipment	$	(400,000)		
Net cash used by investing activities				(400,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuing stock	$	200,000		
Dividends on common		(80,000)		
Net cash provided by financing activities				120,000
Net decrease in cash			$	(25,500)
Cash balance at January 1, 20X8				942,900
Cash balance at December 31, 20X8			$	917,400

Problem 6

Smithson Corporation's stock is selling for $36 per share. Smithson provided the following financial statements. Use these statements to prepare a comprehensive ratio analysis. The blank worksheet includes a table of the ratios you should calculate.

SMITHSON CORPORATION Comparative Balance Sheet December 31, 20X8 and 20X7				
ASSETS		20X8		20X7
Current assets				
Cash	$	1,200,000	$	740,000
Accounts receivable		1,050,000		580,000
Inventories		270,000		220,000
Total current assets	$	2,520,000	$	1,540,000
Property, plant & equip.				
Land	$	600,000	$	400,000
Building		1,950,000		1,300,000
Equipment		3,150,000		1,800,000
	$	5,700,000	$	1,750,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(1,095,000)		(650,000)
Total property, plant & equipment	$	4,605,000	$	1,425,000
Total assets	$	7,125,000	$	2,965,000
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	$	480,000	$	400,000
Interest payable		150,000		60,000
Total current liabilities	$	630,000	$	230,000
Long-term liabilities				
Long-term note payable		2,400,000		1,400,000
Total liabilities	$	3,030,000	$	930,000
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock ($0.50 par)	$	100,000	$	100,000
Paid-in capital in excess of par		655,000		655,000
Retained earnings		3,340,000		1,280,000
Total stockholders' equity	$	4,095,000	$	2,035,000
Total liabilities and equity	$	7,125,000	$	2,965,000

SMITHSON CORPORATION Income Statement For the Year Ending December 31, 20X8				
Revenues			$	10,110,000
Cost of goods sold				5,762,500
Gross profit			$	4,347,500
Operating Expenses				
Salaries	$	735,000		
Interest		195,000		
Depreciation		445,000		
Other operating expenses		462,500		1,837,500
Income before income taxes			$	2,510,000
Less: Income taxes				300,000
Net income			$	2,210,000

SMITHSON CORPORATION Statement of Retained Earnings For the Year Ending December 31, 20X8		
Beginning retained earnings, January 1	$	1,280,000
Plus: Net income		2,210,000
	$	3,490,000
Less: Dividends		150,000
Ending retained earnings, December 31	$	3,340,000

Worksheet 6

Current Ratio	4.00
Current Assets ÷ Current Liabilities	$2,520,000 ÷ $630,000

Quick Ratio

Debt to Total Assets Ratio

Debt to Total Equity Ratio

Times Interest Earned Ratio

Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio

Inventory Turnover Ratio

Net Profit on Sales

Gross Profit Margin

Return on Assets

Return on Equity

EPS

P/E	

Dividend Rate/Yield	

Dividend Payout Ratio	

Book Value Per Share	

Solution 6

Current Ratio	**4.00**
Current Assets ÷ Current Liabilities	$2,520,000 ÷ $630,000

Quick Ratio	**3.57**
(Cash + Short-term Investments + Accounts Receivable) ÷ Current Liabilities	$2,250,000 ÷ $630,000

Debt to Total Assets Ratio	**0.43**
Total Debt ÷ Total Assets	$3,030,000 ÷ $7,125,000

Debt to Total Equity Ratio	**0.74**
Total Debt ÷ Total Equity	$3,030,000 ÷ $4,095,000

Times Interest Earned Ratio	**12.87**
"Income Before Income Taxes and Interest ÷ Interest Charges"	$2,510,000 ÷ $195,000

Accounts Receivable Turnover Ratio	**12.40**
"Net Credit Sales ÷ Average Net Accounts Receivable"	$10,110,000 ÷ $815,000

Inventory Turnover Ratio	**23.52**
Cost of Goods Sold ÷ Average Inventory	$5,762,500 ÷ $245,000

Net Profit on Sales	**21.86%**
Net Income ÷ Net Sales	$2,210,000 ÷ $10,110,000

Gross Profit Margin	**43.00%**
Gross Profit ÷ Net Sales	$4,347,500 ÷ $10,110,000

Return on Assets	**47.67%**
"(Net Income + Interest Expense) ÷ Average Assets"	$2,405,000 ÷ $5,045,000

Return on Equity	**72.10%**
"(Net Income – Preferred Dividends) ÷ Average Common Equity"	$550,000 ÷ $3,065,000

EPS	**$11.05**
"Income Available to Common ÷ Weighted-Average Number of Common Shares"	$2,210,000 ÷ 200,000

P/E	**3.26**
"Market Price Per Share ÷ Earnings Per Share"	$36.00 ÷ $11.05

Dividend Rate/Yield	**2.08%**
"Annual Cash Dividend ÷ Market Price Per Share"	($150,000/200,000) ÷ $36.00

Dividend Payout Ratio	**6.79%**
"Annual Cash Dividend ÷ Earnings Per Share"	($150,000/200,000) ÷ $11.05

Book Value Per Share	**$20.48**
"""Common"" Equity ÷ Common Shares Outstanding"	$4,095,000 ÷ 200,000

Problem 7

Dursteler Systems presented the following comparative balance sheet:

DURSTELER SYSTEMS Balance Sheet December 31, 20X7 and 20X8				
		20X8		20X7
Assets				
Cash	$	504,150	$	108,975
Accounts receivable		164,700		131,700
Inventories		175,875		237,675
Land		975,000		225,000
Building and equipment		675,000		642,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(376,350)		(326,250)
Total assets	$	2,118,375	$	1,019,100
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$	83,325	$	70,050
Utilities payable		1,875		3,000
Interest payable		3,750		–
Long-term note payable		750,000		–
Stockholders' equity		–	$	-
Common stock, $1 par		225,000		187,500
Paid in capital in excess of par		420,000		337,500
Retained earnings		634,425		421,050
Total liabilities and equity	$	2,118,375	$	1,019,100

Additional information about transactions and events occurring in 20X8 is as follows:

Dividends of $79,275 were declared and paid.

Accounts payable and accounts receivable relate solely to purchases and sales of inventory.

The increase in land resulted from the purchase of land via issuance of the long-term note payable. No buildings were purchased or sold. Equipment was purchased.

In January of 20X8, equipment with an original cost of $56,250 was sold for $37,500.

The increase in paid-in capital all resulted from issuing additional shares for cash.

The income statement for the year ending 20X8 follows:

DUSTELER COMPUTER SYSTEMS Income Statement For the Year Ending December 31, 20X8				
Sales			$	2,142,000
Cost of goods sold				1,182,225
Gross profit				$959,775
Operating expenses and other				
Salaries	$	325,125		
Utilities		48,150		
Interest		45,000		
Depreciation		57,600		
Loss on sale of equipment		11,250		487,125
Income before income tax				472,650
Income tax				180,000
Net income			$	292,650

Prepare Travis Engineering's statement of cash flows for the year ending 20X8. Use the direct approach, and prepare the supplement reconciliation of net income to operating cash flows.

Worksheet 7

DURSTELER SYSTEMS Statement of Cash Flows For the year ending December 31, 20X8				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers			$	-
Less cash paid for:				
Merchandise inventory	$	-		
Salaries		-		
Utilities		-		
Interest		-		
Income taxes		-		-
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	-
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Sale of equipment	$	-		
Purchase of equipment		-		
Net cash used by investing activities				-
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuing stock	$	-		
Dividends on common		-		
Net cash provided by financing activities				-
Net increase in cash			$	-
Cash balance at January 1, 20X8				108,975
Cash balance at December 31, 20X8			$	-
Noncash investing/financing activities				
Issued note payable for land			$	-

Reconciliation of net income to cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income			$	292,650
Add (deduct) noncash effects on operating income				
Depreciation expense	$	-		
Loss on sale of equipment		-		
Increase in accounts receivable		-		
Decrease in inventory		-		
Increase in accounts payable		-		
Decrease in utilities payable		-		
Increase in interest payable		-		-
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	-

Solution 7

DURSTELER SYSTEMS Statement of Cash Flows For the year ending December 31, 20X8				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers			$	2,109,000
Less cash paid for:				
Merchandise inventory	$	1,107,150		
Salaries		325,125		
Utilities		49,275		
Interest		41,250		
Income taxes		180,000		(1,702,800)
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	406,200
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Sale of equipment	$	37,500		
Purchase of equipment		(89,250)		
Net cash used by investing activities				(51,750)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuing stock	$	120,000		
Dividends on common		(79,275)		
Net cash provided by financing activities				40,725
Net increase in cash			$	395,175
Cash balance at January 1, 20X8				108,975
Cash balance at December 31, 20X8			$	504,150
Noncash investing/financing activities				
Issued note payable for land			$	750,000

Reconciliation of net income to cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income			$	292,650
Add (deduct) noncash effects on operating income				
Depreciation expense	$	57,600		
Loss on sale of equipment		11,250		
Increase in accounts receivable		(33,000)		
Decrease in inventory		61,800		
Increase in accounts payable		13,275		
Decrease in utilities payable		(1,125)		
Increase in interest payable		3,750		113,550
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	406,200

Cash received from customers: Sales – Increase in Receivables

$2,142,000 – ($164,700 – $131,700) = $2,109,000

Cash paid for inventory: COGS – Decrease in Inventory – Increase in Payables

$1,182,225 – ($237,675 – $175,875) – ($83,325 – $70,050) = $1,107,150

Cash paid for utilities: Utilities Expense + Decrease in Utilities Payable

$48,150 + ($3,000 – $1,875) = $49,275

Cash paid for interest: Interest Expense – Increase in Interest Payable

$45,000 – $3,750 = $41,250

Cash paid for equipment: Ending Balance + Cost of Item Sold – Beginning Balance

$675,000 + $56,250 – $642,000 = $89,250

Problem 8

Cutler Design presented the following comparative balance sheet:

CUTLER DESIGN CORPORATION Comparative Balance Sheet December 31, 20X9 and 20X8				
ASSETS		20X9		20X8
Current assets				
Cash	$	1,162,000	$	15,750
Accounts receivable		656,250		603,750
Inventories		262,500		280,000
Prepaid expenses		61,250		43,750
Total current assets	$	2,142,000	$	943,250
Property, plant & equip.				
Land	$	525,000	$	700,000
Building		1,225,000		1,225,000
Equipment		927,500		787,500
	$	2,677,500	$	2,712,500
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(525,000)		(472,500)
Total property, plant & equipment	$	2,152,500	$	2,240,000
Total assets	$	4,294,500	$	3,183,250
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	$	196,000	$	208,250
Interest payable		3,500		–
Total current liabilities	$	199,500	$	208,250
Long-term liabilities				
Long-term note payable		140,000		–
Total liabilities	$	339,500	$	208,250
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock ($1 par)	$	1,225,000	$	1,050,000
Paid-in capital in excess of par		1,400,000		700,000
Retained earnings		1,330,000		1,225,000
Total stockholders' equity	$	3,955,000	$	2,975,000
Total Liabilities and equity	$	4,294,500	$	3,183,250

Additional information about transactions and events occurring in 20X9 follows:

Dividends of $96,250 were declared and paid.

Accounts payable and accounts receivable relate solely to purchases and sales of inventory. Prepaid items related only to advertising expenses.

The decrease in land resulted from the sale of a parcel at a $78,750 gain. No land was purchased during the year. Equipment was purchased during the year in exchange for a promissory note payable. No equipment was sold.

The increase in paid-in capital resulted from issuing additional shares for cash.

The income statement for the year ending December 31, 20X9, included the following key amounts:

Sales	$ 3,500,000
Cost of goods sold	2,100,000
Salaries expense	700,000
Advertising expense	262,500

Depreciation expense	52,500
Utilities expense	26,250
Interest expense	8,750
Gain on sale of land	78,750
Income tax expense	70,000
Net income	201,250

Prepare Cutler Design's statement of cash flows for the year ending 20X9. Use the indirect approach, and include required supplemental information about cash paid for interest and taxes.

Worksheet 8

CUTLER DESIGN CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows For the year ending December 31, 20X9		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
		$ -
	$ -	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	-
		$ -
Cash flows from investing activities:		
	$ -	
		-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
	$ -	
	-	
		-
Net increase in cash		$ -
Cash balance at January 1, 20X9		15,750
Cash balance at December 31, 20X9		$ -
Noncash investing/financing activities:		
		$ -
Supplemental information:		
Cash paid for interest		$ -
		-

Solution 8

CUTLER DESIGN CORPORATION Statement of Cash Flows For the year ending December 31, 20X9				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income			$	201,250
Add (deduct) noncash effects on operating income				
Depreciation expense	$	52,500		
Gain on sale of equipment		(78,750)		
Increase in accounts receivable		(52,500)		
Decrease in inventory		17,500		
Increase in prepaid expenses		(17,500)		
Decrease in accounts payable		(12,250)		
Increase in interest payable		3,500		(87,500)
Net cash provided by operating activities			$	113,750
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Sale of land	$	253,750		
Net cash provided by investing activities				253,750
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuing stock	$	875,000		
Dividends on common		(96,250)		
Net cash provided by financing activities				778,750
Net increase in cash			$	1,146,250
Cash balance at January 1, 20X9				15,750
Cash balance at December 31, 20X9			$	1,162,000
Noncash investing/financing activities:				
Issued note payable for equipment			$	140,000
Supplemental information:				
Cash paid for interest			$	5,250
Cash paid for taxes				70,000