

ACC250: Intro to Financial Accounting

Ch0. Introduction to R, E, and NI

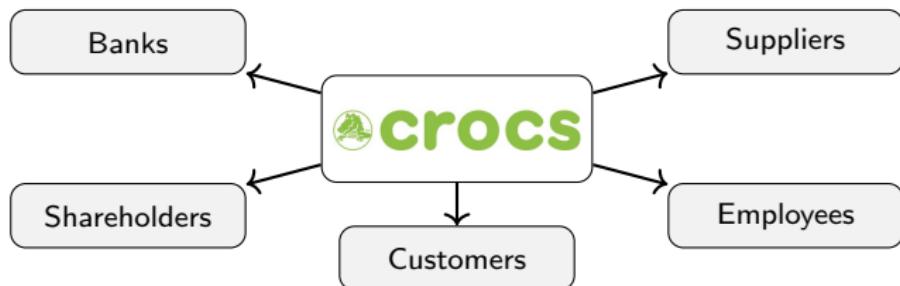
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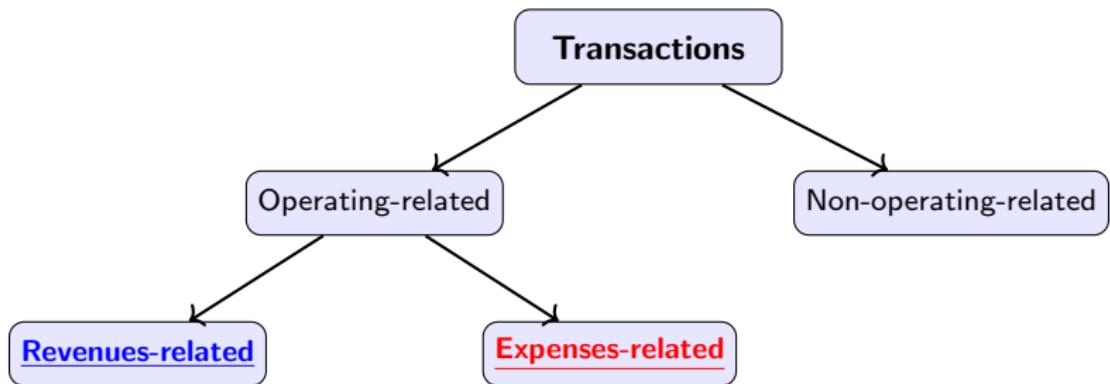
- This Ch0 slide packet is primarily based on material from Chapters 1 to 4.
- The goal of this packet is to introduce accounting concepts to those with no prior accounting background.
- To make the material accessible, I have **simplified the concepts** using plain language rather than providing strict definitions.
- We **will study** them in **greater detail** and with **more formal definitions** as the course progresses.

Transactions

Financial activities that involve the exchange of goods, services, or money.



- Transactions affect the financial position of the business.
- **REVENUES** and **EXPENSES** are the two main types of transactions.



Revenues (R) - Simple

The amount of resources (cash) **earned** from selling goods or services for a period.
("earned" means products & services are **delivered** to customers.)

EX. How much revenues for this quarter?

- Sold and collected \$10,000 from customers.
- Received \$1,000 in advance to deliver 10 shoes in the next quarter.
- Received \$5,000 from a bank loan.



Expenses (E) - Simple

Costs of operating a business, incurred to generate revenues in the period.

- Salaries and wages paid to employees
- Rent for business premises
- Utility bills (electricity, water, etc.)

EX. How much expenses for this quarter?

- Paid \$1,000 for salaries and wages.
- Paid \$2,000 for rent.
- Paid \$4,000 in advance for a 1-year insurance policy effective next quarter.

Net Income (NI)

Revenues - Expenses.

- Measures the profitability of a business.
- If $R > E \Rightarrow \text{net income (or profit).}$
- If $R < E \Rightarrow \text{net loss.}$

Example: Year 1

EX. You started a lemonade stand business. Here are your first 3 transactions:

- Bought lemons and sugar: \$20
- Paid for cups and napkins: \$10
- Sold lemonade for cash: \$50
- (All supplies were used up.)



Question: Calculate your Revenues, Expenses, and Net Income for Year 1.

- **R:** (from selling lemonade)
- **E:** (for lemons&sugar + for cups&napkins)
- **NI:**

Income Statement	
Item	Year 1
Revenues	—
Expenses	—
Net Income	

Retained Earnings (Earned Capital, Equity)

The cumulative amount of net income retained in the business after dividends are paid.

- Net income is cumulated in **Retained Earnings**.
- Retained Earnings** belong to the owners of the business.
- When opening a business, **Retained Earnings** is 0 (as no profit is made yet).

EX. How much Retained Earnings at the end of Year 1 from the previous example?

Dividends (D)

A distribution of a portion of a company's earnings to its shareholders.

By this amount, Retained Earnings decreases.

When paying dividends?

- when the business is doing well.
- when its profits are high and sustainable.

Continuing from the previous example,

- No dividends are distributed to shareholders.
- If \$5 dividends are distributed, How much Retained Earnings at the end of Year 1?



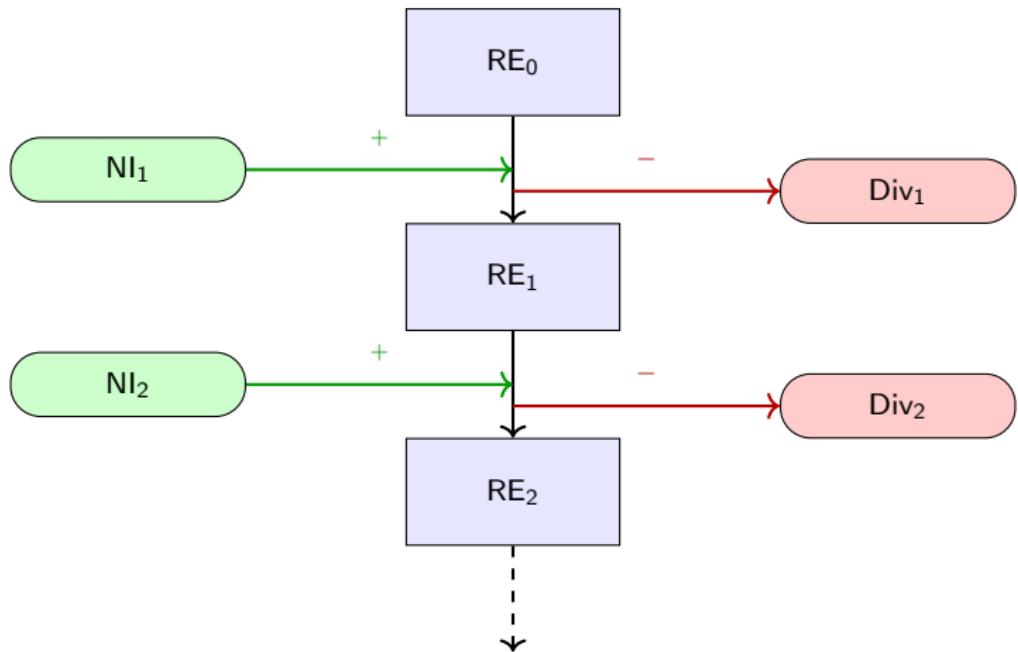
The effect of paying dividends:

- Shareholders' portions are not changed: \$20.
- Retained Earnings (in your business) is decreased by Dividends.
⇒ New RE balance: \$15.
- \$5 is now in your pocket.

- Retained earnings (RE) equation:

$$\text{Ending RE} = \text{Beginning RE} + \text{NI} - \text{Div}$$

- Net income (NI): Increases retained earnings.
- Dividends (Div): Decrease retained earnings.



0: business opened 1: Year 1 2: Year 2

EX. A corporation ABC has beginning retained earnings of \$50,000 (thanks to prior years' profits), net income of \$20,000, and dividends of \$5,000.
Ending retained earnings:

$$\text{Ending RE} = 50,000 + 20,000 - 5,000 = 65,000$$

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount (\$)</u>
Beginning Retained Earnings	_____
Add: Net Income	_____
Less: Dividends	_____
Ending Retained Earnings	_____

Table: Statement of Retained Earnings

Do dividends involve a cash outflow?

—

Are dividends considered expenses?

—

Explanations:

- See the definition of dividends.
- It's not an expense because it's not a cost of doing business.
- Rather, It's a distribution of profits to the owners (consequences of the business's operations).

EX. Your lemonade stand is doing well! Here are 4 transactions for Year 2:

- Sold lemonade for cash: \$120
- Bought lemons and sugar: \$45
- Paid for cups and napkins: \$15
- Paid yourself a dividend: \$5
- (All supplies were used up.)

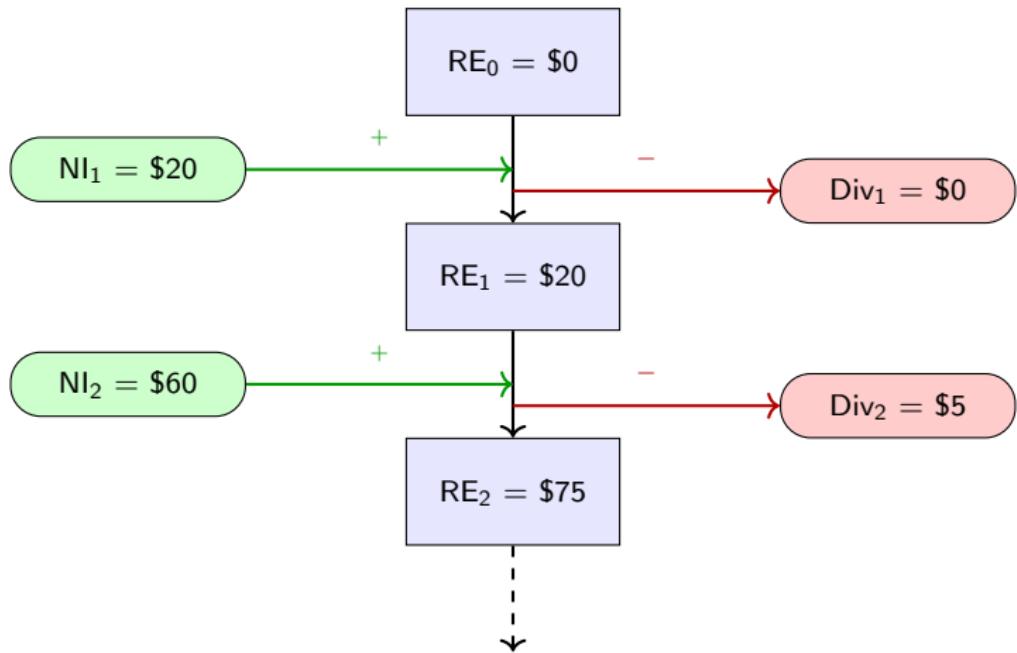
Question: Calculate R, E, and NI for Year 2.

- **Revenues:** _____ (from selling lemonade)
- **Expenses:** _____ (_____ for lemons&sugar + _____ for cups&napkins)
- **Net Income:** _____

Income Statement

A financial statement that reports a company's revenues, expenses, and net income over a period of time.

Income Statement		
Item	Year 1	Year 2
Revenues	\$100	\$120
Expenses	\$80	\$60
Net Income	\$20	\$60



0: business opened 1: Year 1 2: Year 2

Statement of Retained Earnings

A financial statement that shows changes in retained earnings over a period, including net income and dividends.

Statement of Retained Earnings

Item	Year 1	Year 2
Beginning Retained Earnings	\$0	\$20
Add: Net Income	\$20	\$60
Less: Dividends	\$0	\$5
Ending Retained Earnings	\$20	\$75

Q1: You started a cookie business with \$200. You sold cookies for \$80, bought ingredients for \$30, and paid for packaging for \$10. What is your Net Income?

- **Revenues:** _____ (from selling cookies)
- **Expenses:** _____ (_____ for ingredients + _____ for packaging)
- **Net Income:** _____

Q2: In Year 2, your cookie business had revenues of \$150, expenses of \$90. The business paid \$20 in dividends. How much is Net Income? Prepare two-year income statement and statement of retained earnings.

- **Net Income:** _____

- **Income Statement: & Statement of Retained Earnings:**

Income Statement		
Item	Year 1	Year 2
Revenues	—	—
Expenses	—	—
Net Income	—	—

Statement of Retained Earnings		
Item	Year 1	Year 2
Beg. RE	—	—
Add: Net Income	—	—
Less: Dividends	—	—
End. RE	—	—