Understanding Basic Financial Statements

During the accounting cycle, the accounting system is used to track, organize and record the financial transactions of an organization. At the close of each period, the information is used to prepare the financial statements, which are usually composed of a balance sheet (statement of financial position); income statement (statement of income and expenses); statement of retained earnings (owners' equity); and a statement of cash flow.

A sample set of financial statements) is shown below.

Financial statements prepared by a Chartered Accountant with a Review Engagement Report or Audit Opinion attached, are prepared (unless noted otherwise) according to "Canadian generally accepted accounting principles", or GAAP. Financial statements that are only compiled or that have a "Notice to Reader" attached, are not necessarily prepared according to GAAP.

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet is based on the equation: <u>assets = liabilities + owners' equity</u>. It indicates everything the company owns (assets), everything the company owes to creditors (liabilities) and the value of the ownership stake in the company (shareholders' equity, or capital). The balance sheet date is the ending date of the period or year, and is a continuation of the amounts recorded since the inception of the company or organization. The balance sheet is a "snapshot" of the financial position of the company at the balance sheet date and shows the accumulated balance of the accounts. Assets and liabilities are separated between *current* and *long-term*, where current items are those items, which will be realized or paid, within one year of the balance sheet date. Typical current assets are cash, prepaid expenses, accounts receivable and inventory.

Income Statement

An income statement is a type of summary flow report that lists and categorizes the various revenues and expenses that result from operations during a given period - a year, a quarter or a month. The difference between revenues and expenses represents a company's net income or net loss. The amounts shown in the income statement are the amounts recorded for the given period - a year, a quarter or a month. The next period's income statement will start over with all amounts reset to zero. While the balance sheet shows accumulated balances since inception, the income statement only shows the amounts earned or expensed during the period in question.

Statement of Retained Earnings

The statement of retained earnings shows the amount of accumulated earnings that have been retained within the company since its inception. At the end of each fiscal year-end, the amount of net income or loss is added to the opening amount of retained earnings to arrive at the closing retained earnings. Retained earnings can be decreased by such items as dividends paid to shareholders. On the sample financial statements shown below, the statement of retained earnings is combined with the income statement presentation.

Statement of Cash Flow

The statement of cash flow shows all sources and uses of a company's cash during the accounting period. Sources of cash listed on the statement include revenues, long-term financing, sales of non-current assets, an increase in any current liability account or a decrease in any current asset account. Uses of cash include operating losses, debt repayment, equipment purchases and increases in current asset accounts.

XYZ COMPANY LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2002

UNAUDITED - See "Notice to Reader"

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>2002</u>		<u>2001</u>
CURRENT Cash Accounts receivable Deposits and prepaid expenses Inventory	\$	11,552 42,970 2,942 159,144 216,608	\$ 	50,595 2,688 156,657 209,940
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Note 2)		59,890		76,318
INVESTMENTS	\$ <u></u>	 276,498	\$ <u></u>	45,001 331,259
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
CURRENT Bank overdraft Bank loan Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Long-term debt - current portion Income tax payable	\$	 82,053 25,200 14,387	\$ 	9,474 60,000 91,343 160,817
DUE TO SHAREHOLDER (Note 3)		51,591		231,791
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 4)	_	86,100 259,331	_ _	 392,608
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
STATED CAPITAL (Note 5)		1		1
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)	 	17,166 17,167		(61,350) (61,349)
APPROVED	\$ <u></u>	276,498	\$_	331,259

XYZ COMPANY LIMITED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

UNAUDITED - See "Notice to Reader"

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
REVENUE	\$ 1,104,786	\$ 1,133,736
COST OF SALES		
Opening inventory	156,657	146,278
Delivery	1,607	1,249
Purchases	740,994	794,101
	899,258	941,628
Closing inventory	159,144	156,657
	740,114	784,971
GROSS PROFIT	364,672	348,765
OPERATING EXPENSES (schedule)	286,817	339,905
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	77,855	8,860
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(387)
Gain on sale of investment	16,149	
Miscellaneous	(1,101)	337
	15,048	(50)
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	92,903	8,810
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	14,387	
NET INCOME	78,516	8,810
(DEFICIT) - Beginning of Year	(61,350)	(54,160)
DIVIDENDS		(16,000)
RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT) - End of Year	\$ 17,166	\$ (61,350)

XYZ COMPANY LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

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		2002		<u>2001</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net income for the year	\$	78,516	\$	8,810
Adjustment for: Amortization		17,854		16,856
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment Gain on disposal of investment Cash derived from operations	_	(16,149) 80,221		387 26,053
Decrease (increase) in working capital items		00,221		20,000
Accounts receivable Deposits and prepaid expenses		7,625 (254)		23,380 688
Inventory Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(2,487) (9,290)		(904) 34,543
Long-term debt - current portion Income tax payable		25,200 14,387		 2,206
Cash flows from operating activities	-	115,402		85,966
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,426)		(10,342)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of investment		 61,150		3,113
Dividends Cash flows from investing activities	-	<u></u> 59,724		(16,000) (23,229)
Cash nows nom investing activities	-	33,724		(23,223)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(180 200)		(150,000)
Advances from (repayments to) shareholder Acquisition of (repayment of) long-term debt	_	(180,200) 86,100		(150,000)
	-	(94,100)		(150,000)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH RESOURCES		81,026		(87,263)
CASH (DEFICIENCY) RESOURCES - Beginning of Year	-	(69,474)		17,789
CASH RESOURCES (DEFICIENCY) - End of Year	\$_	11,552	\$	(69,474)
Cash resources (deficiency) is comprised of: Cash	\$	11,552	\$	
Bank overdraft Bank loan	Ψ		Ψ	(9,474)
Dalik iVali	\$	11,552	\$	(60,000) (69,474)

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

XYZ COMPANY LIMITED SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

UNAUDITED - See "Notice to Reader"

		<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Advertising Amortization Bad debts Bank charges and interest Insurance Interest on long-term debt Legal and accounting Management fees Memberships and licences Office and general Rent and utilities Repairs and maintenance Subcontracting Supplies Travel Wages and benefits Vehicle	\$	18,801 17,854 199 5,510 4,779 11,876 13,155 3,212 12,382 18,795 4,289 19,825 4,571 3,736 142,713 5,120	\$	30,715 16,856 179 9,356 4,035 11,766 12,525 3,413 15,155 21,955 4,979 18,692 8,557 8,003 168,806 4,913
	\$_	286,817	\$_	339,905

XYZ COMPANY LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

UNAUDITED - See "Notice to Reader"

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Nature of Business

The company is a Canadian-controlled private corporation subject to the Business Corporations Act, 1982 (Ontario), was incorporated in May 1995 and operates as a manufacturer of widgets in Anytown, Ontario.

Significant Accounting Policies

INVENTORY

The inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recorded at rates designed to amortize the cost of capital assets over their estimated useful lives.

Amortization rates used are as follows:

Furniture and equipment	20% declining balance
Vehicle	30% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	straight-line 5 years

2.	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Γ	<u>Cost</u>	Accumulated Cost Amortization		Net Book Value 2002	Net Book Value <u>2001</u>	
	Furniture and equipment \$ Vehicle Computer equipment Leasehold improvements		21,500 26,486 22,210 37,350	\$	11,300 15,460 6,457 14,439	\$	10,200 11,026 15,753 22,911	\$ 12,750 15,752 20,466 27,350
	\$		47,986	\$	26,760	\$	59,890	\$ 76,318

XYZ COMPANY LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

UNAUDITED - See "Notice to Reader"

3. **DUE TO SHAREHOLDER**

The amount due to the shareholder bears interest at a rate determined annually and has no fixed terms of repayment.

Interest paid for 2002 was \$1,823 (2001 - \$6,831)

4. LONG - TERM DEBT

Bank term loan bearing interest at prime plus 2%, repayable in monthly principal instalments of \$2,100.00 plus interest to November 2007, secured by a general security agreement on the assets of the company and a personal guarantee from the shareholder.

nom the shareholder.		<u>2002</u>		<u>2001</u>
	\$	111,300	\$	
Less current portion		25,200	_	
Approximate principal repayments are as follows:	\$	86,100	\$_	
200 200 200 200 200	5 6	25,200 25,200 25,200 10,500 86,100		

5. STATED CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited number of Common shares Unlimited number of non-cumulative, redeemable, voting, Class "A" Special shares

	4	2002	<u>2001</u>
Issued:			
1 Common shares	\$	1	\$ 1