## Unit 10-Classified Financial Statements

The purpose of financial statements is to provide financial information about a company to: Owners

Management
Creditors
Government
By classifying items on the statements into special categories, it is possible to provide more information and provide it in a way which is more easily interpreted

Current Assets-Assets which are converted into cash in the ordinary course of business, (within one year)

Cash<br>Government Bonds<br>Marketable Securities<br>Accounts Receivable<br>Merchandise Inventory<br>Prepaid Expenses

Fixed Assets-Assets such as land, building, equipment, and trucks that are used in operating the business and which have a long life

The fixed assets that have the longest life are generally listed first

## Land

Building
Equipment
Delivery Trucks

Current Liabilities-refers to liabilities that must be paid with a year or less, listed in the order that they are to be paid.

Accounts Payable
Taxes Payable
Salaries Payable
Loans Payable

Long-Term Liabilities-Are liabilities that are not due to be paid for at least a year.

A loan to be paid over two years
A mortgage payable in 25 years

Statement of Owner's Equity-describes the changes in owner's equity for the accounting period.

It is prepared separately from the balance sheet. The owner's equity balance at the end of the period is shown on the balance sheet instead of the full calculation (see page 213 for example)


## A Classified Balance Sheet



## Schedule of Accounts Receivable

Supporting schedules are used to provide details about an item on a main statement. (shows our customers who owe us money and how much money they owe us)

An example would be a schedule of Accounts Receivable


