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UK Edition

Financial Accounting

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Learn to:

- Determine what each line of a financial statement tells you
- Tackle the core accounting methods and concepts
- Understand financial accounting in the context of GAAP and IFRS

Steven Collings



***Financial
Accounting***
FOR
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by Steve Collings and Maire Loughran

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Financial Accounting For Dummies®

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Introduction

Accountancy is known as the language of business because it communicates financial and economic facts about a business to all sorts of interested parties – both *internal* (employees of the company) and *external* (people not employed by the company in question). External users include investors, creditors, banks and regulatory agencies such as HM Revenue and Customs and the stock markets.

Focusing on the external users of accounting information, this book is about financial accounting. *Financial* accounting serves the needs of external users by providing them with understandable, materially correct financial statements. Three financial statements exist: the income statement (often termed the *profit and loss account* in the UK and also known internationally as the *statement of comprehensive income* or *statement of profit or loss*), balance sheet (known internationally as the *statement of financial position*) and the cash flow statement (known internationally as the *statement of cash flows*). This book is a step-by-step guide on how to prepare all three.

You also find out the purposes of the financial statements:

- ✓ To report on the financial position of the company – what types of assets the company owns and what types of liabilities it owes.
- ✓ To show how well the company performs over a period of time, which is referred to as an *accounting period*. You measure performance by seeing whether the company made or lost money during the accounting period.

A lot of people considering starting out in the world of accountancy are often afraid they won't do well in their accountancy studies because they haven't done well in maths. Forget about the maths – that's why you have a computer and a calculator! Financial accounting is less about adding and subtracting and more about using logic-based skills. Added to the mix is the importance of gaining a working understanding of the standards set in place by authoritative accountancy bodies.

The reason I've written this book is to breathe some life into the subject of financial accounting and make it more understandable to students, trainee accountants and those seeking a career change into the world of accountancy.

About This Book

This book, like all *For Dummies* books, is written so that each chapter stands on its own. I always assume that whatever chapter you're reading is the first one you've tackled in the book. Therefore, you can understand the concepts I explain in each chapter regardless of whether it's your first chapter or your last.

However, certain terms and concepts are relevant to more than one subject in this book. To avoid writing the same explanations over and over, whenever I refer to a financial accounting term, method or other type of fact that I fully explain in another chapter, I give you a brief overview and direct you to the chapter where you can get more information. For example, I may suggest that you 'flick to [Chapter 13](#)' (which, by the way, discusses the statement of cash flows).

Also, in this book I break financial accounting down to its lowest common denominator. I avoid using jargon that

only accountants with several years' experience already under their belts will understand. Please keep in mind that the list of financial accounting topics and methods I present in this book isn't exhaustive. I simply can't cover every possible transaction and event related to preparing financial accounting data and statements. This book is meant to give a basic introduction to the world of financial accounting in a down-to-earth, easy-to-understand and light-hearted manner.

Conventions Used in This Book

Following are some conventions I use that you need to bear in mind while reading this book:

- ✓ I introduce new terms in *italic* with an explanation immediately following. For example, *liquidity* refers to a company's ability or lack thereof to meet current financial obligations. To put it even more simply, does the company have enough cash to pay its bills?
- ✓ Many accounting terms have acronyms (which you'll soon be bandying about with your fellow novice accountants after you gain some familiarity or experience with the topic). The first time I introduce an acronym in a chapter, I spell it out and place the acronym in brackets. For example, I may discuss the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).
- ✓ I use **bold** text to highlight key words in bulleted lists.
- ✓ All web addresses are in monofont typeface so that they're set apart from the rest of the text.

What You're Not to Read

It would be great if you read every word of this book, but I realise that people lead busy lives and sometimes just want to get the specific information they need. So if you're short on time, you can safely skip the following without jeopardising your understanding of the subject at large:

- ✓ **Material marked with a Technical Stuff icon:** These paragraphs contain extra financial accounting information that, while useful, isn't critical to your understanding of the topic at hand.
- ✓ **Sidebars:** These grey-shaded boxes contain asides that I think you'll find interesting but that, again, aren't vital to understanding the fundamental concepts of a certain accountancy topic.

Foolish Assumptions

I assume you don't have more than a basic understanding of accountancy, and I'm guessing you're one of the following people:

- ✓ A financial accounting student who just isn't getting it by reading (and rereading) the relevant textbook.
- ✓ A non-accountancy student currently enrolled in either business or another course who's considering changing direction to go down the accountancy route.
- ✓ A business owner (particularly someone operating a small business with a relatively small/modest turnover) who wants to attempt preparing her own financial statements or just wants to have a better understanding about the financial statements prepared by the in-house or external accountant.

- ✓ A brand-new accountant working in financial accounting who needs a plain-English refresher of accountancy concepts.

How This Book Is Organised

To help you find the financial accounting facts you need, this book is organised into parts that break down the subject of financial accounting into easily digestible portions that all relate to one another.

Part I: Getting Started with Financial Accounting

This part introduces you to the world of financial accounting. You receive an initiation into the purpose, constraints and responsibilities of financial accountants; various financial accounting career options; and the sorts of professional courses you need to pursue these careers. I also provide an overview of the three financial statements. For the business owner, it provides information about the education, training, certification and experience of the stranger who comes into your business asking about private accountancy-related facts.

Part II: Looking at Some Accounting Basics

In this part, I lay the foundation of the basics of financial accounting that you're likely to come across in your day-to-day working life as a financial accountant or as an accountancy student. You discover how to enter accounting transactions into a company's books through the use of journal entries. You also find out about the general ledger, which is the place where accountants

record the impact of transactions taking place in a business during a particular accounting period. Finally, you find out about the two different methods of accounting, the cash-based method and the accruals-based method – though I concentrate on the accruals method because this is the one financial accountants use.

Part III: Bonding with the Balance Sheet

This section contains three chapters, each explaining a different section of the balance sheet. The three sections of the balance sheet are assets, liabilities and equity, and together they show the financial position of a company. *Assets* are resources a company owns, *liabilities* are what a company owes and *equity* is the difference between assets and liabilities, which equals the total of each owner's investment in the business.

Part IV: Investigating Income and Cash Flow

This part looks at the income statement and the statement of cash flows. The *income statement* shows a company's revenue and expenses, the end result of which shows whether a company made or lost money during the accounting period. The *statement of cash flows* shows the cash received by a company and the cash paid by a company during the accounting period. It tells users of the financial statements how well the company is managing its sources and uses of cash.

Part V: Analysing the Financial Statements

After all your hard work preparing the financial statements, in this section you find out about key measurements that users of the financial statements

perform to gauge the effectiveness and efficiency of the business. I provide the complete picture on a company's *annual report*, which informs the shareholders about the company's operations for the past year. And you get an overview of corporate governance and interpretations of the explanatory notes and other information found in most companies' annual reports.

Part VI: Tackling More Advanced Financial Accounting Topics

Here, I delve into other financial accounting topics, like accounting for income taxes and leases. Knowing about these topics makes your financial accounting experience well-rounded, preparing you in case you decide to continue on your journey through the world of accountancy and, perhaps, enrolling on one of the chartered qualification courses.

Part VII: The Part of Tens

I wrap up the book by explaining ten financial statement deceptions to look out for when preparing financial statements. These include ways to inflate income by understating expenses and hiding unfavourable information from the users through use of accountancy lingo. I also provide some helpful information about industries that may deviate from generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) while doing their bookwork and preparing their financial statements.

Icons Used in This Book

Throughout the book, you see the following icons in the left-hand margin:



Text accompanied by this icon contains useful hints that you can apply during your studies (or on the job) to make your studies (or work) a bit easier and more successful.



When you see this icon, get those brain cells in gear, because it sits next to information you want to commit to memory.



Looking for what not to do in the world of financial accounting? Check out paragraphs next to this icon because they alert you to what can trip you up during your studies or working in the field.



This icon includes information that enhances the topic under discussion but isn't necessary to understand the topic.



This icon shows you that a financial accounting concept is demonstrated by working through an example.

Where to Go from Here

Each chapter stands on its own, so no matter where you start, you won't feel like you've missed anything fundamental beforehand. Your motivation for purchasing this book will probably dictate which chapters you want

to read first and which you'll read only if you have some spare time in the future.

If you're an accountancy student, flip to the chapter explaining a topic you're a little confused with after reading your textbook. Business owners can get a good overview of the financial accounting process by starting with Chapters [1](#) and [3](#); these two chapters explain the nuts and bolts of financial accounting and its concepts. Otherwise, check out the table of contents or index for a topic that interests you, or jump in anywhere in the book that covers the financial accounting information you're wondering about.

Part I

Getting Started with Financial Accounting



Go to www.dummies.com/extras/financialaccounting for online bonus content.