

End of Period Activities

by Sophia



WHAT'S COVERED

This tutorial will cover the series of activities that occur at the end of an accounting period.

Our discussion breaks down as follows:

1. Time Periods and Reporting

The time period assumption is that businesses must have consistent periods of reporting, and that these periods are consecutive--monthly, quarterly, or annually.

So, how do you determine your report timing? Well, law dictates report timing for publicly traded companies; they have SEC requirements to report quarterly and annually. Therefore, in order to be SEC compliant, publicly traded companies have to report quarterly as well as annually.

Privately owned companies, on the other hand, don't have an SEC requirement, so they don't have that same regulatory requirement to report every quarter. However, they do have to report annually for tax purposes.

Now, it is important to report consistently to ensure report accuracy. At the end of the reporting period, a business provides accurate reporting, and in order to do this, their data needs to be complete. The way to ensure that the data is complete and accurate is through the use of the trial balance, which we will discuss next.

2. Trial Balance Worksheet

The trial balance worksheet is a listing of all the general ledger accounts. It details all account balances, and the debits and the credits for the individual general ledger accounts.



Remember, total debits must always equal total credits.

In a trial balance worksheet, the sections include:

- Trial Balance
- Adjustments

- Adjusted Trial Balance
- Income Statements
- Balance Sheet
- · Closing Entries

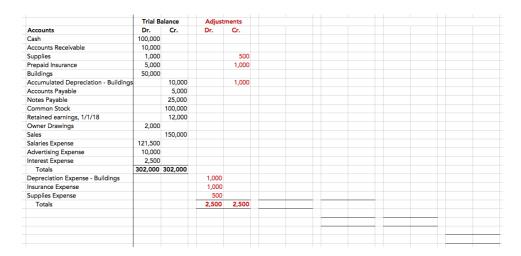
2a. Trial Balance

Here is a sample trial balance worksheet, below. As mentioned, the trial balance worksheet has a list of all the general ledger accounts, which you can see on the left. It also details the debits and credits, and the balances within those general ledger accounts. The trial balance worksheet is used in preparing a trial balance to ensure that accurate data is provided.

	Trial Ba	alance					
Accounts	Dr.	Cr.					
Cash	100,000						
Accounts Receivable	10,000						
Supplies	1,000						
Prepaid Insurance	5,000						
Buildings	50,000						
Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings		10,000					
Accounts Payable		5,000					
Notes Payable		25,000					
Common Stock		100,000					
Retained earnings, 1/1/18		12,000					
Owner Drawings	2,000						
Sales		150,000					
Salaries Expense	121,500						
Advertising Expense	10,000						
nterest Expense	2,500						
Totals	302,000	302,000					
							_

2b. Adjustments

Once you have the trial balance, you can begin to make your adjustments. You will adjust for any accruals and prepaids, and correct any errors and omissions. This is also where you perform your matching, making sure that your revenues are matched with your expenses.



2c. Adjusted Trial Balance

After you've made all of your adjustments, you can prepare your adjusted trial balance. The adjusted trial balance is going to be the source for your financial statements.

	ce Adjustments Adjusted Trial Balance	
•	r. Dr. Cr. Dr. Cr.	
1	100,000	
Receivable	10,000	
	500 500	
nsurance	1,000 4,000	
	50,000	
ted Depreciation - Buildings	0,000 1,000 11,000	
Payable	,000 5,000	
yable	,000 25,000	
Stock	,000 100,000	
earnings, 1/1/18	2,000	
rawings	2,000	
	,000 150,000	
xpense 1	121,500	
ng Expense	10,000	
xpense	2,500	
3	,000	
tion Expense - Buildings	1,000 1,000	
Expense	1,000 1,000	
Expense	500 500	
	2,500 2,500 303,000 303,000	

2d. Income Statements

Now that you have your adjusted trial balance, you can prepare your financial statements; this trial balance worksheet can be used to prepare your income statement. The income statement comprises all of your revenues and expenses, and it is also where you can identify your net income. As you can see in this example, your net income is \$13,500, which is the difference between your credits and debits.

Accounts	Trial Balance		Adjustments		Adjusted Trial Balance		Income Statements			
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
Cash	100,000				100,000					
Accounts Receivable	10,000				10,000					
Supplies	1,000			500	500					
Prepaid Insurance	5,000			1,000	4,000					
Buildings	50,000				50,000					
Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings		10,000		1,000		11,000				
Accounts Payable		5,000				5,000				
Notes Payable		25,000				25,000				
Common Stock		100,000				100,000				
Retained earnings, 1/1/18		12,000				12,000				
Owner Drawings	2,000				2,000					
Sales		150,000				150,000		150,000		
Salaries Expense	121,500				121,500		121,500			
Advertising Expense	10,000				10,000		10,000			
Interest Expense	2,500				2,500		2,500			
Totals	302,000	302,000								
Depreciation Expense - Buildings			1,000		1,000		1,000			
Insurance Expense			1,000		1,000		1,000			
Supplies Expense			500		500		500			
Totals			2,500	2,500	303,000	303,000	136,500	150,000		
Net Income							13,500			
Totals							150,000	150,000		

2e. Balance Sheet

So, after you have your income statement, you can prepare your balance sheet. The balance sheet has all of your assets, liabilities, and equity--all of your permanent accounts.

Accounts	Trial Balance		Adjustr	nents	Adjusted Tr	ial Balance	Income St	atements	Balance	Sheet	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	
Cash	100,000				100,000				100,000		
Accounts Receivable	10,000				10,000				10,000		
Supplies	1,000			500	500				500		
Prepaid Insurance	5,000			1,000	4,000				4,000		
Buildings	50,000				50,000				50,000		
Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings		10,000		1,000		11,000				11,000	
Accounts Payable		5,000				5,000				5,000	
Notes Payable		25,000				25,000				25,000	
Common Stock		100,000				100,000				100,000	
Retained earnings, 1/1/18		12,000				12,000				12,000	
Owner Drawings	2,000				2,000				2,000		
Sales		150,000				150,000		150,000			
Salaries Expense	121,500				121,500		121,500				
Advertising Expense	10,000				10,000		10,000				
nterest Expense	2,500				2,500		2,500				
Totals	302,000	302,000									
Depreciation Expense - Buildings			1,000		1,000		1,000				
nsurance Expense			1,000		1,000		1,000				
Supplies Expense			500		500		500				
Totals			2,500	2,500	303,000	303,000	136,500	150,000			
Net Income							13,500			13,500	
Totals							150,000	150,000	166,500	166,500	

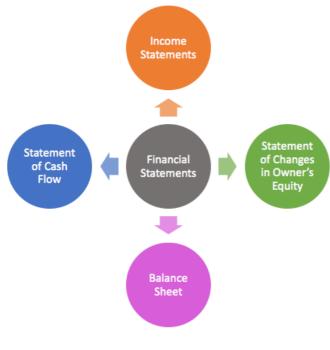
2f. Closing Entries

Once you have your financial statements, that part is complete. You can move on to making your closing entries. You can close out your temporary accounts--which are your revenues and expenses--for the period to start fresh for the next period.

	Trial Ba	alance	Adjustr	ments	Adjusted T	rial Balance	Income St	atements	Balance	Sheet	Closing	Entries
Accounts	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	100,000				100,000				100,000			
Accounts Receivable	10,000				10,000				10,000			
Supplies	1,000			500	500				500			
Prepaid Insurance	5,000			1,000	4,000				4,000			
Buildings	50,000				50,000				50,000			
Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings		10,000		1,000		11,000				11,000		
Accounts Payable		5,000				5,000				5,000		
Notes Payable		25,000				25,000				25,000		
Common Stock		100,000				100,000				100,000		
Retained earnings, 1/1/18		12,000				12,000				12,000		
Owner Drawings	2,000				2,000				2,000			2,00
Sales		150,000				150,000		150,000			150,000	
Salaries Expense	121,500				121,500		121,500					121,500
Advertising Expense	10,000				10,000		10,000					10,00
Interest Expense	2,500				2,500		2,500					2,50
Totals	302,000	302,000										
Depreciation Expense - Buildings			1,000		1,000		1,000					1,00
Insurance Expense			1,000		1,000		1,000					1,00
Supplies Expense			500		500		500					50
Totals			2,500	2,500	303,000	303,000	136,500	150,000				
Net Income							13,500			13,500		
Totals							150,000	150,000	166,500	166,500		
Income Summary												11,500
											150,000	150,000

3. Financial Statements

The financial statements are the final step in the reporting process. There are four main financial statements:





A statement of changes in owner's equity is sometimes referred to as a statement of retained earnings It's important to note that there is a specific order to the preparation of the financial statements:

- 1. Income statement.
- 2. Statement of changes in owner's equity: This is because the net income from your income statement flows into your statement of changes in owner's equity.
- 3. Balance sheet: It happens at this point in the order because the ending balance in the owner's equity from the statement of changes in owner's equity feeds into the balance sheet.

4. Statement of cash flows: This contains the ending cash balance, which is obtained from the balance sheet.

As you can see, the reason behind the specific order to the financial statements is because information from one financial statement flows into the succeeding one.



SUMMARY

Today we learned about **time periods and reporting**, including the different reporting requirements. We walked through a **trial balance worksheet**, from the trial balance all the way through to the closing entries. Lastly, we discussed the four main **financial statements**, including the source of the financial statements, as well as their sequence. We learned how the net income from the income statement feeds into the statement of changes in owner's equity, the statement of changes of owner's equity feeds into the balance sheet, and the balance sheet provides the ending cash balance for the statement of cash flows.

Source: Adapted from Sophia instructor Evan McLaughlin.