

# ASSIGNEMENT TASK 3

SUBJECT CODE | SUBJECT NAME  
STUDENT NAME | STUDENT ID

# ACADEMIC INTEGRITY STATEMENT

I hereby declare, that the work being presented in the assignment is an authentic record of my own work. None of the matter there in has been copied from anywhere else and all the all sources from which the data has been extracted have been acknowledged.

I hereby declare that the facts mentioned above are true to the best of my knowledge. In case of any unlikely discrepancy that may possibly occur, I shall be the one to take complete responsibility.

Student Name



EssayCorp 5 years  
\*\*\*\*\*



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## Q2-1 NAMING CELLS IN SPREADSHEETS

The usual way of writing a formula in excel is to use cell referencing by the default cell references which is a mix of column and row number (For Example A1). However, excel provides an option of naming the cells or a number of cells. After a cell is named, the formula can be written with the cell name rather than the default cell reference. This helps to make the understanding of a formula where the cell name is used more understandable. It actually makes the formula self-explanatory to other users. (Mehta, n.d.) Example:

### Normal View

Particulars	Amount
Revenues of Gulf Air ( In Million US\$)	70
Number of Passengers ('000)	38
Revenue per 1000 passenger ( In Million US\$)	1.84

### Formula View

Particulars	Amount
Revenues of Gulf Air ( In Million US\$)	70
Number of Passengers ('000)	38
Revenue per 1000 passenger ( In Million US\$)	=Revenue/Passengers

## Q2-2 NEGATIVE NUMBERS

Showing negative numbers in red color and inside bracket has been a common pattern in financial models prepared in excel. One can show a number in the above format through the following steps:

- Select the cell to be formatted.
- Right click on it and select format cells option
- Select Custom tab from the displayed menu
- In the area titled 'Type' type the following format - 0.00\_ ;[Red](0.00)
- Click OK, and check the cell. It should be showing the required format

(Finance Train, n.d.) Example:

Loss	(5000.00)
------	-----------

## Q2-3 SEPARATION OF DATA AND REPORT AREAS

Whenever a spreadsheet is prepared, it calculates certain amount and keeps a track of data. These amounts are calculated based on some data and formulas. If the data and report area where the formula is put are on the same area, the reader or the user who is not aware of the data cannot decipher the meaning out of the sheet. Thus it is recommended to keep a separate data entry and report area. Example:

### Normal View

### Formula View

Data Entry Area	
Particulars	Amount
Sales revenue	1,000
Cost of sales	800
Gross profit	200
Report Area	
Particulars	Amount
Gross Profit Margin	20%

Data Entry Area	
Particulars	Amount
Sales revenue	1000
Cost of sales	800
Gross profit	200
Report Area	
Particulars	Amount
Gross Profit Margin	=C5/C3

## Q2-4 IF FUNCTIONS

One of the most popular and useful function in excel, The IF function helps to examine a condition given to excel and return a value if the condition is satisfied, otherwise another value if the condition is not satisfied. The syntax for IF function in excel is shown: IF(logical\_test, [value\_if\_true], [value\_if\_false]) (Cheusheva, n.d.). Example:

### Normal View

Particulars	India	England
Score	46	116
Winner	England	

### Formula View

Particulars	India	England
Score	46	116
Winner	=IF(D3>C3,D2,C2)	

## Q2-5 SPREADSHEET APPS

A list of four spreadsheet software other than Microsoft excel is given below:

- Apache OpenOffice Calc
- LibreOffice
- Google Sheets
- Zoho Sheet

The spreadsheet software has contributed a lot to the evolution of the computer development. When these software were not present, large amount of data were processed in mainframe computers which costed very high for organizations. The creation of these software revolutionized the personal computer category as they were low in cost as well as fast and flexible in performance. The productivity benefits achieved by these software has made the use of personal computer in office space very prominent. (J.T. Barrett, n.d.)

## Q2-6 PERPETUAL VERSUS PERIODIC SYSTEMS

Periodic and Perpetual are the two types of inventory system wherein the books of inventory are maintained differently. In a periodic inventory system, the inventory is not updated continuously but in periods. Here all the purchases and sales are recorded in separate account with the same name. The reconciliation is done at the end of the accounting cycle. On the other hand, in a perpetual inventory system, each and every change in the inventory are recorded continuously after every transaction. Here no separate purchase or sales account is maintained. All the change be it increase or decrease in inventory are directly recorded in the value of inventory. (Jan, n.d.)

Usually, periodic inventory system is used in smaller organizations which cannot afford the large expenses of following a perpetual system. For example a car dealership company. A perpetual inventory system can be followed by large organization who can follow technology-heavy perpetual system. For example a large retailer chain of FMCG products.

## Q2-7 JOURNAL ENTRIES

The journal entries for perpetual inventory and periodic inventory systems for the purchase and sale of inventory are shown below (Perpetual vs. Periodic Inventory System Journal Entries, n.d.):

Perpetual Inventory System		Periodic Inventory System	
<b>Purchase Entry</b>			
Inventory	XXX	Purchases	XXX
Acc. Payable	XXX	Acc. Payable	XXX
<b>Sales Entry</b>			
Acc. Receivable	XXX	Acc. Receivable	XXX
Sales	XXX	Sales	XXX
Cost of Goods Sold	XXX	No entry	
Inventory	XXX		

## Q2-8 WORKSHEET AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

Since the inception of computers, Mainframe computers have been used for doing heavy calculation. Some large organizations have used this machine to do business accounting, but this was not cost affective. Then came spreadsheet software which eased the task of recording data and accounting for business transaction. Available in small personal computers, these software revolutionized the task of recording data.

Spreadsheets not only provides an easy to use interface, but also use of formulas and functions which helps to make the task of accounting very quick and cost effective. Just one sheet stores a lot of data which the business house can manage in a small folder inside the computer. Nowadays every business houses uses a spreadsheet software, not only for accounting purposes, but also for its other functions. The use of spreadsheet have become so omnipresent that many open source free spreadsheet software have come into existence. Some of the cloud based spreadsheet helps multiple users to work on a sheet simultaneously providing an Enterprise resource Solution.

The solution of watch the Foot worksheet is given below:

Normal View

Account	Trial Balance		Adjustments		Adjusted Trial Balance		Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Cash	12450				12450				12450	
Accounts Receivable	17650				17650				17650	
Inventory	56980				56980			56980		
Supplies	7560			2400	5160				5160	
Inventory on hand									78000	
Building	145000				145000				145000	
Accumulated Depn, Building		17600		4000		21600				21600
Furniture	23780				23780				23780	
Accumulated Depn, Furniture		5760		3700		9460				9460
Accounts payable		17400				17400				17400
Salary Payable				2300		2300	2300		2300	
Interest Payable				1400		1400				1400
Unearned sales revenue		7650	2900		4750	4750	4750		4750	
Note Payable , long term		34000	2300			31700				34000
Capital		142675				142675				226930
Drawings	4590				4590				4590	
Sales Revenue		166000		2900		168900		168900		
Sales Discount	3450				3450		3450			
Sales return and allowances	3430				3430		3430			
Purchases	89700				89700		89700			
Purchase discount		4015				4015		4015		
Purchase return and allownaces		7690				7690		7690		
Selling expenses	23700				23700		23700			
Supplies expense			1600		1600		1600			
Depreciation on building			2000		2000		2000			
Depreciation on Furiniture			1850		1850		1850			
General expenses	14500				14500		14500			
Supplies expense			800		800		800			
Depreciation on building			2000		2000		2000			
Depreciation on Furiniture			1850		1850		1850			
Interest Expenses			1400		1400		1400			
Total	402790	402790	16700	16700	411890	411890	153330	237585	293680	310790
Net Income							84255		17110	
Total							237585	237585	310790	327900

Formula View

Account	Trial Balance		Adjustments		Adjusted Trial Balance		Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Cash	12450				=B4				12450	
Accounts Receivable	17650				=B5				17650	
Inventory	56980				=B6			56980		
Supplies	7560			2400	=B7-E7				=F7-I7	
Inventory on hand									78000	
Building	145000				=B9				145000	
Accumulated Depn, Building		17600		4000		=C10+E10				=G10
Furniture	23780				=B11				23780	
Accumulated Depn, Furniture		5760		3700		=C12+E12				=G12
Accounts payable		17400				=C13				17400
Salary Payable				2300		=E14	2300		2300	
Interest Payable				1400		=E15				1400
Unearned sales revenue		7650	2900			=C16-D16	=G16		=H16	
Note Payable, long term		34000	2300			=C17-D17				34000
Capital		142675				=C18				=142675+H36
Drawings	4590				=B19				4590	
Sales Revenue		166000		2900		=C20+E20		=G20		
Sales Discount	3450				=B21		3450			
Sales return and allowances	3430				=B22		3430			
Purchases	89700				=B23		89700			
Purchase discount		4015				=C24		4015		
Purchase return and allowances		7690				=C25		7690		
<b>Selling expenses</b>	23700				=B26		=B26			
Supplies expense			=2/3*2400		=D27		=D27			
Depreciation on building			=0.5*4000		=D28		=D28			
Depreciation on Furniture			=0.5*3700		=D29		=D29			
<b>General expenses</b>	14500				=B30		=B30			
Supplies expense			=1/3*2400		=D31		=D31			
Depreciation on building			=0.5*4000		=D32		=D32			
Depreciation on Furniture			=0.5*3700		=D33		=D33			
Interest Expenses			1400		=D34		=D34			
Total	=SUM(B4:B34)	=SUM(C4:C34)	=SUM(D4:D34)	=SUM(E4:E34)	=SUM(F4:F34)	=SUM(G4:G34)	=SUM(H4:H34)	=SUM(I4:I34)	=SUM(J4:J34)	=SUM(K4:K34)
Net Income							=I35-H35		=K35-J35	
Total							=H35+H36	=I35+I36	=J35+J36	=K35+K36

## Q2-9 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Two accounting principles related to inventory are:

- Using LIFO method to determine the cost of goods sold is no longer allowed by accounting rules of several countries.
- The values Inventories should be carried forward in the books of accounts to be carried at cost and or market value whichever is lower. (Spector, n.d.)

## Q2-10 INVENTORY FLOW ASSUMPTIONS

Inventory costing concepts are imbedded into accounting rules to charge the cost of inventory to the cost of goods sold. This is done by any one of the following three major techniques:

1. First In, First Out (FIFO) - In this system, the inventory costs which entered the first is released at first, thus becoming the cost of goods sold.
2. Last In, First Out (LIFO) – In this system, the inventory costs which entered the last is released at first, thus becoming the cost of goods sold.



3. Average – In this case, the average inventory costs are calculated by dividing the total cost by the amount of inventory present. This individual cost is allocated equally to each inventory when they go out to the cost of goods sold. (Inventory and Cost of Goods Sold (Explanation), n.d.)

## Q2-11 APPLICATION OF INVENTORY FLOW ASSUMPTIONS.

### Normal View

Particulars	Date	Units	Cost Per Unit
Opening Inventory	Oct-01	80	\$ 57
Purchase	Oct-03	10	\$ 65
Purchase	Oct-12	30	\$ 70
Purchase	Oct-18	70	\$ 72
Inventory On hand	Oct-31	115	
Sales Revenue for October		\$ 22,000	

Particulars	FIFO	LIFO	Average
Opening Inventory	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,560
Purchase on Oct-03	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 650
Purchase on Oct-12	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100
Purchase on Oct-18	\$ 5,040	\$ 5,040	\$ 5,040
Total Inventory Value	\$ 12,350	\$ 12,350	\$ 12,350
Units Sold	75	75	75
Sales	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
Cost of goods sold	\$ 4,275	\$ 5,390	\$ 4,875
Profit	\$ 17,725	\$ 16,610	\$ 17,125
Inventory on Oct-31	\$ 8,075	\$ 6,960	\$ 7,475

### Formula View

Particulars	Date	Units	Cost Per Unit
Opening Inventory	Oct-01	80	57
Purchase	Oct-03	10	65
Purchase	Oct-12	30	70
Purchase	Oct-18	70	72
Inventory On hand	Oct-31	115	
Sales Revenue for October		22000	

Particulars	FIFO	LIFO	Average
Opening Inventory	=D\$3*\$E\$3	=D\$3*\$E\$3	=D\$3*\$E\$3
Purchase on Oct-03	=D\$4*\$E\$4	=D\$4*\$E\$4	=D\$4*\$E\$4
Purchase on Oct-12	=D\$5*\$E\$5	=D\$5*\$E\$5	=D\$5*\$E\$5
Purchase on Oct-18	=D\$6*\$E\$6	=D\$6*\$E\$6	=D\$6*\$E\$6
Total Inventory Value	=SUM(C11:C14)	=SUM(D11:D14)	=SUM(E11:E14)
Units Sold	=SUM(\$D\$3:\$D\$6)-D\$7	=SUM(\$D\$3:\$D\$6)-D\$7	=SUM(\$D\$3:\$D\$6)-D\$7
Sales	=D\$8	=D\$8	=D\$8
Cost of goods sold	=C16*E3	=D14+(D16-D6)*E5	=E16*(E15/SUM(D3:D6))
Profit	=C17-C18	=D17-D18	=E17-E18
Inventory on Oct-31	=D6*E6+D5*E5+D4*E4+(D7-D6-D5-D4)*E3	=D3*E3+D4*E4+(D7-D3-D4)*E5	=D7*(SUM(E11:E14)/SUM(D3:D6))

## Q2-12 THINKING ABOUT INTERNAL CONTROL ISSUES.

Segregation of duties helps to solve inventory control issues in asset management by the following:

- It makes sure that there is a monitoring done to catch errors
- It helps to prevent theft or fraud as more than one person need to come to terms in order to hide a deal (Internal controls in accounting: Key benefits, n.d.)

Two instances where segregation of duties can be implemented are:

- The person approving the purchases and the person who is in custody of checks are different.
- The person in charge of purchase requisitions and the person approving the purchase are different.

## Q2-13 BANK RECONCILIATION

### A. EXAMPLE OF A BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

Company XYZ's bank statement dated Dec 31, 2015 shows a balance of \$5000. The company's cash records on the same date show a balance of \$5100. The following additional information is available:

- A check issued by the company on Nov 29 to its customers amounting to \$200 is still outstanding
- A deposit of \$300 made on Dec 31 does not appear on bank statement.

The following Bank reconciliation gives the reasoning for the above happenings:

#### Normal View

Company XYZ Bank Reconciliation Statement December 31, 2015	
Balance as per bank, Dec 31	\$ 5,000
Add: Deposit in Transit	\$ 300
	\$ 5,300
Less: Outstanding Check	\$ 200
Balance as per bank, Dec 31	\$ 5,100

#### Formula View

Company XYZ Bank Reconciliation Statement December 31, 2015	
Balance as per bank, Dec 31	5000
Add: Deposit in Transit	300
	=C7+C8
Less: Outstanding Check	200
Balance as per bank, Dec 31	=C9-C10

### B. WHY DO FIRMS CONSTRUCT BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENTS ON A REGULAR BASIS?

All the firms prepare a bank reconciliation statement in general because of the purpose it solves. Since bank and business entity are separate entities booking similar transactions, there can be some difference in the records of both the party. For example, a bank statement may not account for an issued check to a supplier

which has not yet been presented for payment to the bank. The Preparation of a bank reconciliation statement helps to identify the differences between the business's and bank's records, reconciles them, and identifies the correcting entries that needs to be done either by the bank or the business in their respective records. It provides a more up-to-date record of the business's true cash position. (Bank Reconciliation Statements are essential for your business, n.d.)

**Q2-14 JOURNALISING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE ENTRIES.**

Detail the journal entries needed to show sales on credit, the collection of part of the amount owing, the write off of accounts receivable, the reinstatement of an amount written off and the collection in full of the amount owing. Create your own numbers. A spreadsheet is not required.

- Company XYZ sold goods to Company ABC worth \$10,000 with its cost of goods at 75% of its sales value. The following Journal entry records the transaction:

Accounts Receivable	\$10,000
Sales	\$10,000

Cost of Goods Sold	\$7,500
Inventory	\$7,500



- Company ABC pays 50% of the amount. The following Journal entry records the transaction:

Cash	\$5,000
Accounts Receivable	\$5,000

- The recovery of other 50% of the amount from Company ABC becomes doubtful. The following Journal entry records the transaction:

Allowance for doubtful debts	\$5,000
Accounts Receivable	\$5,000

- Reinstatement the account of Company ABC that was written off by reversing the write-off entry. The following Journal entry records the transaction:

Accounts Receivable	\$5,000
Allowance for doubtful debts	\$5,000



- Process the \$5,400 received from Company ABC. The following Journal entry records the transaction:

Cash	\$5,000		
		Accounts Receivable	\$5,000

## Q2-15 ESTIMATING BAD DEBTS

Two approaches of estimating bad debts can be followed. The description with examples are given below:

- **Income Statement Approach** – Also called the sales approach, it estimates the bad debts as a percentage of total sales of the company for a particular period. Suppose Company ABC has a sales of \$ 1,000 on its income statement and the company management has seen a trend that 5% of the sales is uncollectable. So they would estimate bad debts as \$50 ( $0.05 \times 1,000$ )
- **Balance Sheet Approach** – It estimates the bad debts as a percentage of total accounts receivable by the company for a particular period. Suppose company ABC has \$800 of accounts receivable in its balance sheet and it has seen a trend of 10% of the accounts receivable to turn up as uncollectable. So it would estimate its bad debt to be \$80 ( $0.10 \times 800$ ) (Keela Helstrom, n.d.)

## Q2-16 EVALUATION OF A FIRM'S FINANCIAL POSITION

A firm's financial position can be estimated from the analysis of its financial statement. Each element of the statements provides valuable insights to this analysis. A firm's account receivable is also one of such elements which helps to derive firm's solvency. Two of the most common ratios calculated with the help of accounts receivable by financial analysts are:

- Accounts receivable Turnover
- Accounts receivable turnover in days

The above two methods helps to assess firm's ability to collect its account receivable. The higher the turnover and lower the number of days, the better. These measures, when compared with other company's in industries provides valuable insights into company's effectiveness.

## Q2-17 PERCENTAGE OF SALES METHOD

1. JOURNAL ENTRIES FOR THE SELECTED TRANSACTIONS OF DAVID JONES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Sl No	Date	Particulars	Dr Amount	Cr Amount
1	31/12/2013	Bad Debt Expense	\$75,000	
		Allowance for Doubtful debts		\$75,000
2	31/12/2013	Allowance for doubtful debts	\$75,000	
		Accounts Receivable		\$75,000
3	10/01/2014	Mills & Brown	\$8,000	
		Sales		\$8,000
4	20/06/2013	Bad Debt Expense	\$8,000	
		Mills & Brown		\$8,000
5	25/07/2014	Bad Debt Expense	\$23,000	
		Accounts Receivable (BK)		\$13,000
		Accounts Receivable(MM)		\$10,000
6	15/08/2014	Mills & Brown	\$8,000	
		Bad Debt Expense		\$8,000
7	15/08/2014	Cash	\$8,000	
		Mills & Brown		\$8,000
8	31/12/2014	Bad Debt Expense	\$57,000	
		Allowance for Doubtful debts		\$57,000
9	31/12/2014	Allowance for doubtful debts	80,000	
		Accounts Receivable		80,000

2. POSTING OF JOURNAL ENTRIES IN GENERAL LEDGER T ACCOUNTS FOR ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS AND BAD DEBT EXPENSE FOR THE SELECTED TRANSACTIONS OF DAVID JONES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Dr	Cr
<b>Allowance for Doubtful Debts</b>	

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Accounts Receivable	75,000	Bad debt expense	\$75,000
		Balance C/D	\$0
Accounts Receivable	80,000	Bad debt expense	\$23,000
		Bad debt expense	\$57,000
		Balance C/D	\$0

Dr

Cr

#### Bad Debt Expense

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Allowance for Bad debts	75,000	Profit and loss	\$75,000
		Balance C/D	\$0
Mills and Brown	\$8,000	Mills and Brown	\$8,000
Allowance for Bad debts	23,000	Profit and loss	\$80,000
Allowance for Bad debts	\$57,000		
		Balance C/D	\$0

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE WOULD BE REPORTED ON THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31, DECEMBER, 2014 LIKE THIS:

#### Balance sheet (extract)

Accounts receivable	\$5,80,000		
Less allowance for doubtful debts	\$80,000		
Accounts receivable net		\$500,000	

#### Q2-18 DISHONOR OF A NOTE RECEIVABLE

Following is an example showing note receivable accounting.

- Company XYZ sold goods to Company ABC worth \$10,000 with its cost of goods at 75% of its sales value with payment due in 30 days. The following Journal entry records the transaction:

Accounts Receivable	\$10,000
Sales	\$10,000
Cost of Goods Sold	\$7,500
Inventory	\$7,500

- After 45 days of non-payment, both the parties agreed Company ABC will issue a note payable to Company XYZ for \$10,000, at an interest rate of 10% and with payment of the whole amount due at the end of the year. The following Journal entry records the transaction of conversion to note receivable:

Notes Receivable	\$10,000	
Accounts Receivable		\$10,000

- At the end of the year, company ABC defaults in payment of \$10,000. The following Journal entry records the transaction of conversion to note receivable:

Allowance for doubtful debts	\$11,000	
Note Receivable	\$10,000	
Interest Receivable	\$1,000	

- At the end of the next year, company ABC makes the payment of \$10,000. The following Journal entry records the transaction of conversion to note receivable:

Note Receivable	\$10,000	
Interest Receivable	\$2,000	
Allowance for doubtful debts	\$12,000	
Cash	\$10,000	
Note Receivable	\$10,000	
Interest Receivable	\$2,000	

## Q2-19 ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

The following are the account classification:

- Goodwill – Categorized as intangible asset in balance sheet, goodwill is a real account which has a positive amount. This account comes into effect when a company buys another company which has a value of good customer and stakeholder relationship.
- Allowance for Bad debt – Categorized as a nominal account and debited in profit and loss account, allowance for bad debt is an estimation of bad debt the company would bear in near future and making a provision for it.
- Accumulated Depreciation – Categorized as a real account as it's a contra asset account and is shown in balance sheet, it accumulates depreciation provided over a period to help denote the real value of the asset.

## Q2-20 WORK INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT CASE STUDY

### 1. HOW MANY SHAREHOLDERS DO MCDONALD'S HAVE?

- The number of shareholders for McDonald's is estimated to be 1,663,000 (Pg 10)

### 2. WHAT ARE THE TOTAL REVENUES FOR 2014?

- The total revenues for 2014 is \$18,169.3 millions (Pg 30)

### 3. FIND THE BALANCE SHEET AND IDENTIFY THE AMOUNTS AND EXPLAIN: GOODWILL, PREPAID EXPENSES, INCOME TAXES AND ACCRUED PAYROLL.

- Goodwill - \$2735.3 million. Amount denoting the good customer experience and image of the company in consumer's eyes. (Pg 31)
- Prepaid expenses - \$783.2 million. Amount of expenses paid but not accrued. (Pg 31)
- Income taxes - \$166.8 million. Amount of income tax due but not paid. (Pg 31)
- Accrued Payroll - \$1,157.3 million. Amount of payroll accrued but not paid till now. (Pg 31)

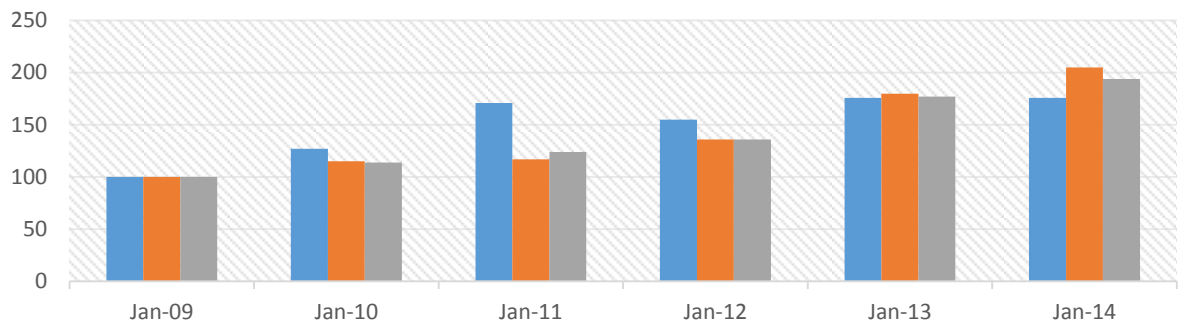
### 4. CALCULATE THE WORKING CAPITAL RATIO.

- Working capital ratio or the current ratio =  $\text{Current Asset} / \text{Current Liabilities} = 1.52 (4185.5/2747.9)$

### 5. GO TO PAGE 54 OF THE ANNUAL REPORT. CREATE THIS CHART IN EXCEL SHOWING COLUMNS RATHER THAN A LINE GRAPH. PASTE THE SPREADSHEET GRAPH IN YOUR ASSIGNMENT. SHOW THE DATA AREA.



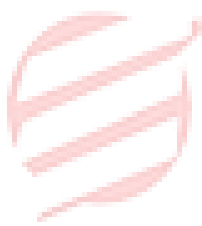
### Comparison of cumulative 5 year total return



	Dec-09	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14
■ McDonald Corporation	100	127	171	155	176	176
■ S&P 500 Index	100	115	117	136	180	205
■ Dpw Jones Industrials	100	114	124	136	177	194

#### 6. SUMMARISE YOUR ADVICE TO JACK RE THE INVESTMENT DECISION.

As seen from the above graph, Mcdonald share has not given more value than the index. So Jack should not invest in the stock.



EssayCorp 5 years ★★★★★



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