Fourth Edition

INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTING

FOURTH EDITION

WALTER B. MEIGS, Ph.D., C.P.A. Professor of Accounting University of Southern California

A. N. MOSICH, Ph.D., C.P.A.
William C. Hallett Professor of Accounting and
Chairman, Department of Accounting
University of Southern California

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, Ph.D., C.P.A. Late Professor of Accounting University of Oregon

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY

New York St. Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá Düsseldorf Johannesburg London Madrid Mexico Montreal New Delhi Panama Paris São Paulo Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto

INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTING

Copyright © 1978, 1974, 1968, 1963 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

234567890 DODO 78321098

This book was set in Vega by Progressive Typographers. The editors were Donald E. Chatham, Jr., Marjorie Singer, and Edwin Hanson; the cover was designed by Jo Jones; the production supervisor was Dennis J. Conroy. The drawings were done by J & R Services, Inc. R. Donnelley & Sons Company was printer and binder.

Cover photograph of an abstract abacus is by Zvonko Glyck.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Meigs, Walter B Intermediate accounting.

Includes index.

1. Accounting. I. Mosich, A. N., joint author. II. Johnson, Charles E., joint author. III. Title. HF5635.M493 1978 657'.044 77-11631 ISBN 0-07-041255-3

PREFACE

This fourth edition of *Intermediate Accounting* is the second volume in a coordinated accounting *series*. This book is designed for use in an intermediate-level accounting course following the introductory course in accounting. The emphasis throughout is on accounting theory and concepts and on analysis of the problems that arise in applying these underlying concepts to financial accounting. As in the introductory volume of the series, attention is focused on the use of accounting information as a basis for decision making by management, stockholders, creditors, and other users of financial statements and accounting reports.

The fourth edition reflects the dramatic changes which have been occurring in the development and application of accounting concepts, with special attention to the official pronouncements and the exposure drafts of the Financial Accounting Standards Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Chapter 1 serves to place in perspective for the student the development and application of accounting concepts. Increased emphasis is given to the objectives of financial statements and to the influence of the FASB. The increasingly active role of the SEC in stressing disclosure and in protecting investors also receives attention.

A brief and rapid review of basic data-collecting processes in Chapter 2 reinforces the student's understanding of fundamental recording, classifying, and summarizing procedures. This background leads naturally to a consideration, in Chapters 3 and 4, of the assumptions and

basic principles on which the accountant's determination of periodic income and periodic reports of financial position are based. The discussion in these chapters (and throughout the remainder of the book) is not limited to a description of acceptable practices. We believe it is important at this stage in accounting education to encourage students to participate in a critical evaluation of accounting concepts and to make students aware of the conflicts and shortcomings that exist within the traditional structure of accounting theory. At the same time it is important to provide students with an analytical basis for making this evaluation, to help them see that most of the controversial areas of accounting ultimately center on underlying issues and questions to which there are no neat and simple answers. To this end, the critical evaluation of accounting concepts is correlated with the Statements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Opinions and Statements of its predecessor the Accounting Principles Board, and with the Accounting Series Releases of the SEC.

The first four chapters of the book constitute an overview of the entire accounting process and are designed to provide a gradual transition from the introductory course in accounting to the more rigorous professional level of analysis in the following chapters.

Chapter 5 is a new chapter devoted to the concepts of present value. The early introduction of this topic paves the way to using present value and future value concepts for certain receivables and liabilities, for amortization of discounts and premiums, and for leases, pension plans, and fund accumulations.

Chapters 6 through 10 deal with the problems that arise in accounting for and controlling cash, marketable securities, receivables, and current liabilities. Chapter 11, "Long-Term Investments," emphasizes the equity method of accounting for long-term investments in corporate securities and analyzes the impact of the most recent FASB views on valuation of securities.

In Chapters 12 through 14, attention is centered on the problems of accounting for and reporting on a firm's investment in plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Chapters 15 through 21 are concerned with special accounting problems peculiar to corporate organizations. These problems are focused largely on the stockholders' equity and long-term debt sections of the balance sheet, but their implications are often considerably broader. Such contemporary and controversial topics as the reporting of leases in financial statements and accounting for pension plans (Chapter 16), stock options (Chapter 18), earnings per share (Chapter 20), and income tax allocation (Chapter 21) are explored in depth.

Chapter 22, "Accounting and Inflation," recognizes the increasing impact on accounting of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar and the economic value of assets. Included in this chapter is a thorough discussion and analysis of the disclosure of replacement cost information as required by recent actions of the SEC.

Chapter 23 explains the standards of disclosure required when corporations make significant accounting changes. It also deals with the effect of errors on financial statements and the process of constructing financial statements from incomplete records.

The newest of the basic financial statements, the Statement of Changes in Financial Position, is presented in Chapter 24 along with evaluation of the significance of cash flow and other fund flow informtion. The final chapter, 25, is devoted to the important issues that make the analysis of financial statements both a demanding and interesting process.

New features and features carried forward from prior editions

One of the new features of this edition is an *Examination Question Manual* with test material arranged chapter by chapter for the entire text. This examination manual contains objective questions in a variety of formats and also numerous short exercises for each chapter. It should be a most useful source for instructors who prefer to assemble their own examinations and to emphasize certain chapters or topics.

An especially useful supplement carried forward from the prior edition is a **Study Guide** prepared by the authors and designed to help students measure their progress by immediate feedback. The **Study Guide** contains for each chapter an outline of the most important points in the textbook plus a variety of objective questions and short exercises. Answers to the questions and exercises appear in the back of the **Study Guide** to help students in prompt self-evaluation of their understanding of each chapter.

This edition like the preceding one contains two groups of problems, Group A and Group B. This arrangement allows individual instructors to vary their problem assignments in different sections of the course, or from year to year. The problems in the two groups are of similar difficulty and require about the same solution time. Either the A Group or B Group of problems provides more than enough material for assignments throughout an offering of the course.

Questions, exercises, cases, and problems

An abundance of question and problem material is provided at the end of each chapter. This material is divided into four groups: questions, exercises, short cases for analysis and decision, and problems.

The questions are intended for use by students as a self-testing and review device to measure their comprehension of key points in each chapter. Many of the questions are also of a provocative nature, which makes them suitable for written assignments and engenders lively class discussion. Short exercises appear at the end of each chapter. Typi-

cally, an exercise covers a specific important point or topic and does not require extensive computations. Many instructors will wish to use the exercises to supplement problem assignments, for class discussion, and for examination purposes.

The short cases for analysis and decision are essentially problems that require analytical reasoning but involve little or no quantitative data. In this category of problem material students are called upon to analyze business situations, to apply accounting principles, and to propose a course of action. They are not required, however, to prepare lengthy schedules or otherwise to manipulate accounting data on an extensive scale. These short cases have all been class-tested and have proved their worth as a means of encouraging students to take clear-cut positions in the argument of controversial accounting issues. In all but the early chapters of the book, a number of the short cases for analysis have been adapted from CPA examination material. The cases (and selected questions) are especially recommended if the instructor wishes to develop in students skill in communicating accounting concepts and in weighing the merits of opposing arguments.

Problem material has been extensively revised. Many of the problems are new, and those carried over from the preceding edition have been throughly revised. Special attention has been given to the inclusion of an adequate number of shorter problems in each chapter. The problems range in difficulty from simple to complex. Most of the problems in the Accounting Theory and Accounting Practice sections of recent Uniform CPA Examinations which are appropriate to intermediate accounting are included, although many have been considerably modified. In addition, several problems have been designed especially to demonstrate the concepts presented in the theoretical discussion. Probably no more than a fourth of the total case and problem material would be used in a given course; consequently ample opportunity exists to vary problem assignments from year to year.

Aiding the student to achieve proficiency in handling professional-level problems

A feature of this fourth edition is the inclusion of a greater number of short problems closely correlated with the text material. No CPA problems are used in the early chapters of the book. The gradation of problems in difficulty is carefully tailored to aid the student in a smooth progression from introductory accounting to a professional level of achievement.

A checklist of key figures is provided for most problems. The purpose of the checklist is to aid students in verifying their problem solutions and in discovering their problem solutions and their own errors. The checklist appears on the inside front and back covers of the text.

Two sets of partially filled-in working papers are published separately from the textbook. One set is designed for Group A problems and one set for Group B problems. Partially filled-in working papers are thus provided for *all* problems. On these work sheets, the company names, problem numbers, numerous headings, and some preliminary data (such as trial balances) have been entered to save student time and to facilitate rapid review by the instructor. Abundant material is included in either set of problems for a comprehensive course, hence the acquisition of a single set of partially filled-in working papers will meet a student's needs for the course.

Transparencies of problem solutions

These transparencies prepared by the publisher are available for the instructor, who wishes to display in a classroom complete solutions to most problems. For longer more complex problems, the transparencies are considered by many instructors to be a highly effective means of showing desired organization and format of solutions.

Contributions by others

The many instructors and students who used the earlier editions of this book have contributed immeasurably to the improvements in this edition. Their suggestions for modification of certain problems and expansion or contraction of certain sections of the text material have been most useful and constructive. Especially helpful was the advice received from Professors Charlene Abendroth, California State University, Hayward; Leonard A. Bacon, West Texas State University; Brian J. Briggs, Rochester Institute of Technology; Andrew Butula, Middlesex Community College; Robert K. Eskew, Purdue University; Kenneth L. Fox, Kansas State University; Lou Gilles, University of South Carolina-Coastal Carolina; Robert W. Hill, California Polytechnic University at San Luis Obispo; Edgar A. Houston, Rider College; Carol Inberg, California State University, Hayward; Richard Kochanek, University of Connecticut, Storrs; John Lacey, University of California, Los Angeles; George F. Malecek, St. Mary's University of San Antonio; Robert F. Meigs, California State University, San Diego; Cornelius Russell, Marist College; W. F. Rylander, Texas A&I University, Corpus Christi; Thomas G. Secoy, Illinois State University; Jane Stockard, Kansas State University; A. M. Tchobanian, San Francisco State University; Richard L. Townsend, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Richard J. Vargo, University of Texas, Arlington; DuWayne Wacker, University of North Dakota; Jerold M. Weiss, Hunter College; Gerald F. Wiles, State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Alfred; and Lance G. Collins, Douglas Hester, Robert R. Smith, and Miklos A. Vasarhelyi of the University of Southern California.

We are especially indebted to Professor Joseph F. Guy of Georgia State University and Professor Walter A. Parker of Central Connecticut State College for their thorough review of end-of-chapter problem material for accuracy and clarity.

Our appreciation goes also to the following students at the University of Southern California: James Costello, Ann Haggard, Jane lizuka, Daryl Jamison, David Loeser, Steven Robinson, Rose Sadowski, and John Stanek.

We acknowledge with appreciation permission from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants to quote from many of its pronouncements and to utilize materials adapted from the Uniform CPA Examinations. All quotations and material from the Uniform CPA Examinations are copyright by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

We also are grateful to the Financial Accounting Standards Board which granted us permission to quote from FASB Statements, Discussion Memoranda, Interpretations, and Exposure Drafts. All quotations used are copyrighted © by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, High Ridge Park, Stamford, Connecticut 06905, U.S.A., and are reprinted with permission. Copies of the complete documents are available from the FASB.

Walter B. Meigs A. N. Mosich

CONTENTS

PREFACE

ΧV

CHAPTER 1 THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING THEORY AND PRACTICE

...

Today's challenge to the accounting profession. Internal and external users of accounting information. Objectives of financial statements. Conceptual framework for financial accounting and reporting. The attest function and the CPA. Organizations and institutions affecting financial accounting. Generally accepted accounting principles (or standards). Sources of generally accepted accounting principles. The business entity principle. The continuity or going-concern principle. The monetary principle. The revenue realization principle. The cost principle. The matching principle. The objectivity principle. The consistency principle. The disclosure principle. Materiality. Conservatism. Cash flows and income measurement. Accrual basis versus cash basis of accounting.

CHAPTER 2 THE ACCOUNTING PROCESS

38

Recording Financial Transactions

Supporting documents. Electronic data processing. Double-entry system. The accounting period. The accounting cycle. The journals: books of original entry. The ledger. Trial balance. Use of journals.

Adjusting Entries

Apportionment of recorded costs. Apportionment of recorded revenue. Accrual of unrecorded expenses. Accrual of unrecorded revenue. Valuation of receivables.

Closing Procedures

Closing revenue and expense accounts. Closing inventory and related accounts. Closing the Income Summary

Reversing Entries

General guidelines for reversing entries.

The Work Sheet

Purpose of the work sheet. Illustration of work sheet for a merchandising company. Illustration of work sheet for a manufacturing company. Statement of cost of finished goods manufactured. Using accounting information for business decisions. Limitations of accounting data.

CHAPTER 3 INCOME STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

Income Measurement

The meaning of periodic income. The meaning of objective evidence. The flow of costs. Revenue recognition (realization). When is revenue realized? Pressures for speeding up the recognition of revenue. Matching costs and revenue. Using money as a unit of measurement.

Income Reporting: The Income Statement

Multiple-step versus single-step income statements. Classification of revenue. Classification of expenses. Cost offsets or savings. Offsetting revenue and costs. Interim report of earnings. Income reporting to meet objectives of financial statements. Financial forecasts.

Special Problems in Income Reporting

Income tax allocation. Extraordinary items. Discontinued operations of a segment of a business. Accounting changes. Earnings per share. Comprehensive illustration of income reporting. Disclosure requirements.

Statement of Retained Earnings

Prior period adjustments. Illustrations of statement of retained earnings. Combined statement of earnings and retained earnings.

CHAPTER 4 BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

Balance Sheet: A Report on Financial Position

Uses and limitations of the balance sheet. Accounting principles underlying the balance sheet.

Form and Presentation of the Balance Sheet

Balance sheet classification. Working capital. Ownership equity. Use of the term "reserve". Standards of disclosure. Form of the balance sheet. Comparative balance sheet. Statement of stockholders' equity. Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Appendix: Financial Statements for General Motors Corporation

89

CHAPTER 5 THE CONCEPT OF PRESENT VALUE; ACCOUNTING APPLICATIONS

183

Simple interest and compound interest. Amount of 1. Present value of 1. Relationship of amounts of 1 and present value of 1 to n and i. Annuities. Amount of ordinary annuity of 1. Other applications of amount of an ordinary annuity of 1 formula. Amount of an annuity due. Amount of deferred annuity. Present value of ordinary annuity of 1. Present value of annuity due. Present value of deferred annuity. Concluding comments.

CHAPTER 6 CASH AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES

212

Cash

Management of cash. Internal control. Controlling cash receipts and payments. Imprest cash funds (petty cash fund). Change fund. Reconciliation of bank balances. Reconciliation of cash receipts and cash payments. Cash overdraft. Disclosure of compensating cash balances.

Marketable Securities

Investment of idle cash. Recording transactions in marketable securities. Price fluctuations and valuation of marketable securities. Valuation at cost versus valuation at lower of cost or market. Presentation of cash and marketable securities in the balance sheet.

CHAPTER 7 RECEIVABLES

255

Valuation of receivables. Receivables from sale of goods and services. Receivables from miscellaneous sources.

1 10

Customers' Accounts

Recognition of trade receivables. Valuation of customers' accounts. Determining the amount due. Time of collection and valuation of receivables. Estimating probability of collection. Estimated uncollectibles and income measurement. Collection of accounts previously written off. Direct charge-off method of recognizing doubtful accounts expense. Sale and assignment of receivables. Installment receivables.

Notes Receivable

Valuation of notes receivable. Discounting notes receivable. APB Opinion No. 21, "Interest on Receivables and Payables". Analysis of accounts receivable. Presentation of receivables in the balance sheet.

CHAPTER 8 INVENTORIES: COST AND COST FLOW ASSUMPTIONS

301

Nature of inventories. Inventory procedures.
Cost and Quantity Accumulation

Timing errors in recording purchases and sales. Goods in transit. Goods on consignment and installment sales. Inventoriable costs.

Cost Flow Assumptions

First-in, first-out method. Last-in, first-out method. Weighted-average method. Specific identification method. Summary of inventory valuation methods.

Inventory Valuation and Inflation

Effect on working capital and net income. Managerial and income tax implications. Disclosure of inventory profits.

Valuation of Inventory at Lower of Cost or Market

100

Obsolescence of inventory. Price fluctuation and inventory valuation. Lower of cost or market procedures. Valuation allowance for write-down of inventory. Valuation of purchase commitments at lower of cost or market. Appraisal of the lower-of-cost-or-market rule. Anticipation of price decline.

CHAPTER 9 INVENTORIES: SPECIAL VALUATION METHODS

The Retail Method

Simple illustration of retail method. Retail trade terminology. Retail method—average cost basis. Retail method—lower of average cost or market. Retail method—lifo valuation. Retail method—fifo valuation. Changes in price levels and the retail lifo method.

Gross Profit Method

Determining the gross profit and cost of goods sold percentage. Applying the gross profit method to departments. Gross profit method and interim reports.

Other Valuation Methods

Valuation of inventory at replacement cost. Valuation of inventory at net selling price.

Inventory Valuation for Long-Term

Construction Contracts

Accounting for long-term construction contract illustrated. Special problems relating to long-term contracts. Inventory of supplies and short-term prepayments. Inventories and financial reporting standards.

CHAPTER 10 CURRENT LIABILITIES

The distinction between current and long-term liabilities. The importance of current liabilities. Valuation of current liabilities. When is a prospective future outlay a liability?

Definitely Determinable Liabilities

Trade accounts payable. Loan obligations. Dividends payable. Advances from customers. Accrued liabilities. Liabilities relating to payrolls. Property taxes. Losses on firm purchase commitments.

Liabilities Dependent on Operating Results

Income taxes. Bonus and profit-sharing plans.

Contingencies

FASB Statement No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies". Accounting for loss contingencies when liability has been incurred. Disclosure of contingencies not accrued. Future liabilities and commitments. Presentation of current liabilities in the balance sheet.

349

CHAPTER 11 LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Objectives of long-term investments. Consolidated financial statements. Cost at acquisition.

Accounting for Investments in Stocks

Measuring return on investment. Accounting for dividends received. Applying the cost method. Applying the equity method. Illustration of the cost and equity methods. Selecting the appropriate method.

Accounting for Investments in Bonds

Computing the present value of an investment in bonds. Acquisition between interest dates. Discount and premium on bond investments. Interest revenue. Methods of discount accumulation of premium amortization.

Special Problems in Accounting for Securities

Cost identification. Accounting for stock dividends and

stock splits. Property dividends. Stock purchase warrants and stock rights. Convertible securities.

Other Long-Term Investments

Investments in special-purpose funds. Accounting for funds. Cash surrender value of life insurance policies. Presentation in financial statements.

CHAPTER 12 PLANT ASSETS: ACQUISITION AND RETIREMENT

474

Classification of assets used in business. Basis of reporting in accounting records.

Determining the Cost of Plant Assets

What is included in the cost of plant assets? How is cost of plant assets measured? Costs subsequent to acquisition.

Retirement, Sale, and Exchange of Plant Assets
Retirement and sale of plant assets. Exchanges of plant assets. Involuntary conversions.

CHAPTER 13 PLANT ASSETS: DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION

519

Depreciation

Factors in estimating periodic depreciation. Estimating economic life. Establishing the depreciation base. Depreciation methods. Depreciation methods and management decisions. Depreciation, income measurement, and the impact of inflation. Depreciation policy and income taxes. Depreciation and capital investment decisions. Depreciation procedures and records. Disclosure of depreciation in financial statements.

Depletion

The depletion base. Estimating recoverable units. Cost depletion. Percentage depletion for income tax purposes.

Appendix: Interest Methods of Depreciation

CHAPTER 14 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

561

Nature of intangibles. Cost of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets.

9,19

Identifiable Intangible Assets

Patents. Copyrights. License rights and agreements. Trademarks, trade names, and secret formulas. Organization costs. Franchises. Leasehold costs.

Unidentifiable Intangible Assets: Goodwill

The nature of goodwill. Negative goodwill. Recognition of goodwill (excess of cost over net assets acquired). Estimating the amount of goodwill. Non-compete agreement or goodwill? Controversy over amortization of goodwill

Accounting for Research and Development Costs

FASB Statement No. 2, "Accounting for Research and Development Costs". Evaluation of FASB Statement No. 2. Deferred charges. Accounting for development-stage companies. Plant assets and intangibles in the balance sheet.

CHAPTER 15 BONDS PAYABLE

Types of bonds issued by corporations. Financial management considerations. Issuance of bonds. Bond interest expense. Interest method of amortization. Straightline method of amortization. Presentation of discount and premium in the balance sheet. Bond issue costs. Bonds issued between interest dates. Early extinguishment of debt. Serial bonds. Refunding a bond issue. Convertible bonds. Bonds issued with warrants attached. Bond sinking fund and appropriation of retained earnings. Notes and mortgages payable. Distinguishing between liabilities and stockholders' equity. Accounting for restructured debt. Long-term debt in the balance sheet.

CHAPTER 16 ACCOUNTING FOR LEASES AND PENSION PLANS

Leases

Terminology. Accounting by lessees. Accounting by lessors. Accounting for a capital lease illustrated. Accounting for a sales-type lease illustrated. Illustration of accounting for a direct financing lease with initial direct costs. Sale-leaseback transactions. Leveraged leases. Effective dates of FASB Statement No. 13. Disclosure in financial statements.

Pension Plans

Funded and unfunded pension plans. General accounting guidelines for pension plans. Minimum-maximum range for pension expense. Actuarial cost methods. Actuarial gains and losses. Accounting for the cost of a pension plan illustrated. Deferred compensation contracts. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Presentation of pension plans in financial statements.

CHAPTER 17 CORPORATIONS: PAID-IN CAPITAL

Structure of the corporation. Elements of corporate capital. Components of stockholders' equity. Rights associated with stock ownership. Common stock and preferred stock. Class A and Class B stock. Characteristics of preferred stock. Par value and no-par value stock. Stated (or legal) capital. Accounting for capital stock transactions. Ledger accounts for paid-in capital. Discount on capital stock. Assessments on capital stock.

605

643

Issuance price and subsequent market price of stock. Subscriptions for capital stock. Defaults by subscribers to capital stock. Stockholders' ledger and stock certificate book. Issuance of two types of securities as a unit. Capital stock issued for property or services. Watered stock and secret reserves.

Incorporation of a Partnership

Establishing accounting records for the new corporate entity. Tax aspects concerning incorporation of a partnership. 13 11 12

4 13. 82

STOCK RIGHTS, WARRANTS, OPTIONS, AND CHAPTER 18 CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES

Stock Rights and Warrants

Rights granted to existing stockholders. Rights to purchase convertible bonds. Warrants issued in combination with bonds or preferred stock.

Stock Option Contracts

Impact of income tax requirements. Theoretical issues. APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". Accounting for employee stock ownership plans (ESOP). Disclosure requirements for stock option

Convertible Securities

Characteristics of convertible preferred stock. Definitions applicable to convertible preferred stock. Conversion of preferred stock into common stock. Conversion of bonds into common stock. APB Opinions and convertible bonds. Protection against dilution of conversion rights. Presentation of stockholders' equity in the balance sheet. Pro forma financial statements.

CHAPTER 19 RETAINED EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

Retained Earnings

Distinguishing between paid-in capital and earned capital. Classifying corporate capital by source. Currently accepted terms for the stockholders' equity section. The Retained Earnings account.

Dividends

Cash dividends. Dividends paid in form of nonmonetary assets (property dividends). Dividends in scrip (liability dividends). Liquidating dividends. Earnings and dividends. Stock splits. Stock dividends. Large stock dividends and stock splits. Dividing line between "large" and "small" stock dividends. Fractional shares. Business combinations-purchase versus pooling of interests.

Statements of Retained Earnings and Stockholders' Equity

Statement of retained earnings. Reporting changes in paid-in capital or stockholders' equity.

Appropriations of Retained Earnings and Reserves

Restrictions on retained earnings. Reserves as a separate category in the balance sheet.

Quasi-Reorganizations

Typical steps in a quasi-reorganization. Illustration of a quasi-reorganization.

728

CHAPTER 20 TREASURY STOCK, BOOK VALUE, AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

807

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock and stated (or legal) capital. Treasury stock is not an asset. Alternative treatment of treasury stock. Points of emphasis in accounting for treasury stock. Redemption of preferred stock.

Book Value per Share

Book value when single class of capital stock is outstanding. Book value of common stock when preferred stock is outstanding. Other factors influencing book value per share of common stock.

Earnings per Share

Historical perspective. Computation of weighted-average number of shares outstanding; stock splits and stock dividends. Simple capital structure. Complex capital structure. Summary of earnings per share computations. Presentation of earnings per share in the income statement.

CHAPTER 21 ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES

854

The nature of the income tax allocation problem. Terminology used in accounting for income taxes. Assumptions underlying income tax allocation. Sources of differences between accounting and taxable income. Timing differences. Carryback and carryforward of operating losses. Permanent differences between taxable income and pre-tax accounting income. Tax allocation within a period. Presentation of tax accounts in financial statements. Allocation to interim periods. Evaluation of income tax allocation.

CHAPTER 22 ACCOUNTING AND INFLATION

891

Financial Statements Restated for Changes in the General Price Level

Needed: A stable unit of value. Historical costs versus current fair value. Effects of inflation on financial statements. Emergence of price-level accounting—summary of APB Statement No. 3. Illustration of price-level accounting. Price-level information in practice.

Fair-Value Accounting

Significance of changes in value. Relationship between price-level and fair-value accounting. Use of fair values in the preparation of financial statements. The meaning of value. Arriving at current fair value. Prospects for the use of fair-value accounting.

Disclosure of Replacement Cost Information

Methods for determining replacement costs. SEC requirements.

Appendix

CHAPTER 23 ACCOUNTING CHANGES; STATEMENTS FROM INCOMPLETE RECORDS

940

Accounting Changes
Types of Accounting Changes