

Test Bank for Financial Statement Analysis 11th Edition by Subramanyam ISBN 0078110963 9780078110962

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Chapter 02

Financial Reporting and Analysis

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following would require the filing of Form 8-K?
 - I. Major acquisition
 - II. Audited financial statements
 - III. Bankruptcy
 - IV. Change in management control

- A. I and III
- B. II and IV
- C. I, III, and IV
- D. I, II, III, and IV

2. Which of the following is considered part of GAAP?
- A. Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS)
 - B. International Accounting Standards (IAS)
 - C. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
 - D. Internal Revenue Services (IRS)

3. Which of the following is not considered a monitoring mechanism?
- A. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - B. Top level management
 - C. The board of director's audit committee
 - D. The external auditors
4. Which of the following statements about directors of a company is true?
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 - B. Accruals cannot be manipulated.
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 - D. All accrual accounting adjustments are value irrelevant.
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- A. All cash flows are value relevant.
 - B. Only current cash flows are relevant for valuation.
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7. Relevance, one of the desirable qualities of accounting information, implies:
- A. the capacity of information should be based on five-year average historical data.
 - B. the capacity of information to affect a decision.
 - C. the capacity of information should be based on market expectations.
 - D. that all companies should use same valuation methods such as LIFO and FIFO.
8. Financial accounting data has some inherent limitations to investors. Which of the following is a limitation?
- I. Not all economic events are easily quantifiable.
 - II. Many accounting entries rely heavily on estimates.
 - III. Historical costs do not accurately reflect the true value of firms.
 - IV. Inflation can distort analysis of accounting data.
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- A. a change in accounting principle.
 - B. an unusual item.
 - C. an accounting error.
 - D. a change in estimate.

10. Which of the following is an example of judgments made in the accounting reporting process?

- I. Useful life of machinery
- II. Allowance for doubtful accounts
- III. Obsolescence of assets
- IV. Interest payment on bonds

A. I, II, III, and IV

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C. II and III

D. I and III

11. Which of the following would affect the comparability of accounting information for a given company from one accounting period to the next?

- I. Change in accounting principles
- II. Disposition of segment of business
- III. Restructuring expenses
- IV. Change in auditors

A. I and II

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12. Which of the following would affect the comparison of financial statements across two different firms?

- I. Different accounting principles
- II. Different sizes of the companies
- III. Different reporting periods
- IV. Different industries

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Byfort Company reports the following in its financial statements:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 34,289	\$ 29,678
Net sales*	\$360,007	\$450,000

*All sales are on credit.

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 - C. annual filings made by a company with SEC.
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16. The management of Finner Company believes that "the statement of cash flows is not a very useful statement" and does not include it with the company's financial statements. As a result the auditor's opinion should be:
- A. qualified.
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17. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- A. Under GAAP, statements are prepared using accrual accounting.
 - B. Under GAAP, all assets are marked to market each accounting period.
 - C. Under GAAP, it is necessary to make certain estimates.
 - D. Annual statements submitted to the SEC (10-K) must be prepared using GAAP.
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- A. the result of a political process among groups with diverse interests.
 - B. presentation standards mandated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
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 - B. non-operating gains and losses should be netted against each other.
 - C. a proportion of each dollar collected will be assumed to be a recovery of cost.
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25. Which of the following is required to be filed with the SEC, if a company changes its auditors?
- A. 10-K
 - B. 10-Q
 - C. 8-K
 - D. S-1
26. The primary responsibility for fair and accurate financial reporting rests with the:
- A. shareholders.
 - B. SEC.
 - C. management.
 - D. auditors.

27. Which of the following is incorrect? When using the 10-Q, the analyst should be aware that the usefulness of the quarterly financial statements might be affected by:
- A. seasonality.
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 - B. liability value.
 - C. shareholder value.
 - D. net cash flows.
31. Which one of the following is NOT an example of a red flag to one should be aware of when evaluating earnings quality?
- A. Qualified audit report
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- A. balance sheet.
 - B. director's letter.
 - C. footnotes.
 - D. MD&A.
38. All of the following are basic approaches to valuation except:
- A. market approach.
 - B. book value approach.
 - C. income approach.
 - D. cost approach.

True / False Questions

39. GAAP stands for General American Accounting Principles, and must be adhered to by publicly traded companies when preparing their financial statements.

True False

40. FASB stands for Financial Accounting Service Bureau, and is a sub-division of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

True False

41. Under GAAP accounting, a company has the choice of using cash or accrual accounting in preparing its financial statements.

True False

42. Under cash accounting, a company must recognize revenues in financial statements when the revenues are earned or realized.

True False

43. Under accrual accounting, a company will recognize expenses as they are paid.

True False

44. Accrual income is a better predictor of future cash flows than current cash flows.

True False

45. External auditors provide "reasonable", as opposed to "absolute" assurance that the financial statements provide no material misstatement.

True False

46. Net income is usually higher than free cash flows.

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47. By using earnings management, managers always try to increase income.

True False

48. Income smoothing is a form of earnings management.

True False

49. Income shifting is not one of the earnings management mechanics.

True False

50. The development of the financial statements is management's responsibility, and the auditor is not concerned with the process of development.

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51. Accounting information is "material" if its omission would cause a reasonable person to make a different decision if the information was included.

True False

52. Accounting distortions arise from the nature of accrual accounting.

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53. Primary responsibility for fair and accurate financial statements rests with the auditors.

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54. Audits are designed and implemented with the objective of detecting fraud.

True False

55. Accounting standards issued by the SEC are applicable to all US companies being audited.

True False

56. The "big bath" strategy is often used in conjunction with an income-increasing strategy for other years.

True False

57. Accounting standards are set by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

True False

58. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has the power to issue accounting standards, but generally defers this responsibility to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

True False

59. Accrual accounting overcomes both the timing and the matching problems that are inherent in cash accounting.

True False

60. FASB has recognized the conceptual superiority of the historical value concept and has, in principle, decided to eventually move to a model where all asset and liability values are recorded at fair value.

True False

61. Accounting or reported income is same as economic income.

True False

62. Operating income is often referred to as net operating profit before tax.

True False

63. Accounting income attempts to capture elements of both permanent income and economic income, but with measurement error.

True False

64. Operating earnings includes all revenue and expense components that pertain to the company's operating business, regardless of whether they are recurring or nonrecurring.

True False

65. Under the fair value model, income is determined by matching costs to recognized revenues, which have to be realized and earned.

True False

66. The fair value of an asset is the hypothetical price at which a business can sell the asset (exit price).

True False

Essay Questions

67. Motivation to Manipulate Financial Results

There are many ways in which the management of a company can manage the reported earnings. Give three reasons why management may want to manage earnings being sure to explain your answer in full.

68. Earnings Management

Earnings management can be defined as the "purposeful intervention by management in the earnings process, usually to satisfy selfish objectives" (Schipper, 1989).

Earnings management techniques can be separated into those that are "cosmetic" (without cash flow consequences) and those that are "real" (with cash flow consequences).

The management of a company wishes to increase earnings this period.

List three "cosmetic" and three "real" techniques that can be used to achieve this objective and explain why they will achieve the objective.

69. Identifying red flags

One step in assessing the quality of earnings is to look for red flags. An example of a red flag is a significant increase in accounts receivable without commensurate growth in sales (that is, accounts receivable turnover decreases). List five other red flags an astute analyst might look for. Also, provide the reason for it being a red flag, and identify where the analyst might find this information.

70. Discretionary Expenditures

Discretionary expenditures are outlays that management can vary across periods to conserve resources and/or manage earnings. Give three examples and explain their potential impact on earnings quality when analyzing a company.

71. Balance Sheet Analysis of Earnings Quality

The relevance of reported asset values is linked (with few exceptions like cash, held-to-maturity investments, and land) with their ultimate recognition as reported expenses. Provisions and liability values on the balance sheet may also affect earnings quality. For each of the following give an example and explain its impact upon cumulative earnings.

- a. An overstated asset
- b. An understated asset
- c. An overstated liability or provision
- d. An understated liability or provision

72 Fair Value Accounting

ABC Co. starts its business raising \$110,000 in cash; \$60,000 from issuing equity and \$50,000 from issuing 6% bonds at par. ABC used the whole amount of cash to buy a building, which it rents out for \$10,000 per year. Given below is the opening balance sheet of ABC Co. for the first year of operations.

	Year 1
<u>Assets</u>	
Cash	\$ 0
Building	110,000
	110,000
<u>Liabilities and Shareholder's equity</u>	
Long-term debt	50,000
Shareholders' equity	60,000
	110,000

At the end of Year 1, the building is valued at \$150,000. Also, the market value of bonds has fallen to \$49,000. Assume the useful life of the building is 30 years, and its salvage value is \$50,000 at the end of that period. The rental income is received on the last day of the year. Interest on bonds is also paid on this day.

Prepare the year-end balance sheet and income statement of ABC Co. based on Fair value. Compare the historical and fair values at year-end.

Chapter 02 Financial Reporting and Analysis Answer Key

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63. Accounting income attempts to capture elements of both permanent income and economic income, but with measurement error.

TRUE

64. Operating earnings includes all revenue and expense components that pertain to the company's operating business, regardless of whether they are recurring or nonrecurring.

TRUE

65. Under the fair value model, income is determined by matching costs to recognized revenues, which have to be realized and earned.

FALSE

66. The fair value of an asset is the hypothetical price at which a business can sell the asset (exit price).

TRUE

Essay Questions

67. Motivation to Manipulate Financial Results

There are many ways in which the management of a company can manage the reported earnings. Give three reasons why management may want to manage earnings being sure to explain your answer in full.

(a) Contracting incentives:

Many contracts use accounting numbers. Management compensation contracts may have a bonus formula based upon earnings and other metrics. Management may have an incentive to boost earnings in order to reach a specified target. If real earnings exceed the formula limits, the management has an incentive to reduce earnings, banking the extra income for the following year(s).

Other contracts will also create incentives for earnings management. Management may stretch earnings in order to avoid violating a debt covenant.

(b) Stock price effects:

Higher stock prices benefit executives with stock options.

Higher prices are useful for acquisitions and security offerings.

Smooth earnings growth and beating market expectations each quarter are important objectives when managing earnings. They reduce the market's perception of risk and decrease the company's cost of capital.

Suppliers and customers like dealing with a successful company.

(c) Other incentives:

Reduced earnings may be useful for regulatory and political purposes. For example, a utility company showing lower earnings might have a stronger case when seeking rate increase approvals from a regulatory authority. Or a steel company could exaggerate the effect of cheap

foreign imports when requesting tariff protection.

Reduced earnings aid management when confronting labor union demands.

Use of a big bath write-off by a new management team clears the way for future earnings increases and signals to the market that the new team is making the tough decisions.

Earnings Management

Earnings management can be defined as the "purposeful intervention by management in the earnings process, usually to satisfy selfish objectives" (Schipper, 1989).

Earnings management techniques can be separated into those that are "cosmetic" (without cash flow consequences) and those that are "real" (with cash flow consequences).

The management of a company wishes to increase earnings this period.

List three "cosmetic" and three "real" techniques that can be used to achieve this objective and explain why they will achieve the objective.

Cosmetic (non-cash flow) techniques would be:

- Decrease estimated bad debt expense
- Decrease estimated warranty expense
- Increase in estimated salvage value of depreciable assets
- Increase discount rate on pension plans
- Increase expected rate of return on pension assets
- Change from accelerated depreciation to straight line depreciation
- Capitalize expenses such as software development and R&D

Real changes would be:

- Decrease R&D expenditures
- Decrease advertising expenditures
- Decrease maintenance spending
- Changing accounting principle from LIFO to FIFO (assuming rising prices). Note that this will have a tax effect, as one cannot use FIFO for financial reporting purposes and LIFO for tax purposes.
- Channel loading (i.e. borrowing sales from the next period, which if repeated usually escalates

in future periods)

69. Identifying red flags

One step in assessing the quality of earnings is to look for red flags. An example of a red flag is a significant increase in accounts receivable without commensurate growth in sales (that is, accounts receivable turnover decreases). List five other red flags an astute analyst might look for. Also, provide the reason for it being a red flag, and identify where the analyst might find this information.

Possible red flags

1. Decrease in inventory turnover - calculated from financial statements. This may indicate obsolete or unsalable goods.
2. Change in auditors - A parting of the ways with auditors may be because of disagreements over accounting matters. This will be filed in an 8-K report.
3. Qualified audit report
4. Frequent changes in accounting principles - this may be an attempt at earnings management and information can be found in auditor's letter and footnotes.
5. Reported net income is consistently higher than operating cash flow. Unless the company is growing fast for long periods this may indicate inflated earnings.
6. Reported net income is consistently higher than taxable income. Taxable income is not reported but we can infer whether it is higher or lower and by how much from the size of the deferred taxes. Consistently large deferred tax liabilities could be a signal of red flags.
7. Poor financial performance - Desperate companies are prone to desperate means and their managements are subject to temptation.
8. Frequent one-time charges and big baths - These may indicate significant underlying problems.
9. Significant and/or frequent changes in corporate management - Departures of officers and directors may be indicative of important corporate issues. The proxy, press releases, business publications and 8-K filings may contain this information.
10. Use of financing mechanisms - Off balance sheet financings such as operating leases, securitization of assets, special purpose entities, etc. may be proper but can also be used to

excess or to cover cash shortfalls. Footnotes and the MD&A should describe these situations.

11. Related party transactions and relationships - Unusual transactions (if disclosed) between management and the company (such as Adelphia Communications' guarantee of loans to the controlling Rigas family and Worldcom's extension of loans to its CEO Bernie Ebbers) indicate conflicts of interest, potential for abuses and self dealing, often prefacing financial difficulties for the company. Similarly, a board of directors with few independent directors is less likely to protect the interests of outside shareholders. The proxy statement is a particularly good place to catch these disclosures.

12. Incomprehensible disclosures - Some disclosures are so convoluted that it is just impossible to make heads or tails out of them. Looking back, with the benefit of hindsight, Enron's SPE disclosures contained interesting clues and warning signs. Increasingly, companies take pains to clearly explain complex situations so that the reader may take some comfort.

13. Last minute transactions - Transactions that take place at the end of the reporting period may be used to make up for the poor results that would otherwise have been achieved.

70. Discretionary Expenditures

Discretionary expenditures are outlays that management can vary across periods to conserve resources and/or manage earnings. Give three examples and explain their potential impact on earnings quality when analyzing a company.

Advertising, selling, and marketing expense cutbacks can penalize future sales. In contrast, a huge new ad campaign or expansion of the sales force may benefit the following year.

R&D, while extremely difficult to evaluate, is generally considered important to future success, especially in high technology companies. There can be numerous successful research and development activities, but for each successful project, there can be countless failures. It is important to determine the amount of current research and development costs having future benefits.

Repairs and maintenance expenses, if insufficient, may lead to higher production costs or even the premature replacement of equipment.

Expenditure on training and managerial development programs are other discretionary future-directed outlays.

71. Balance Sheet Analysis of Earnings Quality

The relevance of reported asset values is linked (with few exceptions like cash, held-to-maturity investments, and land) with their ultimate recognition as reported expenses. Provisions and liability values on the balance sheet may also affect earnings quality. For each of the following give an example and explain its impact upon cumulative earnings.

- a. An overstated asset
- b. An understated asset
- c. An overstated liability or provision
- d. An understated liability or provision

- a. When an asset is overstated, earnings are overstated. Examples: The delay in recognizing impaired assets, such as obsolete inventories or unproductive plant and equipment and understatement of allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable.
- b. When an asset is understated, earnings are understated. Examples: Unrecognized appreciation on an acquired business that is recorded at original purchase price, excessive depreciation or amortization (short life or low salvage value).
- c. When a liability or provision is overstated, earnings are understated. Examples: Overestimation of severance costs for a planned restructuring.
- d. When a liability or provision is understated, earnings are overstated. Examples: Understatements in provisions for product warranties, environmental liabilities, subscription liabilities.

Fair Value Accounting

ABC Co. starts its business raising \$110,000 in cash; \$60,000 from issuing equity and \$50,000 from issuing 6% bonds at par. ABC used the whole amount of cash to buy a building, which it rents out for \$10,000 per year. Given below is the opening balance sheet of ABC Co. for the first year of operations.

	Year 1
<u>Assets</u>	
Cash	\$ 0
Building	110,000
	110,000
<u>Liabilities and Shareholder's equity</u>	
Long-term debt	50,000
Shareholders' equity	60,000
	110,000

At the end of Year 1, the building is valued at \$150,000. Also, the market value of bonds has fallen to \$49,000. Assume the useful life of the building is 30 years, and its salvage value is \$50,000 at the end of that period. The rental income is received on the last day of the year. Interest on bonds is also paid on this day.

Prepare the year-end balance sheet and income statement of ABC Co. based on Fair value. Compare the historical and fair values at year-end.

	<u>Year 1</u>	
	Historical cost	Fair Value
<i><u>Assets</u></i>		
Cash*	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
Building	108,000	150,000
	\$ 115,000	\$ 157,000
<i><u>Liabilities and Shareholder's equity</u></i>		
Long-term debt	\$ 50,000	\$ 49,000
Shareholders' equity	65,000	108,000
	\$ 115,000	\$ 157,000
<i><u>Income Statement</u></i>		
Rental income	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Depreciation	(2,000)	
Interest expense	(3,000)	(3,000)
Unrealized gain/loss on condo		40,000
Unrealized gain/loss on debt		1,000
Net income	\$ 5,000	\$ 48,000

Rental income received	\$10,000
Interest paid on bonds	3,000
Cash in hand	7,000

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Depreciation on building} &= \frac{\text{Cost} - \text{Salvage value}}{\text{Number of years}} \\
 &= \frac{\$110,000 - \$50,000}{30} \\
 &= \$2,000
 \end{aligned}$$

Notice that under fair value method, all assets and liabilities are considered at their market value. Fair value accounting does not consider any depreciation on fixed assets. It recognizes any unrealized gain or loss on assets or long-term debt on account of change in market value.