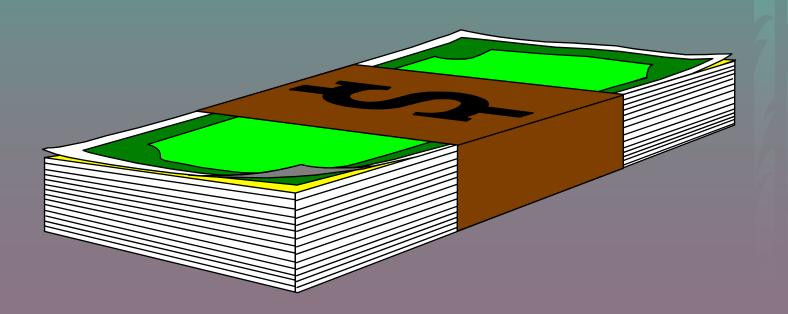
Record Keeping



Why keep records?

- Determine profit or loss
- Provide information for analysis
 - ways to improve
 - •weak and strong points
 - determine where most profits are made
- provide info for income tax
- Provide info for obtaining credit
- Provide info government programs
- Provide info for settling estates
- Provide evidence for FFA Awards

When to keep records?



When to Keep Records?

- As soon as you begin an enterprise
- RECORD KEEPING IS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS!!!
- Summarize
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Annually- "fiscal year"

Financial Terms YOU need to know!

ASSET



ASSET

ANYTHING YOU <u>OWN</u> THAT HAS MONETARY VALUE

ASSETS

CURRENT – USED UP WITHIN 1 YEAR

NON CURRENT – CANNOT BE CONVERTED TO CASH WITHOUT INTERUPTING BUSINESS



Current Assets

- Cash
- Checking Account
- Savings Account
- Feeder Animals
- Feed
- Crops growing in the field
- Supplies

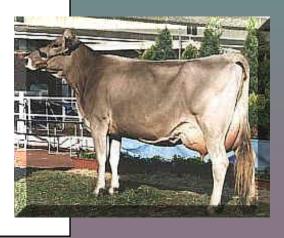
- Prepaid Expenses
- Accounts Receivable
- Crops in storage
- Items held for resale

Non Current Assets

- Equipment
- Buildings
- Land
- Breeding Livestock
- Improvements
- Vehicles









LIABILITY



LIABILITY

A DEBT <u>OWED</u> TO AN OUTSIDER

CURRENT LIABILITIES

EXAMPLES

- > ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
- >LOANS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR
- >TAXES DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR
- CURRENT PORTIONS OF LONG TERM LOANS

NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

EXAMPLES

- >ANYTHING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR
- LOANS FOR VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT, LAND OR BUILDINGS

"Intermediate" (not used any more)

- Intermediate Assets Equipment,
 Breeding Animals, machinery, etc.
- Intermediate Liabilities due from 1-5 years.

NET WORTH

ASSETS - LIABILITIES

NET WORTH STATEMENT

(aka Balance Sheet or Financial Statement)

- shows the financial health of a business at a given point in time
- Snapshot
- Does not show profitability
- Must be completely accurate
- Confidential

COMPONENTS OF A NET WORTH STATEMENT

Total assets = current assets + non-current assets

Total liabilities = current liabilities + non- current liabilities.

Net worth or equity = total assets - total liabilities

Liabilities **Assets Current Liabilities Current Assets** Non Current Assets Non Current Liabilities **Total Assets Total Liabilities** Net Worth

Income Statements

Uses

- Summarize revenues and expenses
- Determining profit or loss
- Explaining changes in owner equity
- Supporting Loan Application
- Calculating financial measures
- •profitability
- •financial efficiency
- repayment capacity

Income

Money or gain in capital generated as a result of doing business

Revenue (Income)

Cash Examples

Cash Sales
Sales of plant/crops
manufactured goods
livestock
Government Payments
Custom Work Receipts

Expense

A Cost of Doing Business

Expenses

- Operational Expense purchase of short term asset that will be gone once its used
- Capital Expense purchase of a long term asset that can be depreciated and reused
- Personal Expense an expense not related to the business
- Overhead business expense that does not change with the level of production

Expenses

Cash Examples

Chemical Feed Seed Fertilizer Fuel etc.

Net Income =

Revenue - Expenses

Cash Method of Accounting

Income is recorded when it is received and expenses are recorded when they are paid.

Cash vs. Accrual Method

Accrual method uses changes in inventory values, cash does not.

Cash vs. Accrual Method

Cash method is easier, accrual is more accurate.

Cash Method

- Cash Revenues
- -Cash Expenses
- =Net Cash Income
 - Net Cash Income
- Depreciation
- = Net Income from Operations
 - Net Income from Operations
- Gain/Loss on sale of capital assets
- = Net Income

Accrual Method

- Gross Revenues
- Cash Expenses
- Depreciation
- +/- Non-Cash Expense Adjustment (inventory)
- = Net Income from operation
- =/- gain/loss on sale of capital assets
- = Net Income

Depreciation

Decline in usefulness of assets due to usage and time

Set by the IRS

Inventory

Summary of assets at one time in one place

CALVIN AND HOBBES









THE END