

September 2020





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# What are financial statements?

# The financial statements

Financial statements are written records that illustrates the business activities and the financial performance of a company. In most cases they are audited to ensure accuracy for tax, financing, or investing purposes.

A methodically work through of the three financial statements in order to assess the Financial health of a company.



### **Balance Sheet**

Statement of financial position



### **Income Statement**

Statement of operation/profit and loss



### **Statement of Cash Flows**

Balance Sheet is a snapshot at a point in time. On the top half you have the company's assets and on the bottom half its liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (or Net Worth). The assets and liabilities are typically listed in order of liquidity and separated between current and non-current.

The income statement covers a period of time, such as a quarter or year. It illustrates the profitability of the company from an accounting (accrual and matching) perspective. It starts with the revenue line and after deducting expenses derives net income.

The cash flow statement look at the cash position of the company. It answers it answers the questions; How much of the organisation's cash goes to its creditors and shareholders? Does it keep enough for its own investment and growth? has 3 components cash from operations, cash used in investing, and cash from financing. It "undoes" all of the accounting principles and shows the cash flows of the business.

# Balance sheet

# Balance sheet

The Balance sheet has 3 main categories:



### **Simplified Balance Sheet**

Assets

ASSEIS	
Current assets	
Cash	20,000
Accounts receivable	3,000
Inventory	60,000
Prepaid expenses	11,000
Total current assets	94,000
Non current assets	
Property plant & equipment	110,000
Intangible assets	10,000
Total non current assets	120,000
Total assets	214,000

Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	2,000
Accrued expenses	1,000
Total current liabilities	3,000
Non current liabilities	11,000
Bank loan	100,000
Shareholder equity	
Common shares	89,000
Retained Earnings	11,000
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	214,000

Liabilities

### **Current vs non-current**

### Current



### Assets

- Expected to be converted into cash in less than 1 year
- Accounts receivable, inventory



### Liabilities

- Will be paid in less than 1 year
- Trade accounts payable

### Non-current



### Assets

- Expected to be held greater than 1 year
- Property, plant, and equipment



### Liabilities

- Repayment terms longer than 1 year
- Loan repayable over a 5 year

# Illustrative balance sheet (assets)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Year ended 30 June 2019

J\$'000	2018	2019
Assets		
Current Assets		
Inventories	2,199,273	3,225,686
Receivables and prepayments	2,302,693	2,585,519
Investment securities	269,530	130,385
Cash and short-term deposits	3,968,075	3,974,545
	8,739,571	9,916,135
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	6,775,727	6,724,278
Investment in associates		593,961
Loans receivable	-	165,545
Investment securities	215,760	379,060
	6,991,487	7,862,844
Total Assets	15,731,058	17,778,979
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	3,873,904	3,336,064
Short-term borrowings	376,686	485,724
Taxation payable	362,940	444,969
	4,613,530	4,266,757
Non-Current Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	257,430	213,511
Borrowings	2,169,937	2,213,130
	2,427,367	2,426,641
Total Liabilities	7,040,897	6,693,398
Equity		
Capital and reserves attributable to		
the company's equity holders		
Share capital	1,192,647	1,192,647
Capital reserve	119,946	130,832
Translation reserve	30,086	29,048
Retained earnings	7,347,482	9,733,054
Total Equity	8,690,161	11,085,581
Total Liabilities and Equity	15,731,058	17,778,979

Current



### **Assets**

- Expected to be converted into cash in less than 1 year
- Accounts receivable, inventory

Non-current



### **Assets**

- Expected to be held greater than 1 year
- Property, plant, and equipment

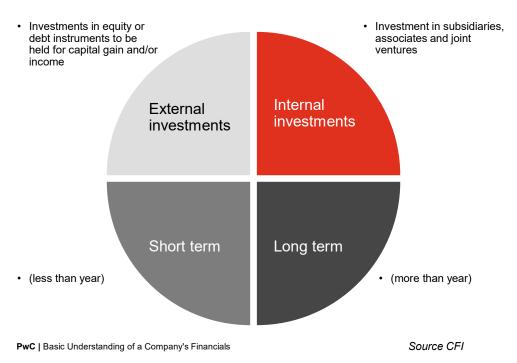
See accompanying notes.

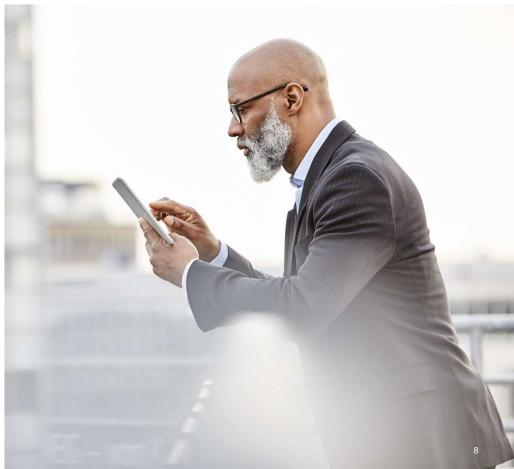
# Cash and investments

A company will hold external investments for two reasons:

- Excess cash
- · Accumulating cash to make a large purchase

A company can also make internal investments





# Other assets

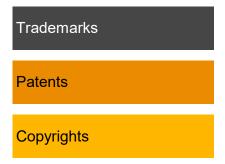
### Goodwill

- · Non-current asset
- Company has intangible Value e.g. brand, customers,intellectual capital If a company is purchased for more than the fair value of net assets (assets less liabilities):

Purchase price	X
Fair value of net assets acquired	(X)
Goodwill	X

# **Intangible Asset**

Intangible assets are items of value that are used to generate revenues and have no physical substance.



### **Unearned/Differed Revenue**

Unearned revenue arises when a company sells something it has not yet delivered **e.g. licenses, subscriptions** 12 month subscription sold for \$1,200 in January:

Earned:	\$100	\$300	\$600	\$900	\$1,200
	Jan	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Unearne	\$1,100	\$900	\$600	\$300	\$0

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# Illustrative balance sheet (liabilities)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Year ended 30 June 2019

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Assets		
Current Assets		
Inventories	2,199,273	3,225,686
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Deferred tax liabilities	257,430	213,511
Borrowings	2,169,937	2,213,130
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Capital reserve	119,946	130,832
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Retained earnings	7,347,482	9,733,054
Total Equity	8,690,161	11,085,581
Total Liabilities and Equity	15,731,058	17,778,979

### Current



### Liabilities

- Will be paid in less than 1 year
- Trade accounts payable

### Non-current



### Liabilities

- Repayment terms longer than 1 year
- Loan repayable over a 5 year period

See accompanying notes.

# Other liabilities

### **Commitments**

Commitments are future obligations that a company agrees to.



# **Contingencies**

Contingencies are liabilities that may or may not happen, depending on circumstance.

### e.g. lawsuit

The liability must be recorded if:

- 1.A loss will be suffered in the future
- 2. The loss amount can be reasonably estimated

If not, just disclose a note.

Contingent gains are never recorded in financial statements.



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# Illustrative balance sheet (statement of shareholder's equity)

### Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Year ended 30 June 2019

J\$'000	2018	2019
Assets		
Current Assets		
Inventories	2,199,273	3,225,686
Receivables and prepayments	2,302,693	2,585,519
Investment securities	269,530	130,385
Cash and short-term deposits	3,968,075	3,974,545
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Borrowings	2,169,937	2,213,130
	2,427,367	2,426,641
Total Liabilities	7,040,897	6,693,398
Equity		17,677,7,67,7,70
Capital and reserves attributable to		
the company's equity holders		
Share capital	1,192,647	1,192,647
Capital reserve	119,946	130,832
Translation reserve	30,086	29,048
Retained earnings	7.347.482	9.733,054
Total Equity	8,690,161	11,085,581
Total Liabilities and Equity	15,731,058	17,778,979

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity Year ended 30 June 2019

	Attr	ibutable to E	anity Holdor	s of the Comp	anv.	Interest	Total Equity
	Number of shares '000	Share Capital \$'000	Capital Reserves \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Translation Reserve \$'000	\$'000	\$1000
Balance at 1 July 2017	3,600,585	57,927	116,218	7,377,182	3,233	5,740	7,560,300
Net profit	-27			2,292,961		(36)	2,292,925
Unrealised gain on investments Exchange differences on	89		3,728	Eg.			3,728
translating foreign subsidiary	- 2	-	-	25	26,853		26,853
Total comprehensive income		-	3,728	2,292,961	26,853	(36)	2,323,506
Sale of ordinary shares (IPO) Transactions with owners -	149,415	1,134,720	2	2	1111112	2	1,134,720
Dividends paid Transfer to owners consequent on	:Z		5	(1,304,933)	17.	3	(1,304,933)
reorganisation		-	*	(1,017,728)	-	(5,704)	(1.023, 432)
Balance at 30 June 2018	3,750,000	1,192,647	119,946	7,347,482	30,086	-	8,690,161
Net profit	-	-	-	2,929,322	-		2,929,322
Unrealised gain on investments Exchange differences on	8		10,886	S. C. M.	*	*	10,886
translating foreign subsidiary	94	-	-	20	(1,038)		(1,038)
Total comprehensive income Transactions with owners -	98	-	10,886	2,929,322	(1,038)	9	2,939,170
Dividends paid	12		2	(543.750)	100	2	(543,750)
			10,886	2,385,572	(1,038)		2,395,420
Balance at 30 June 2019	3,750,000	1,192,647	130,832	9,733,054	29,048		11,085,581

Controlling

See accompanying notes.

# Common vs preferred shares

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Year ended 30 June 2019

J\$'000	2018	2019
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Receivables and prepayments	2,302,693	2,585,519
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Total Equity	8,690,161	11,085,581
Total Liabilities and Equity	15,731,058	17,778,979

See accompanying notes.

J\$'000	2018	2019
Share Capital		
Authorised –		
4,000,000,000 (2018 – 4,000,000,000) Ordinary stock units		
ssued and fully paid -		
3,750,000,000 (2018 - 3,750,000,000) Ordinary		
stock units at no par value		
Philips Charles and Charles	1,192,647	1,192,647

### **Authorised shares**

 The total number of shares a company can sell

# Outstanding (Issued) shares

The total number of shares a company has sold/issued

### Common shares

- Allow for participation in the profits of the company
  - -Comes in the form of a dividend
- · Allow for voting rights in a company
  - -One vote for every share held
- If dissolved, any residual amount after everyone else is paid would go to the common shareholders

### Preferred shares

- · Offer investors a fixed dividend
  - It may not be paid annually
- Will accumulate/pay before common share dividends
- Most businesses don't issue because they are viewed as debt with a tax disadvantage
  - Dividends do not reduce taxable income

# Aspects of the equity

# **Contributed Surplus**



e.g. 180,000 shares 40¢/each 25¢/par

Paid-up share capital (180,000 x 25¢)	\$45,000
Contributed surplus (180,000 x 15¢)	\$27,000

# Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income (OCI):

 certain company gains and losses that are not always recorded through the income statement

e.g. **unrealised gains** and losses on investments and hedging instruments



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# Understanding the income statement and cash flow

# Income statement

# **Income Statement**

The Income statement has 3 main sections:



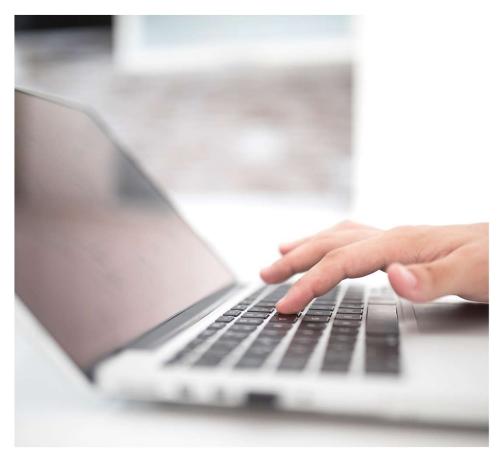
Revenues



**Expenses** 



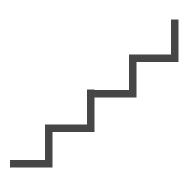
Profit or loss



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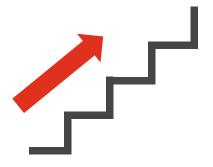
# Single step vs multi-step income statements



# Single Step

Example:
Revenue (+)
Gains (+)
Total revenue
Cost of Goods Sold (-)
Selling, General & Administrative (-)
Losses (-)
Other Expenses
Total expenses
Income taxes (-)
Net income

VS



# **Multiple Step**

Example.
Revenue (+)
Cost of Goods Sold (-)
Gross Profit
Selling, General & Administrative (-)
Operating income
Gains (+)
Losses (-)
Other Expenses (-)
Pre-tax income
Income taxes (-)
1000 0 0

Net income

# The Illustrative income statement

	Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Year ended 30 June 2019			
	J\$'000	2018	2019	
	Revenue	24,544,049	28,412,414	
	Cost of sales	(15,421,144)	(17,878,208)	
	Gross Profit	9,122,905	10,534,206	·
	Other operating income	92,157	288,656	S Operating Profit
	Selling and distribution expenses	(5,412,601)	(6,124,947)	Profit
	Administration expenses	(956,683)	(1,097,978)	
	Operating Profit	2,845,778	3,599,937	i
	Finance income	130,837	119,218	
	Finance costs	(211,411)	(230, 205)	
	Share of results of associates	_	7,792	
	Profit before Taxation	2,765,204	3,496,742	
	Taxation	(513,834)	(567,420)	
	Profit for the year from continuing operations	2,251,370	2,929,322	
	Profit from discontinued operations	41,555		
	Net Profit	2,292,925	2,929,322	
1	Other Comprehensive Income			
	Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			□±□ OCI-other
	Exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiary	26,853	(1,038)	
Net Operating Profit	Unrealised gains on investment securities	3,728	10,886	losses
Profit	Total Comprehensive Income	2,323,506	2,939,170	103303
	Net Profit attributable to:			
	Stockholders of Wisynco Group Limited	2,292,961	2,929,322	
	Non-controlling interest	(36)	-	
		2,292,925	2,929,322	
	Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:	22 222		
	Stockholders of Wisynco Group Limited	2,323,542	2,939,170	
	Non-controlling interest	(36)	-	EPS –Investor
	Madelatan war at 200 with the property of the	2,323,506	2,939,170	S EPS –Investor Ratio
	Earnings Per Stock Unit from continuing and			
	discontinued operations attributable to stockholders of			
	the Group			
	From continuing operations	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.78	
PwC   Basic Understanding of a Company's Financials	From discontinued operations	\$ 0.01	17	19
THO   Dasio officerstanding of a company of manicials		\$ 0.62		
		4.46	23,10	

# Cost of sales

# Cost of goods sold or Cost of sales:

- May be shown as summarised line item
- · May be broken Down to its expense items



# **Direct Materials**

(e.g. materials used in manufacturing)



# **Direct Labor**

(e.g. professional services delivered)



# **Direct overhead**

(to the production of the goods or services)



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# Selling, general and administrative expenses.

**Selling, general and administrative**, or SG&A contains a large number of expense items such as:



Advertising and promotion cost



**Legal, Insurance** and accounting expenses.



Office supplies



Other related expenses.

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# Gains and losses

Gains and losses may appear separately or grouped after all operating items under "other income or expenses". **They are related to activities that are incidental to operations such as:** 



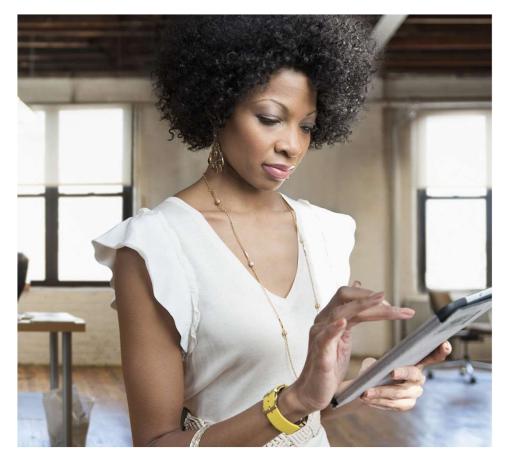
Sale of Investments



Foreign exchange translations



Financial Instrument transactions



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# Other aspects of the Income Statement

# Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income (OCI):

 certain company gains and losses that are not always recorded through the income statement

e.g. **unrealised gains** and losses on investments and hedging instruments



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# Cashflow statement

# The cash flow statement

### Statement of cash flows demonstrates:

- · Where cash is being generated
- · Where cash is being used in the business



**Operating** 

# Day-to-day business operations;

Revenues and expenses that have been collected and paid during the year Depreciation and amortisation are not included.



Investing

**Non-current assets** that support the business:

- Property, plant and equipment
- · Business acquisitions

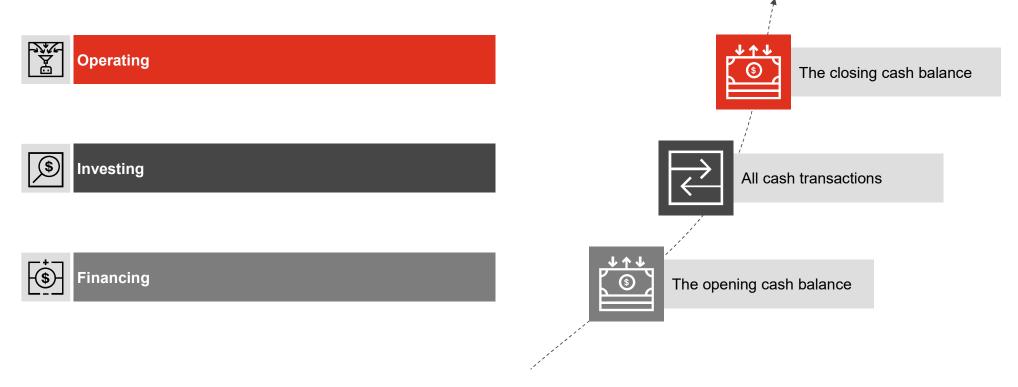


Financing

Transactions regarding **shares** or **debt**. Company raises funds by either borrowing or issuing shares.

# Statement of Cash Flows

The transactions are **sorted by activity type:** 



# Direct method vs Indirect method

Direct method			
Operation	ng activities		
	Cash collected from customers		
	Cash paid to suppliers		
	Cash paid to employees		
Cash flo	ow from operating activities		
Investin	ng activities		
	Purchase of equipment		
	Disposal of property		
Cash flo	ow from investing activities		
Financin	ng activities		
	Issuance of shares		
	Repayment of debt		
Cash flo	ow from financing activities		
Net mov	vement in cash		

**Direct method** of cash flow starts with **cash transactions**. (Transactions are separated into **cash received** and **cash paid**.)

Indirect method				
Operatin	ng activities			
	Net income			
	Add back depreciation and amortization			
	Adjust change in working capital balances			
Cash flo	w from operating activities			
Investin	g activities			
	Purchase of equipment			
	Disposal of property			
Cash flo	w from investing activities			
Financin	g activities			
	Issuance of shares			
	Repayment of debt			
Cash flo	w from financing activities			
Net mov	ement in cash			

**Indirect method** of cash flow starts with **net income**. (Non-cash adjustments are then added.)

# Key elements in a cash flow statement

Net cash provided by operating activities	Represents operating 'lifeblood' of business after paying necessary outgoings for financing and tax
Changes in working capital	Shows whether business is absorbing funds for working capital or releasing them. Trend may indicate ether financial stress or loose control over working capital
PPE Investment	Companies must invest in PPE to maintain their productive capacity.  A downward trend may indicate a declining company. Identify the necessary sustainable level of expenditure.
Financing requirement/surplus	Shows whether internally generated funds are sufficient to cover investments made in fixed assets and businesses. Continuous deficits indicate that growth depends on regular injections of external finance.

# The Full Disclosure Principle

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Year ended 30 June 2019

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For full disclosure:



Notes are provided to allow the reader of the financial statements to understand and make judgements of financial activities of the company.

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# Three Key Financial Statements Notes

# **Significant Accounting Policies**



Company accounting standards



How inventory & investments are valued



Financial instruments



Revenue is recognized



Property, plant & equipment is amortized



Any other policies

# **Direct Information**



A breakdown of the types of investments



Debt and financial instruments

### **Indirect Information**

### **Indirect Information**

Notes of indirect information:

- Help provide the entire financial picture of an organisation
- Not related to the numbers in the financial statements

### What is included in:

Inventory

PP&E

Intangible assets

**Income taxes** 

Commitments

Contingencies

Stock based compensation plans

# Ratio Analysis

**The Ratio analysis** is a quantitative method of gaining insight into a company's liquidity, operational efficiency, and profitability by studying its financial statements such as the balance sheet and income statement. Ratio analysis is a cornerstone of fundamental equity analysis.



## Performance Ratio

- · Net Profit margin,
- return on assets (ROA)
- return on equity(ROE)
- return on capital employed (ROCE),
- gross margin ratios
- Efficiency (



# Solvency Ratios

- Solvency Ratios
- Current ratio= Current assets/Current liabilities
- · Leverage or Gearing
- · Operating cash flow/Interest paid
- Operating cash flow/Dividends paid
- Operating cash flow/Operating profit



# Investor Ratios

- · Dividend yield,
- P/E ratio,
- earnings per share (EPS),
- · dividend payout ratio

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# The benefits of an annual report

The annual report contains a significant amount of information:



## Financial

- Management discussion & analysis(MD&A)
- Financial statements
- · Notes to financial statements



# Non-financial

- Messages from the Chair, CEO
- Corporate profile
- MD&A
- Risk and control processes and analysis



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# Contents of an annual report

## The annual report will always include:

01.

Letters to the shareholders

02.

Business description

03.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) 04.

Reporting on internal controls

05.

Audit report

06.

Balance sheet, Income Statement and Statement of Cash Flows 07.

Notes to the financial statements

08.

Earnings per share

09.

Earnings per share Listing of directors of the company

# Management discussion and analysis

MD&A provides information regarding past performance and future strategic direction

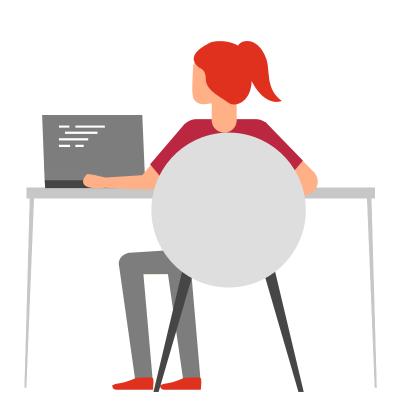
Acts as sort of variance analysis

Explains company performance

Lists future actions to be taken

Identifies the key risk facing the organization





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# Thank you

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