1. THE METHODOLOGY OF ACCOUNTING THEORY. The Several Approaches to Accounting Theory: Deductive Reasoning. The Inductive Approach. The Ethical Approach. Communication Theory Approach. Behavioral Approach. Sociological Approach. Macroeconomic Approach. The Pragmatic Approach. Notheoretical Approaches. Theory 1 of Accounts Approach. Nontheoretical Approaches. Theory of Accounts Approach. Eclectic Approaches to Accounting Theory. The Uses of Accounting Theory: Empirical Research Accounting. Controversy in the Development of Accounting Principles and Procedures 2. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING THEORY TO 1930. The Origins of Accounting Theory. The Theory Behind the Italian Method. Development in the 17th and 18th Centuries. Development in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries: The textbook theories of Boo0kkeeping and 22 Accounting. The Effect of Technological Changes. The Influence of Railroad Growth. The Influence of Government Regulatory Nodes in the United States. The Influence of Income Taxation. The Influence of the Corporation. The Influence of Economic Theory. Summary 3. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTIG THEORY IMMEDIATELY PREDEDING AND SINCE 1930. The Development of Standards Prior to 1930: The Presentation of Financial Statements. Development of Standards in Regulated Industries. Accounting Practices of the 1920's: The Income Statement. The Balance Sheet. Accounting Literature in the 1920's and 1930's. Development of Accounting Principles by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants: The Special Committees. The Committee on Accounting Procedure. The Accounting Research Division. The Accounting 57 Principles Board. The Securities and Exchange Commission. The Development of Accounting Standards by the American Accounting Association: A Comparison of the AAA Statements. The Development of Accounting Standards by Other Societies and Agencies Interested in Accounting: The National Association of Accountants. The Financial Executives Institute. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Other Associations and Agencies. The Frontiers of Research in Accounting Theory 4. CONCEPT, MEASUREMENT, AND STRUCTURE OF ACCOUNTING THEORY. The Structure of Accounting Theory. The Nature of Accounting Postulates. Environmental Postulates: The Accounting Entity. The objectives of Accounting: Relevancies. User Constraints: Materiality. Consistency. Uniformity And Comparability. Timeliness. Measurement in Accounting. Measurement Constraints: Uncertainty. Objectivity and Verifiability. Freedom from Bias. Limitations of the Monetary Unit. Conservatism. The Accounting Framework 5. INCOME CONCEPTS FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING.

The objectives of Net Income Reporting: Capital versus Income. Income

as a Measurement of Efficiency. Income as a predictive Device.

124

| Capital Maintenance Concepts of Income. The Operational Approach to Income Measurement. The Transactions Approach to Income Measurement. What Should Be Included in Income? Net Income to Whom? Summary of Concepts of Enterprise Income 6. REVENUES AND EXPENSES, GAINS AND LOSSES. Revenues: The Nature of Revenue. What Should Be Included in Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price — Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price — Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price — Level Restatements: General Price — Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price — Level Changes: Last — in, First — out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short — term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts. 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIA | Managerial Decision Making The Covered Concents of Income. The | |
|--|---|-----|
| Income Measurement. The Transactions Approach to Income Measurement. What Should Be Included in Income? Net Income to Whom? Summary of Concepts of Enterprise Income 6. REVENUES AND EXPENSES, GAINS AND LOSSES. Revenues: The Nature of Revenue. What Should Be Included in Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price — Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price — Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price — Level Restatements: General Price — Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price — Level Changes: Last — in, First — out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short — term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Object | Managerial Decision Making. The Several Concepts of Income: The | |
| Measurement. What Should Be Included in Income? Net Income to Whom? Summary of Concepts of Enterprise Income 6. REVENUES AND EXPENSES, GAINS AND LOSSES. Revenues: The Nature of Revenue. What Should Be Included in Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Dejectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The Presentation of Cash Flows. Classifications Va | 1 ' | |
| Whom? Summary of Concepts of Enterprise Income 6. REVENUES AND EXPENSES, GAINS AND LOSSES. Revenues: The Nature of Revenue. What Should Be Included in Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of | ' ' | |
| 6. REVENUES AND EXPENSES, GAINS AND LOSSES. Revenues: The Nature of Revenue. What Should Be Included in Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation | | |
| Revenues: The Nature of Revenue. What Should Be Included in Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes. Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of Purchas | | |
| Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes. Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of Inancial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. The Definition of Current Assets: The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monet | 6. REVENUES AND EXPENSES, GAINS AND LOSSES. | |
| Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Toncepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of Current Assets: Money Receivables. Mon | Revenues: The Nature of Revenue. What Should Be Included in | |
| Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors, Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valu | Revenue? The Measurement of Revenue. The timing of revenue | 159 |
| Should Expenses Be Measured? The Timing of Expenses. Extraordinary Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors, Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valu | Reporting. Expenses: What Should Be Included in Expense? How | |
| Gains and Losses: Gains. Losses. Corrections of Prior Periods 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets: Mo | | |
| 7. BUSINESS INCOME AND PRICE CHANGES. The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications. The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Method | | |
| The Natures of Price Changes: General Price – Level Changes. Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. Nonmonetary Current Asse | | |
| Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Monetary and Nonmonetary Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of Cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. Nonmonetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | | |
| Classifications: Net Income Reporting. The Objectives of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. Nonmonetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | | |
| Price — Level Changes: Net Income Reporting. The Balance Sheet. An Evaluation of Price — Level Restatements: General Price — Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price — Level Changes: Last — in, First — out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short — term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Noney Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Evaluation of Price – Level Restatements: General Price – Level Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | , | |
| Adjustments. Restatements for Specific Price Changes. Relative Price Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Changes. The Choice of a Relevant Price Index: General Purchasing Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | 007 |
| Power. Purchasing Power of Stockholders. Investment Purchasing Power of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | 237 |
| of the Firm. Specific Replacement Purchasing Power. Partial Methods of Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Adjusting for Price – Level Changes: Last – in, First – out. Replacement Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. Nonmonetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | | |
| Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and Price Changes 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Assets and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | | |
| 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | Cost Depreciation. Appropriation Reserves. Currency Devaluations and | |
| The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | 8. CASH AND FUND FLOWS. | |
| Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | The Objective of Cash Flow Information: Cash Floes and the Prediction | |
| Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | of Dividends. The Presentation of Cash Flow Information. Funds Flow | |
| Working Capital Concept of Funds. The All Financial Recourse Concept of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | Concept: Short – term Monetary Asset Plows. Net Monetary Asset Flows. | 237 |
| of Funds. The All Significant Financial Events Approach. Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Principles Board Opinion No. 3. An Evaluation of Cash and Funds Flow Concepts 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | , | |
| 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| 9. ASSETS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT. The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| The Nature of Assets. The Objectives of Asset Measurement: Valuation as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| as a Method of Measuring Income. The Presentation of financial Position to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| to Investors. Valuation for Use by Creditors. Valuation for Use by Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Management. Valuation Concepts: Exchange Output Values. Exchange Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | 251 |
| Input Values. The Lower of Cost or Market Summary of Valuation Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | 201 |
| Concepts. Valuation Methods 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| 10. CURRENT ASSETS AND CURRENT LIABILITIES. The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| The Objectives of Asset and Liability Classifications: The Presentation of Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Solvency to Creditors. The description of Enterprise Operations. The Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Prediction of cash Flows. Classification According to the Accounting Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | , | |
| Process. Classifications. According to Valuation Methods. Working Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Capital: The Definition of Current Assets. The Definition of Current Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. | | |
| Liabilities. Disadvantages of the Current Asset and Current Liability Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. Nonmonetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | | 28/ |
| Classifications. Monetary Current Assets: Money Receivables. Monetary Investments. Nonmonetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | · | |
| Investments. Nonmonetary Current Assets: Nonmonetary Investments. | , , | |
| | | |
| Prepaid Expenses. The Measurement of Current Liabilities. Monetary | | |
| | Prepaid Expenses. The Measurement of Current Liabilities. Monetary | |
| Current Liabilities. Nonmonetary Current Liabilities | Current Liabilities, Nonmonetary Current Liabilities | |

| 11. INVENTORIES. | |
|---|-----|
| The Nature of Inventories. The Objectives of Inventory Measurement. The Determination of Inventory Quantities. The Bases for Valuation of Inventories: Output Values. Input Values. What Should Be Included in Cost? The Association of Cots with Inventories and Cost of Sales: The Objectives of Cost Association. Specific Identification of Cost. Average Cost Methods. First — in, First — out, Normal — Stock Methods. Retail Inventory. The Gross Profit Method. Comparison of the Various Cost Methods during Periods of Price Changes. Summary of Cost Association Methods | 313 |
| 12. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. | |
| The Nature of Plant and Equipment. The Bases of Valuation: Input Values. Historical Input Values. Current Input Values. Current Recommendations. Definition and Content of Cost: The Content of Initial Cost. Capital and Revenue Expenditures. Self – Constructed Assets. Lease of Plant and Equipment Reported by the Lessor: Financing Method. The Operating Method | 358 |
| 13. DEPRECIATION. | |
| Definitions of Depreciation: Decline in Service Potential. The Maintenance of Capital. The Current Cost of Services Consumed. Concepts of Depreciation: Depreciation as a Decline in Asset Value. Depreciation as a Process of Matching Costs with Expected Benefits. Depreciation Allocations Based and the Usefulness | 384 |
| 14. INTANGIBLES, NONCURRENT INVESTMENTS, AND DEFERRED | |
| CHARGES. The Nature of Intangibles. The Valuation of Intangibles. The Amortization of Intangible Assets: Intangibles with Limited Life. Intangibles without Limited Life. Research and Development Costs. Goodwill: The Valuation of Favorable Attitudes Toward the Firm. The Present value of Superior Earnings. Goodwill as Master Valuation. Account. The Recording of Goodwill. Purchased Goodwill. "Negative" Goodwill. Goodwill in Consolidated Financial Statements Long – Term Investments. Deferred Charges | 422 |
| 15. LIABILITIES AND RELATED EXPENSES. | |
| The Nature of liabilities: The Scope of liabilities. The Timing of Liabilities. The valuation of Liabilities and the computation of Interest: Contingent Liabilities. Current Valuation of Liabilities. Unamortized Discount and Call Premium. Convertible Debt. Deferred Credits | 444 |
| 16. INCOME TAXES, LEASE COMMITMENTS, AND PENSION COSTS. Income Tax Allocation: Interperiod Allocation. Interfered Allocation. Carry – Back and Carry – Forward of Tax Losses. The Investment Tax Credit: Cost Reduction. Tax Reduction. A Summary Evaluation. Long – Term Lease Commitments: Alternative Methods of Disclosure of Long – Term Leases. Accounting for Pension Costs and Obligations: The Allocation of pension Costs and Obligations: The Allocation of Pension Assets and Liabilities | 461 |
| 17. OWNERSHIP EQUITIES. | |
| The Nature of Ownership Equalities: The Proprietary Theory. The Entity Theory. The Residual Equity Theory. The Enterprise Theory. The Fund Theory. The Commander Theory. Summary of the Equity Theories. The | 495 |

| classification of single proprietorship and Partnership Equities. The Classification of Stockholder Equities. Classification by Source of Capital. The Disclosures of Restrictions on the Disposition of Income. The Disclosure of Restrictions on liquidation Distributions. Consolidated Financial Statements: The Purpose and nature of consolidated Financial Statements. The Classification of Consolidated Equities | |
|--|-----|
| 18. CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITIES. Increases in Invested Capital: Capital Stock: Subscriptions. Conversions of Debt and Preferred Stock: Stock Dividends and Stock: Splits. Stock Options and Stock: Warrants. Decreases in Invested Capital: Treasury Stock: Quasi Reorganizations. Business Combinations: Combinations Treated as Purchases. Pooling of Interests. An Evaluation of Purchases and Pooling of Interests. Partial Pooling. Earnings per Share: Objectives of Earnings per Share. Computation of Number of Shares. Computation of the Earnings. Summary | 521 |
| 19. DISCLOUSURE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING. The Nature of Disclosure: Materiality and Relevant. Methods of Disclosure: Form and Arrangement of Formal Statements. Terminology and Detailed Presentations. Parenthetical Information. Footnotes. Supplementary Statements and Schedules. The Auditor's Certificate. The President's Letter. Summary of Disclosure Methods. Disclosure of Post – Statement Events. Disclosures by Diversified Companies: Need for Disclosure. Accounting Difficulties. Opposition to Divisional Disclosures. | |
| Appendices: Selected CPA Examination Questions | 582 |
| INDEX | 631 |