

MBA in Food & Agribusiness

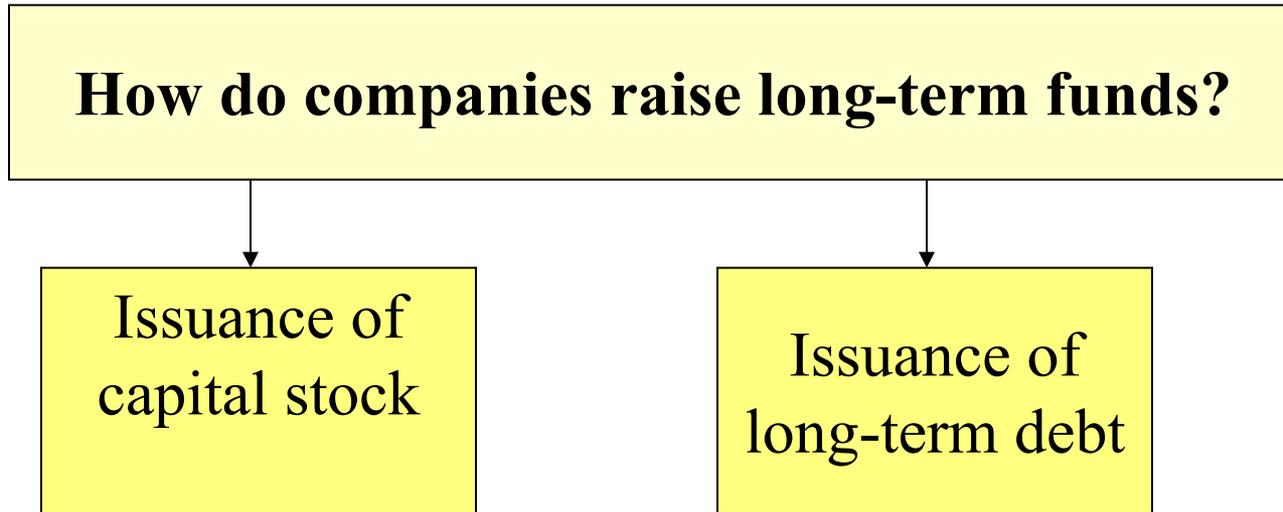
Financial Management

Contributed Capital

Agenda

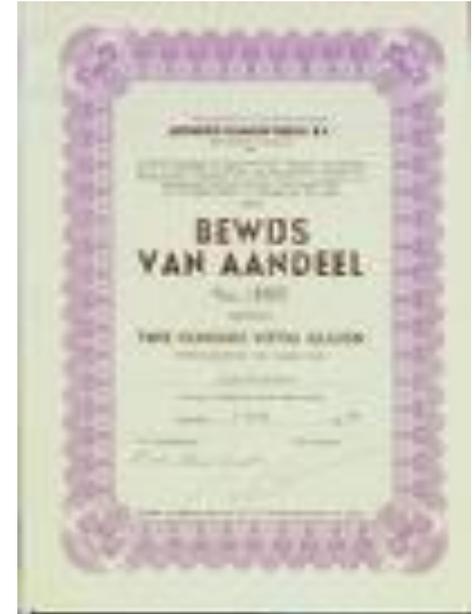
- Management issues related to Contributed Capital
- Components of Stockholders Equity
- Preferred stock
- Issuance of Common stock
- Accounting for Treasury stock

Deciding to issue capital stock



Using Equity Financing

Stock Certificate
Shows units of
ownership in a
corporation



- ✓ A stock certificate is issued to the owner
- ✓ Stockholder can transfer ownership at will
- ✓ Independent registrars and transfer agents are often used to keep track of stockholders' records

Authorized, Issued, and Outstanding Shares

Authorized shares:
Maximum number that
the corporation's charter
allows it to issue

Issued shares:
Sold or
transferred to
stockholders

Outstanding shares: Shares
issued and still in
circulation

Stockholders' Equity		
Contributed capital		
Preferred stock, \$50 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, issued, and outstanding		\$50,000
Common stock, \$5 par value, 30,000 shares authorized, 20,000 shares issued, 18,000 shares outstanding	\$100,000	
Additional paid-in capital	<u>50,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
Total contributed capital		\$200,000

Dividends

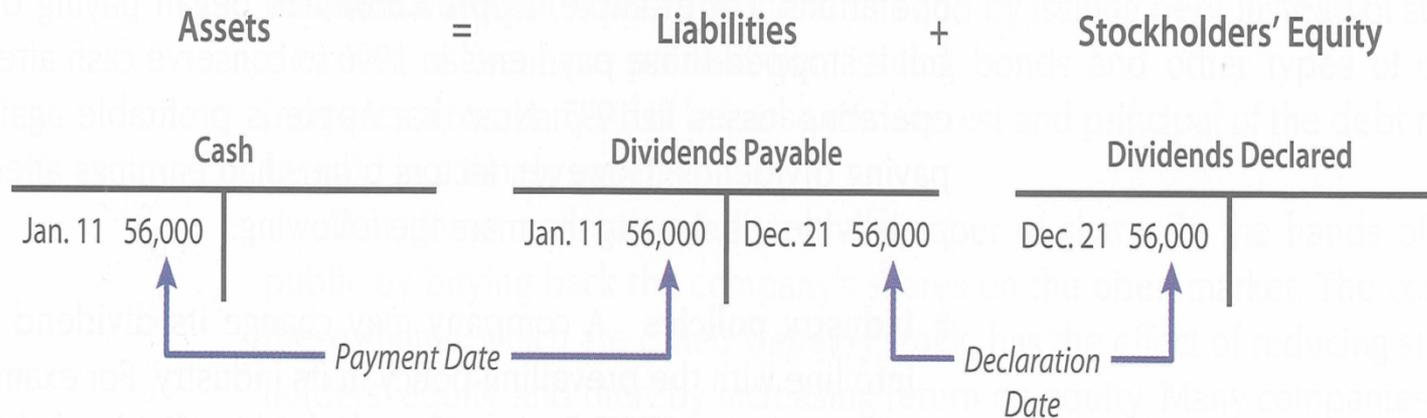
Distribution among stockholders of the assets that a corporation's earnings have generated

Stockholders receive these assets, usually cash, in proportion to the number of shares they own

- ✓ Board of directors has sole authority to declare dividends
- ✓ Decision to declare dividends affected by cash flows, pending lawsuits, economic situation, or debt levels.

Dividend journals

■ FIGURE 2
Dividend Dates



Note: No entry necessary on
Dec. 31 record date

Reduces
Retained
Earnings



Par Value

An arbitrary amount assigned to each share of stock

Usually bears little or no relationship to the market value or book value of shares

Constitutes the legal capital of the corporation

Legal capital

- The number of shares issued times the par value
- The minimum amount that can be reported as contributed capital

Par Value Stock- Issue above Par

Xon Corporation is authorized to issue 20,000 shares of **\$10 par** value common stock. The company issues 10,000 shares at **\$12 per** share on January 1, 20xx.

Jan. 1	Cash	120,000	
	Common Stock		100,000
	Additional Paid-in Capital		20,000
	Issued 10,000 shares of \$10 par value common stock for \$12 per share		

Always at PAR value

Par Value Stock

Balance Sheet Presentation

Stockholders' Equity Section

Contributed capital

Common stock, \$10 par value, 20,000 shares
authorized, 10,000 shares issued and outstanding

\$100,000

Additional paid-in capital

20,000

Total contributed capital

\$120,000

Retained earnings

—

Total stockholders' equity

\$120,000

No-Par Stock

Xon Corporation is authorized to issue 20,000 shares of no-par common stock. Suppose the company issues 10,000 shares at \$15 per share on January 1, 20xx.

Jan. 1	Cash	150,000	
	Common Stock		150,000
	Issued 10,000 shares of no-par common stock for \$15 per share		

No-Par Stock – stated value

Assume Xon's board puts a \$10 stated value on its no-par stock. It issues 10,000 shares at \$15 *per share* on January 1, 20xx.

Jan. 1	Cash	150,000	
	Common Stock		100,000
	Additional Paid-in Capital		50,000
	Issued 10,000 shares of no-par value common stock with \$10 stated value for \$15 per share		

Treasury Stock

Why do more than 67 percent of large companies repurchase their own stock?

- ✓ Use the stock for employee stock option plans
- ✓ Want to maintain a favorable market for their stock
- ✓ Want to increase earnings per share or stock price per share
- ✓ Want to have additional shares of stock available for purchasing other companies
- ✓ Attempt to prevent hostile takeovers

Purchase of Treasury Stock Illustrated

On Sept. 15, Caprock Corporation purchases 1,000 shares of its common stock on the market **for \$50 per share.**

When treasury stock is purchased, it is usually recorded at cost:

Sept. 15	Treasury Stock, Common	50,000	
	Cash		50,000
	Acquired 1,000 shares of the company's common stock for \$50 per share		

Purchase of Treasury Stock illustrated

Stockholders' Equity Section

Contributed capital

Common stock, \$5 par value, 100,000 shares
authorized, 30,000 shares issued, 29,000 shares
outstanding

\$150,000

Additional paid-in capital

30,000

Total contributed capital

\$180,000

Retained earnings

900,000

Total contributed capital and retained earnings

\$1,080,000

Less treasury stock, common (1,000 shares at cost)

50,000

Total stockholders' equity

\$1,030,000

Notice that the number of shares issued, and therefore legal capital, has not changed even though the number of shares outstanding has decreased.

Sale of Treasury Stock

At cost	Above cost
Debit Cash Credit Treasury Stock, Common	Debit Cash for proceeds Credit Treasury Stock, Common for cost Credit Paid-in Capital, Treasury Stock for amount over cost

Sale of Treasury Stock Below Cost

Dec. 15: Caprock Corporation sells 600 shares of its treasury stock for \$42 per share. (Cost was \$50 per share.)

Dec. 15	Cash	25,200	\$42 x 600
	Paid-in Capital, Treasury Stock	4,000	
	Retained Earnings	800	
	Treasury Stock, Common		30,000
	Sold 600 shares of the treasury stock for \$42 per share; cost was \$50 per share		\$50 x 600

When treasury shares are sold below cost, the difference is deducted from Paid-in Capital, Treasury Stock

If the Paid-in Capital, Treasury Stock account cannot absorb the full amount of the difference, or doesn't exist, Retained Earnings absorbs the remainder.

Retirement of Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is retired when the company determines that it will not reissue stock it has purchased

- Shares will be cancelled
 - Shareholders approval needed
-
- ✓ If buy back price < original contributed capital
Credit Paid-In Capital, Retirement of Stock
 - ✓ If buy back price > original contributed capital
Debit Retained Earnings

Retirement of Treasury Stock

Nov 15	Common stock	5.000	
	Additional Paid-In-Capital	1.000	
	Retained earnings	44.000	
	Treasury stock, common		50,000
	Retired 1000 shares that cost \$50 per share and were issued originally at \$6 per share		

Dividends Yield Ratio

Tells investors how much they can expect to receive in dividends expressed as a percentage of the market price per share

$$\text{Dividends Yield} = \frac{\text{Dividends per Share}}{\text{Market Price per Share}}$$

$$\text{Microsoft} = \frac{\$0.32}{\$24.20} = 1.3\%$$

Return on Equity

How well equity funding of the company
is used to generate income

$$\text{Return on Equity} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Average Stockholders' Equity}}$$

$$\text{Microsoft} = \frac{\$105,548}{(\$588,770 + \$173,953) / 2}$$

$$= 27.7\%$$

Decomposing ROE – Traditional approach (DuPont Decomposition)

Return on assets (ROA)

$$\text{ROE} = \text{Return on sales (ROS)} \times \text{Asset turnover (AT)} \times \text{Equity multiplier}$$

-
- ROE = $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times \frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Equity}}$
-

Reformulation of BS and IS to improve analysis

- **Net interest expense after tax**
(Interest expense - Interest income) x (1 - Tax rate)
- **Net operating profit after taxes** (NOPAT)
Net income + Net interest expense after tax
- **Operating working capital** (OWC)
(CA - Cash) - (CL - STD)
- **Net long term assets** (NLTA)
Total long term assets - non-interest bearing long term liabilities (e.g. deferred taxation)
- **Net debt**
Total interest bearing liabilities - cash and marketable securities
- **Net (operating) assets** (OWC + NLTA)
- **Net capital**
Net debt + shareholders' equity

Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio

A measure of investors' confidence in a company's future

$$\text{Price Earnings (P/E) Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Price per Share}}{\text{Earnings per Share}}$$

$$\text{Microsoft} = \frac{\$24.20}{\$0.968} = 25 \text{ times}$$

Because the market price is 25 times earnings, investors are paying a high price in relation to earnings. They do so in the expectation that this software company will continue to be successful

Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio

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Vodafone Group Country: United Kingdom ISIN: GB00B16GWD56 Ticker: VOD Sector ICB: Mobile Telecommunications **Print**

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[Forecast Multiples](#) [Historical Multiples](#)

Current peergroup: Refine peergroup: [Peer Tracker](#)

Full	Page1		Page2		Enterprise Value				EV/Net Sales				EV/EBITDA				EV/EBIT				Market Cap	PE			Price to Cash Flow(P/CF)				
	USD	EUR			Current (USDm)	Last	2007(e)	2008(e)	2009(e)	Last	2007(e)	2008(e)	2009(e)	Last	2007(e)	2008(e)	2009(e)	Last	2007(e)	2008(e)	2009(e)	Current (USDm)	2007(e)	2008(e)	2009(e)	2007(e)	2008(e)	2009(e)	
Vodafone Group					220 808	3.47	3.17	2.99	2.85	7.09	8.56	8.11	7.82	NM	14.82	14.13	13.14	191 497	15.96	14.74	13.93	9.68	9.32	7.56					
Peer Median					42 152	2.48	2.45	2.41	2.34	6.38	6.71	6.36	6.11	14.34	11.65	11.14	10.79	39 950	15.69	13.95	12.29	5.95	5.63	5.45					
France Telecom					148 130	2.01	1.97	1.96	1.93	5.51	5.59	5.54	5.46	14.34	9.98	9.84	9.53	86 920	12.94	12.89	11.77	4.68	4.63	4.73					
Ntt Do Co Mo Inc					64 363	1.54	1.57	1.59	1.60	4.87	4.68	4.76	4.77	9.56	9.67	9.23	8.88	63 410	15.74	15.36	15.28	5.71	5.93	6.33					
MTN Group					32 449	4.29	3.00	2.57	2.34	9.87	6.92	5.86	5.33	13.73	9.58	7.97	6.79	29 070	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06					
Telefonica					211 041	2.71	2.61	2.54	2.47	7.68	6.48	6.63	6.42	15.47	12.10	11.67	10.93	132 167	14.50	13.06	11.99	5.49	5.46	5.27					
Deutsche Telekom AG					148 039	1.69	1.66	1.64	1.62	6.35	5.44	5.35	5.24	19.53	12.91	12.33	11.73	85 640	20.11	16.80	15.57	4.31	4.15	4.15					
Sprint Nextel Corp.					74 179	1.81	1.81	1.77	1.72	6.13	6.71	6.12	5.54	27.32	41.74	20.96	13.46	54 080	21.59	18.10	15.83	5.95	5.17	4.85					
Telenor ASA					41 939	2.48	2.40	2.23	2.14	6.38	7.59	7.00	6.64	10.86	14.47	12.53	11.52	33 810	15.69	13.95	12.29	7.45	7.01	6.74					
Turkcell					18 878	3.37	3.21	3.06	2.80	7.75	7.91	7.53	7.21	14.15	11.65	10.34	9.66	19 760	16.24	13.79	11.85	8.92	8.56	8.23					
Cosmote Mobile Telecommunications SA					15 303	4.50	3.44	3.12	2.92	12.24	10.35	9.02	8.15	19.37	15.58	13.06	11.53	11 900	19.44	15.72	13.66	10.67	9.08	8.22					
BT Group Plc					66 227	1.60	1.56	1.53	1.51	5.91	5.59	5.48	5.35	12.69	11.52	11.14	10.79	50 840	13.12	12.54	11.97	5.34	4.86	4.86					
AT&T Inc					316 035	5.01	2.65	2.55	2.46	14.20	7.22	6.53	6.11	25.60	11.10	10.13	9.35	258 650	15.37	13.51	12.19	8.02	7.15	7.13					
KDDI CORPORATION					36 376	1.25	1.20	1.18	1.15	6.20	5.26	4.70	4.58	13.78	10.14	8.49	8.47	32 640	15.59	12.98	12.55	7.49	5.63	5.45					
Teliasonera Ab					42 152	2.98	2.85	2.75	2.67	7.41	8.71	8.24	8.01	10.63	11.11	10.17	9.76	39 950	15.29	14.40	13.55	10.72	10.26	9.84					
Alltel					25 954	3.29	2.98	2.80	2.64	9.99	8.63	7.97	7.47	16.56	14.74	13.14	12.60	24 150	24.73	21.81	21.20	10.65	9.64	8.76					
Telekom Austria Ag					16 758	2.47	2.45	2.41	2.37	6.16	6.38	6.36	6.19	15.19	15.39	14.55	13.29	12 140	16.07	14.47	13.77	5.29	5.23	4.92					

*The Corporate Income Statement and
the Statement of Stockholder's Equity*

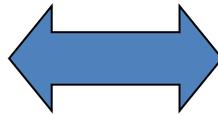
Agenda

- Income taxes
- Non operating items
- Earnings per share
- Comprehensive Income and statement of Stockholders equity
- Stock dividends and Stocksplits.
- Book value

Taxable Income Versus GAAP Income

Taxable Income

- ✓ Determined by deducting allowable expenses from income
- ✓ Tax laws dictate which expenses corporations may deduct



Accounting Income

- ✓ Determined in accordance with GAAP
- ✓ Income taxes expense is recognized on an accrual basis

Deferred Income Taxes (IAS 12)

Represents the amount by which income taxes expense differs from income taxes payable

Envest Corporation has income taxes expense of \$144,500 on its income statement, but has actual income taxes payable of \$92,000.

Dec. 31	Income Taxes Expense	144,500	
	Income Taxes Payable		92,000
	Deferred Income Taxes		52,500
	To record estimated current and deferred income taxes		

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the estimated future tax effects resulting from **temporary differences** in the valuation of assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses, gains, and losses for tax and financial reporting purposes.

What are temporary differences?

Revenues and expenses or gains and losses that are included in taxable income before or after they are included in accounting income

Deferred Income Taxes illustrated

ABC Inc buys a machine for \$ 50.000 with an economic life of 2 years. Due to the environmentally friendly nature of the machine, the tax regime allows the company to use as an allowable expense \$ 50.000 in the first year.

	Financial accountant	Taxman
Machine	\$ 50.000	\$ 50.000
Depr'n	<u>(\$ 25.000)</u>	<u>(\$50.000)</u>
NBV	\$ 25.000	\$ 0

Earnings Per Share (EPS) – IAS 33

Used to evaluate a company's performance and compare it with other companies

- ✓ Should be presented on the face of the income statement
- ✓ Usually disclosed just below net income
- ✓ Show earnings per share for income from continuing operations and other major components of net income

Basic EPS

$$\text{Basic EPS} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Weighted - Average Common Shares Outstanding}}$$

Envest Corporation had net income of \$334,500 and 100,000 shares of common stock outstanding.



$$\text{Basic EPS} = \frac{\$334,500}{100,000 \text{ shares}} = \$3.35 \text{ per share}$$

Calculating Weighted-Average

Suppose that from Jan. 1 to March 31, Envest had 100,000 shares outstanding; from April 1 to Sept. 30, it had 120,000 shares outstanding; and from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, 130,000 shares were outstanding. Envest had net income of \$334,500.

100,000 shares × 3/12 year	25,000
120,000 shares × 6/12 year	60,000
130,000 shares × 3/12 year	32,500
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	<u>117,500</u>

$$\text{Basic EPS} = \frac{\$334,500}{117,500 \text{ shares}} = \$2.85 \text{ per share}$$

Diluted EPS

Complex Capital Structure	Issued securities or stock options that can be converted to common stock
--	--

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adding all potentially dilutive securities to the denominator of the basic earnings per share calculation.

Diluted EPS Illustrated

Possible Corporation had net income of \$759,500 and 500,000 shares of common stock outstanding. It also issued preferred stock that could be converted into 100,000 shares of common stock. Compute diluted earnings per share.

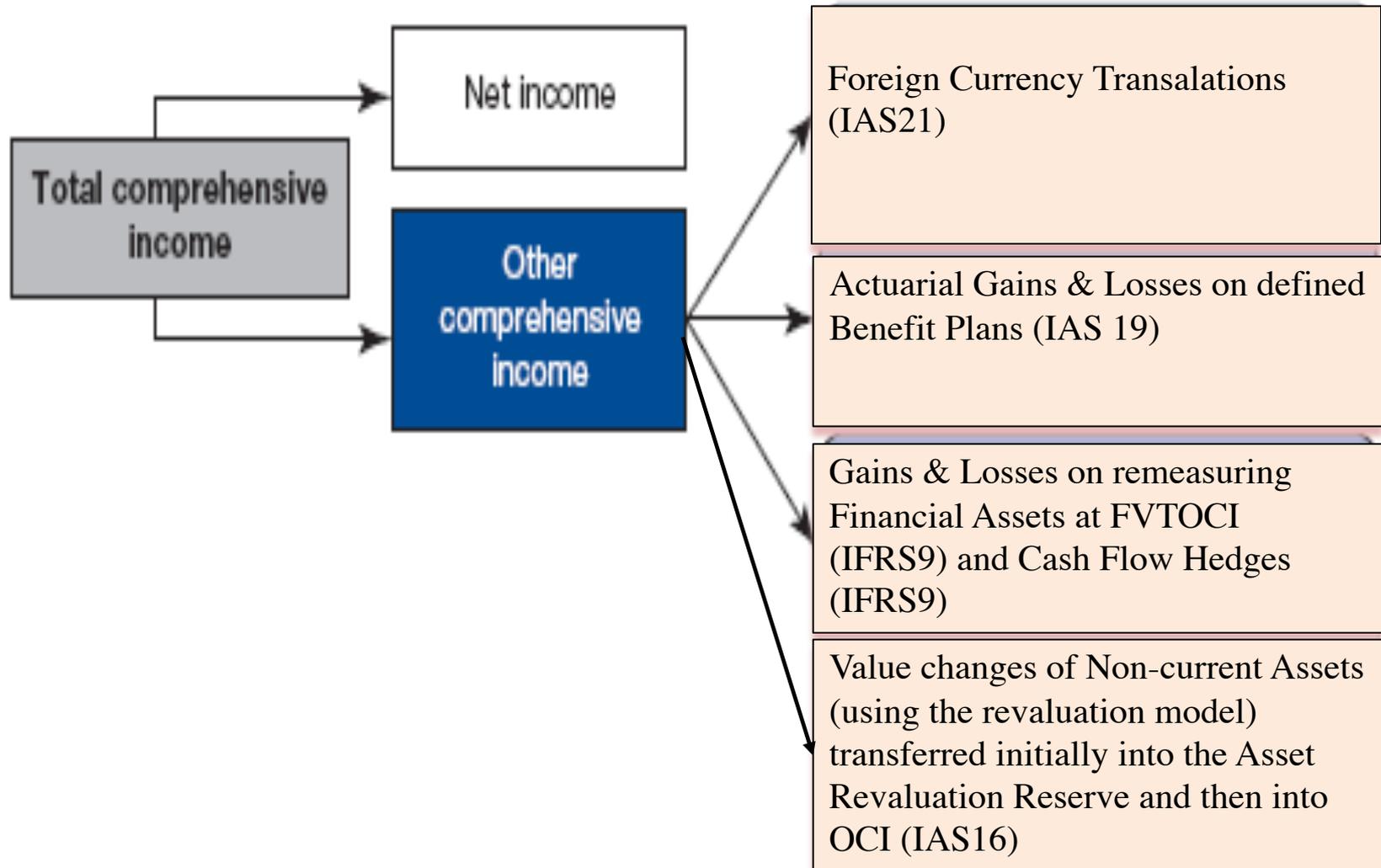
$$\text{Diluted EPS} = \frac{\$759,500}{600,000 \text{ shares}} = \$1.27^* \text{ per share}$$

* Rounded

Comprehensive income

- ‘Total comprehensive income’: ‘change in equity during a period resulting from transactions and other events, other than those changes resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners’
- ‘Other comprehensive income’: ‘Items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognized in profit or loss as required or permitted by other IFRSs)’ (IAS 1, 2007: § 7)

Components of the total comprehensive income



Stock Dividend

Proportional distribution of shares of a corporation's stock to its shareholders

- ✓ Modifies the content of stockholders' equity
- ✓ Involves no distribution of assets
- ✓ No effect on a firm's assets or liabilities



Stock Dividends Illustrated

Geminix Corporation has the following stockholders' equity structure before stock dividends are declared:

Contributed Capital	
Common stock, \$5 par value, 100,000 shares authorized, 30,000 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 150,000
Additional paid-in capital	30,000
Total contributed capital	<u>\$ 180,000</u>
Retained earnings	900,000
Total stockholders' equity	<u><u>\$1,080,000</u></u>

Stock Dividends Illustrated

Geminix Corporation declares a 10 percent stock dividend on February 24, distributable on March 31 to stockholders of record on March 15. The market price of the stock on February 24 is \$20 per share.

Date of Declaration:

Feb. 24 Stock Dividend Declared

Common Stock Distributable

Additional Paid-in Capital

Declared a 10 percent stock dividend on common stock, distributable on March 31 to stockholders of record on March 15

$30,000 \text{ shares} \times .10 = 3,000 \text{ shares}$

$3,000 \text{ shares} \times \$20/\text{share} = \$60,000$

$3,000 \text{ shares} \times \$5/\text{share} = \$15,000$

10% of 30,000 shares @ \$20 per share

60,000

15,000

45,000

10% of 30,000 shares @ \$5 per share

Stock Dividends Illustrated

Date of Record:

- No entry is required
- Recall that this date is used to determine the owners of stock who will receive dividends

Date of Distribution:

Mar. 31	Common Stock Distributable	15,000	
	Common Stock		15,000
	Distributed a stock dividend of 3,000 shares		

Effects of Stock Dividends on Contributed Capital

Stockholders' Equity	Before Dividend	After Dividend
Common stock	\$ 150,000	\$ 165,000
Additional paid-in capital	30,000	75,000
Total contributed capital	\$ 180,000	\$ 240,000
Retained earnings	900,000	840,000
Total stockholders' equity	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000

Stock Split

A corporation **increases the number** of shares of stock issued and outstanding and **reduces the par or stated value** proportionally

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"No, no, Mrs. Frobisher -- it's GOOD when your stocks split."

Stock Split Illustrated

July 15: Calderon Corporation's 30,000 shares of \$5 par value common stock issued and outstanding were split 2 for 1.

Common Stock	Before Stock Split	After Stock Split
Shares issued and outstanding	30,000	60,000
Par value per share	\$5.00	\$2.50
Amount of common stock equity	\$150,000	\$150,000

A stock split does not increase the number of shares authorized, nor does it change the balances in the accounts in the stockholders' equity section of the balance sheet.

No journal entry required, memorandum entry is appropriate.

Book Value

$$\text{Book Value per Share} = \frac{\text{Total Stockholders' Equity}}{\text{Total Common Shares Outstanding}}$$

When a company has both common and preferred stock, subtract the call value of the preferred stock plus any dividends in arrears from total stockholders' equity. (Use par value if call value is not specified.)

Book Value per Share Illustrated

Kavra Corporation has total stockholders' equity of \$2,014,400 that includes: 3,000 shares of \$100 par 8 percent convertible preferred stock outstanding; 41,800 shares issued and 41,300 shares outstanding of \$10 par value common stock; and 500 shares of treasury stock. *No dividends are in arrears* and the preferred stock is callable at \$105. What is the book value per share for both preferred and common stock?

Book Value per Share Illustrated

Total stockholders' equity	\$2,014,400
Less equity allocated to preferred shareholders (3,000 shares x \$105)	<u>315,000</u>
Equity pertaining to common shareholders	<u><u>\$1,699,400</u></u>

Preferred Stock : $\$315,000 \div 3,000 \text{ shares} = \105.00 per share

Common Stock : $\$1,699,400 \div 41,300 \text{ shares} = \41.15^* per share

* Rounded