

Chapter 1 : Chapter 2 - Financial Management [Book]

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Risk assessment 2 What is the difference between book value per share of common stock and market value per share? Why does this disparity occur? Book value is the net worth assigned to common stock divided by the number of common shares outstanding. This is the value from the balance sheet of the net owners equity less preferred stock obligations. The market value of the shares is the value the share is traded at. There can be a big difference between the 2 numbers based on expected future earnings and even expected future capital growth. Depreciation decreases net income as mentioned above. With lower net income, income tax will be lower thus saving a cash outflow. Accumulated Depreciation is a contra account in the Balance sheet and is used to record the effect of depreciation on the value of assets in the BS. Each Accumulated depreciation account has a respective Asset class to which the accumulated depreciation can be closed out in the event of an asset sale or write down. Depreciation expense is an expense account which affects the profits. This is often used to reduce taxation expense by reducing taxable income. This ensures that depreciation is recorded in both the Income statement and the balance sheet. The Net Income in the income statement Earnings available to common stockholders after taxes and preferred stock dividends should be the same number as the earnings available to common stockholders in the balance sheet. In short the profit or loss number from the income statement reflects the change in owners equity in the balance sheet. For assets that depreciate it is possible to make a regular adjustment using the depreciation accounts mentioned above. But for other assets it is difficult given the general requirement for prudence and the tendency for conservatism to revalue assets at current market values. This requires some kind of offset and may affect the Income statement which is a little scary from a truth point of view. As the accrual method is used for the Balance sheet and Income statement allowing for the matching of revenues and expenses this records income and expenses when income is earned and when an expense is made. This may be very much out of step with the cash situation. With the use of Accounts Receivable there may even be a big difference between revenue and the cash that is eventually received. Also depreciation can make a company show a loss even when they have a cash surplus. This is a financing activity. Why is it important for leveraged buyouts? This is equal to the cash flow from operating activities less the Capital Expenditures maintains productive capacity less dividends This balance is available for special financial activities e. Interest is a tax deductible expense. This lowers the taxable income and thus reduces the tax expense. The interest expense is thus offset buy a savings in tax expense at the prevail rate. Dividends on the other hand are paid out of after tax income and are not tax deductible.

Chapter 2 : financial management: Chapter 2

Start studying Chapter 2: Fundamentals of Financial Management. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Chapter 3 : Chapter 1 Multiple-Choice Quiz

Financial Management chapter-2 1. Chapter - 2 Concepts of Value and Return 2. 2Rakesh Kumar Singh Chapter Objectives Understand what gives money its time value. Explain the methods of calculating present and future values. Highlight the use of present value technique (discounting) in financial decisions. Introduce the concept of internal rate of return.

Chapter 4 : Dod Financial Management Regulation Volume 8 Chapter 02 DoD 9 2

TxCDBG Project Implementation Manual Section A -Chapter 2 Financial Management 09/01/ 3 over every phase of a

significant transaction.

Chapter 5 : Chapter 2 Questions Foundations of Financial Management

Chapter 2 Questions Foundations of Financial Management. 1) Discuss some financial variables that affect the price-earnings ratio. Influence by earnings and by share price changes.

Chapter 6 : shidafzan: Financial Management (Chapter 2: Firms and the Financial Market)

chapter financial management When subrecipients first begin providing services under the CDBG program and drawing down funds, few have financial systems in place that meet all pertinent Federal requirements.

Chapter 7 : Chapter 2 Financial Management PowerPoint Presentation, PPT - DocSlides

Chapter 2 Financial Statements, Cash Flow, and Taxes ANSWERS TO END-OF-CHAPTER QUESTIONS The four financial statements contained in most annual reports are the balance sheet, income statement, statement of retained earnings, and statement of cash flows.

Chapter 8 : Financial Management Regulation

TxCDBG Project Implementation Manual Section A -Chapter 2 Financial Management 09/01/ 3 blank check stock or the ability to establish a wire transfer), and recordkeeping (ability to.

Chapter 9 : General Financial Rules - Chapter 2: General System of Financial Management

Subject: Financial Management. Chapter: Two - Time Value of Money Chapter No. 2 - Time Value of Money Contents \hat{a}^{TM} ; \hat{a}^{TM} ; \hat{a}^{TM} ; \hat{a}^{TM} ; \hat{a}^{TM} ; \hat{a}^{TM} ; \hat{a}^{TM} ; Introduction to the concept of "inflation" - Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index Money losing value due to reduction in purchasing power Concept of interest as compensation in purchasing power of money Four tier structure for rates of.