ACCT 222-INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTING II 3 CREDITS

SYLLABUS

CATALOG DESCRIPTION

An in-depth continuation of the study of the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) utilized to prepare financial statements for external users. This course deals primarily with financial accounting and reporting information related to enterprise liabilities and owner's equity.

Prerequisites: ACCT 221

Semester Offered: Spring

Common Student Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of San Juan College programs and degrees, the student will demonstrate competency in…

BROAD AND SPECIALIZED LEARNING
Students will actively and independently acquire, apply, and adapt skills and knowledge with an awareness of global contexts.

CRITICAL THINKING
Students will think analytically and creatively to explore ideas, make connections, draw conclusions and solve problems.

CULTURAL AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
Students will act purposefully, reflectively, and ethically in diverse and complex environments.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION
Students will exchange ideas and information with clarity in multiple contexts.

INFORMATION LITERACY
Students will be able to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use it effectively.

INTEGRATING TECHNOLOGIES
Students will demonstrate fluency in the application and use of technologies in multiple contexts.

Student work from this class may be randomly selected and used anonymously for assessment of course, program, and/or institutional learning outcomes. For more information, please refer to the Dean of the appropriate School.

Course Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the course, the student will be able to…

1. Identify, analyze and record current liabilities and long-term liabilities of an enterprise.
2. Identity, analyze and record the lease contracts of an enterprise
3. Identify, analyze and record the deferred tax assets and liabilities of an enterprise

4. Analyze firm performance using financial accounting information with respect to current and long-term assets, and current and long-term liabilities.
5. Identify, analyze and record the shareholders equity of an enterprise
6. Identify, analyze and record accounting changes and correct accounting errors
7. Identify, analyze and record the derivative transactions of an enterprise
8. Apply financial accounting theory, professional standards and judgement to real world business transactions and record these transactions
9. Prepare a temporal and within industry comparative analysis of an enterprises' performance using financial statements.
10. Prepare an advanced level statement of cash flows

SPECIFIC LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of the course, the student will be able to ...

1. Describe the key characteristics of a debt investment and demonstrate how to account for the purchase and for interest revenue.
2. Demonstrate how to identify and account for debt investments classified for reporting purposes as held-to-maturity.
3. Demonstrate how to identify and account for debt investments classified for reporting purposes as trading securities.
4. Demonstrate how to identify and account for debt investments classified for reporting purposes as available-for-sale securities.
5. Demonstrate how to identify and account for equity investments classified for reporting purposes as fair value through net income.
6. Demonstrate how to identify and account for equity investments accounted for under the equity method.
7. Explain the adjustments made in the equity method when the fair value of the net assets underlying an investment exceeds their book value at acquisition.
8. Explain how electing the fair value option and how impairment recognition affect account for investments.
9. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to investments.
10. Define liabilities and distinguish between current and long-term liabilities
11. Account for the issuance and payment of various forms of notes and record the interest on the notes.
12. Characterize accrued liabilities and liabilities from advance collection and describe when and how they should be recorded.
13. Determine when a liability can be classified as a noncurrent obligation.
14. Identify situations what constitute contingencies and the circumstances under which they should be accrued.
15. Demonstrate the appropriate accounting treatment for contingencies, including unasserted claims and assessments.
16. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAO and IFRS with respect to current liabilities and contingencies.
17. Identify the underlying characteristics of debt instruments and describe the basic approach to accounting for debt.
18. Account for bonds issued at face value, at a discount, or at a premium, recording interest using the effective interest method or using the straight-line method.
19. Characterize the accounting treatment of notes, including installment notes, issued for cash or for noncash consideration.
20. Describe the disclosures appropriate to long-term debt in its various forms and calculate related financial rations.
21. Record the early extinguishment of debt and its conversion into equity securities.
22. Understand the option to report liabilities at their fair values.
23. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to accounting for bonds and long-term notes.
24. Explain the basis for each of the criteria used to classify leases.
25. Describe and demonstrate how the lessee accounts for a finance lease and the lessor accounts for a sales-type lease with not selling profit.
26. Describe and demonstrate how the lessor accounts for a sales-type lease with a selling profit.

27. Describe and demonstrate how the lessor and lessee account for all transactions associated with operating leases.
28. Explain when and how a lessee accounts for a lease by the short-cut method
29. Explain the impact on lease accounting of uncertainties, including uncertain lease terms, variable lease payments, residual values, purchase options, and termination penalties.
30. Explain the impact on lease accounting of other payments, including nonlease payments, initial direct costs, and leasehold improvements.
31. Describe the impact of leases on the statement of cash flows and disclosure requirements pertaining to leases.
32. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to leases.
33. Describe the types of temporary differences that cause deferred tax liabilities and determine the amounts needed to record periodic income taxes.
34. Describe the types of temporary differences that cause deferred tax assets and determine the amounts needed to record periodic income taxes.
35. Describe when and how a valuation allowance is recorded for deferred tax assets.
36. Explain why permanent differences have no deferred tax consequences.
37. Explain how a change in tax rates affects the measurement of deferred tax amounts.
38. Determine income tax amounts when multiple temporary differences exist.
39. Describe when and how a net operating loss carryforward and a net operating loss carry back are recognized in the financial statements.
40. Explain how deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are reported in a classified balance sheet and describe related disclosures.
41. Demonstrate how to account for uncertainty in income tax decisions.
42. Explain intraperiod tax allocation.
43. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to accounting for income taxes.
44. Explain the fundamental differences between a defined contribution pension plan and a defined benefit pension plan.
45. Distinguish among the vested benefit obligation, the accumulated benefit obligation, and the projected benefit obligation (PBO).
46. Describe the five events that might change the balance of the PBO.
47. Explain how plan assets accumulate to provide retiree benefits and understand the role of the trustee in administering the fund.
48. Describe the funded status of pension plans and how that amount is reported.
49. Describe how pension expense is a composite of periodic changes that occur in both the pension obligation and the plan assets.
50. Record for pension plans the periodic expense and funding as well as new gains and losses and new prior service cost as they occur.
51. Understand the interrelationships among the elements that constitute a defined benefit pension plan.
52. Describe the nature of postretirement benefit plans other than pensions and identify the similarities and differences in accounting for those plans and pensions.
53. Explain how the obligation for postretirement benefits is measured and how the obligation changes.
54. Determine the components of postretirement benefit expense.
55. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to account for postretirement benefit plans.
56. Describe the components of shareholders' equity and explain how they are reported in a statement of shareholders' equity.
57. Describe comprehensive income and its components.
58. Understand the corporate form of organization and the nature of stock.
59. Record the issuance of shares when sold for cash and for noncash consideration.
60. Distinguish between accounting for retired shares and for treasury shares.
61. Describe retained earnings and distinguish it from paid-in capital.
62. Explain the basis of corporate dividends, including the similarities and differences between cash and property dividends.
63. Explain stock dividends and stock splits and how we account for them.
64. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to accounting for shareholders' equity.
65. Explain and implement the accounting for restricted stock plans and stock options.
66. Explain and implement the account for employee share purchase plans.
67. Distinguish between a simple and a complex capital structure.

68. Describe what is meant by the weighted-average number of common shares.
69. Differentiate the effect on EPS of the sale of new shares, a stock dividend or stock split, and the reacquisition of shares.
70. Describe how preferred dividends affect the calculation of Eps.
71. Describe how options, rights, and warrants are incorporated in the calculation of Eps.
72. Describe how convertible securities are incorporated in the calculation of EPS. Determine whether potential common share are antidilutive.
73. Describe the two components of the proceeds used in the treasury stock method and how restricted stock is incorporated in the calculation of EPS.
74. Explain the way contingently issuable shares are incorporated in the calculation of EPS.
75. Describe the way EPS information should be reported in an income statement.
76. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to accounting for share-based compensation and EPS.
77. Differentiate among the three types of accounting changes and distinguish among the retrospective, modified retrospective, and prospective approaches to accounting for and reporting accounting changes.
78. Describe how changes in accounting principle typically are reported.
79. Explain how and why some changes in accounting principle are reported prospectively.
80. Explain how and why changes in estimates are reported prospectively.
81. Describe the situations that constitute a change in reporting entity.
82. Understand and apply the four-step process of correcting and reporting errors, regardless of the type of error or the timing of its discovery.
83. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to accounting changes and error corrections.
84. Explain the usefulness of the statement of cash flows.
85. Define cash equivalents.
86. Determine cash flows from operating activities by the direct method.
87. Determine cash flows from operating activities by the indirect method.
88. Identify transactions that are classified as investing activities.
89. Identify transactions that are classified as financing activities.
90. Identify transactions that represent noncash investing and financing activities.
91. Prepare a statement of cash flows with the aid of a spreadsheet or T-accounts.
92. Discuss the primary differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS with respect to the statement of cash flows.