***Corporate Finance, 3e, Global Edition* (Berk/DeMarzo)**
Chapter 2 Introduction to Financial Statement Analysis

2.1 Firms' Disclosure of Financial Information

1) How often are public companies normally required to produce their annual financial statements for reporting purposes?
A) monthly
B) quarterly
C) every six months
D) annually
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.1 Firms' Disclosure of Financial Information
Skill: Definition

2) Which of the following is NOT a financial statement that every public company is required to produce?
A) Income Statement
B) Statement of Value Added
C) Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
D) Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Section: 2.1 Firms' Disclosure of Financial Information
Skill: Conceptual

3) The third party who checks annual financial statements to ensure that they are prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and verifies that the information reported is reliable is the:
A) The government
B) International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
C) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
D) auditor.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.1 Firms' Disclosure of Financial Information
Skill: Definition

4) What is the role of an auditor in financial statement analysis?
Answer: Key points:
1. To ensure that the annual financial statements are prepared accurately.
2. To ensure that the annual financial statements are prepared according to to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
3. To verify that the information used in preparing the annual financial statements is reliable.
Diff: 2
Section: 2.1 Firms' Disclosure of Financial Information

Skill: Conceptual

5) What are the four financial statements that all public companies must produce?
Answer:
1. Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
2. Income Statement
3. Statement of Cash Flows
4. Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
Diff: 2
Section: 2.1 Firms' Disclosure of Financial Information
Skill: Conceptual

2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position

1) Which of the following balance sheet equations is INCORRECT?
A) Assets - Liabilities = Shareholders' Equity
B) Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity
C) Assets - Current Liabilities = Non-current (Long Term) Liabilities
D) Assets - Current Liabilities = Non-current (Long Term) Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Conceptual

2) Cash is a:
A) non-current asset.
B) current asset.
C) current liability.
D) non-current (long-term) liability.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

3) Accounts payable is a:
A) non-current (long-term) liability.
B) current asset.
C) non-current asset.
D) current liability.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

4) A 30 year mortgage loan is a:
A) non-current (long-term) liability.
B) current liability.
C) current asset.
D) non-current asset.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

5) Which of the following statements regarding the balance sheet is INCORRECT?
A) The balance sheet provides a snapshot of the firm's financial position at a given point in time.
B) The balance sheet lists the firm's assets and liabilities.
C) The balance sheet reports shareholders' equity in the bottom part. .
D) The balance sheet reports liabilities in the top part. .
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Conceptual

6) Dustin's Donuts experienced a decrease in the value of the trademark of a company it acquired two years ago. This reduction in value results in:
A) an impairment charge.
B) depreciation expense.
C) an operating expense.
D) goodwill.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

7) Which of the following is an example of an intangible asset?
A) Brand names and trademarks
B) Patents
C) Customer relationships
D) All of the above are intangible assets.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

8) On the balance sheet, short-term debt appears:
A) in the Shareholders' Equity section.
B) in the Operating Expenses section.
C) in the Current Assets section.
D) in the Current Liabilities section.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

9) On the balance sheet, current maturities of non-current (long-term) debt appears:
A) in the Shareholders' Equity section.
B) in the Operating Expenses section.
C) in the Current Assets section.
D) in the Current Liabilities section.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

10) The firm's assets and liabilities at a given point in time are reported on the firm's:
A) income statement or statement of financial performance.
B) income statement or statement of financial position.
C) balance sheet or statement of financial performance.
D) balance sheet or statement of financial position.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

11) The *statement of financial position* is also known as the:
A) balance sheet.
B) income statement.
C) statement of cash flows.
D) statement of changes in shareholders’ equity.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Definition

Use the following information for ECE incorporated:

Assets	$200 million
Shareholders' Equity	$100 million
Sales	$300 million
Net Income	$15 million
Interest Expense	$2 million

12) If ECE's shares are currently trading at $24.00 and ECE has 25 million shares outstanding, then ECE's market-to-book ratio is closest to:
A) 0.24
B) 4
C) 6
D) 30
Answer: C
Explanation: C) Market to Book = (MV Equity)/(BV Equity) = ($24 × 25 million)/100 million = 6.0
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

Use the information for the question(s) below.

In November 2012, Perrigo Co. (PRGO) had a share price of $39.20. They had 91.33 million shares outstanding, a market-to-book ratio of 3.76. In addition, PRGO had $845.01 million in outstanding debt, $163.82 million in net income, and cash of $257.09 million.

13) Perrigo's market capitalization is closest to:
A) $952.16 million
B) $3,580.14 million
C) $4,168.06 million
D) $4,425.15 million
Answer: B
Explanation: B) Market cap = price × shares outstanding = $39.2 × 91.33 million = $3,580.14 million
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

14) Perrigo's book value of equity is closest to:
A) $952.16 million
B) $3,580.14 million
C) $4,168.06 million
D) $4,425.15 million
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Market to Book = (MV Equity)/(BV Equity) = ($39.2 × 91.33 million)/(BV Equity) = 3.76;
BV Equity = $952.16 million.
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

15) Perrigo's enterprise value is closest to:
A) $952.16 million
B) $3,580.14 million
C) $4,168.06 million
D) $4,425.15 million
Answer: C
Explanation: C) Enterprise Value = MV Equity + Debt - Cash = $39.2 × 91.33 +$845.01 - $257.09 = $4168.06
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

Use the table for the question(s) below.

Consider the following balance sheet:

Luther Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in $ millions)

Assets	**2012**	**2011**
Current Assets		
Cash	63.6	58.5
Accounts receivable	55.5	39.6
Inventories	45.9	42.9
Other current assets	6.0	3.0
Total current assets	171.0	144.0
Non-current Assets		
Land	66.6	62.1
Buildings	109.5	91.5
Equipment	119.1	99.6
Less accumulated depreciation	(56.1)	(52.5)
Net property, plant, and equipment	239.1	200.7
Goodwill	60.0	--
Other non-current assets	63.0	42.0
Total non-current assets	362.1	242.7
Total Assets	**533.1**	**386.7**
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**2012**	**2011**
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	87.6	73.5
Notes payable/ short-term debt	10.5	9.6
Current maturities of long-term debt	39.9	36.9
Other current liabilities	6.0	12.0
Total current liabilities	144.0	132.0
Non-current (Long-Term) Liabilities		
Long-term debt	239.7	168.9
Capital lease obligations	---	---
Total Debt	239.7	168.9

Deferred taxes	22.8	22.2
Other long-term liabilities	---	---
Total non-current liabilities	262.5	191.1
Total liabilities	406.5	323.1
Shareholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**533.1**	**386.7**

16) What is Luther's net working capital in 2011?
A) $12 million
B) $27 million
C) $39 million
D) $63.6 million
Answer: A
Explanation: A) NWC = current assets - current liabilities = 144 - 132 = $12 million
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

17) If in 2012 Luther has 10.2 million shares outstanding and these shares are trading at $16 per share, then Luther's Market-to-book ratio would be closest to:
A) 0.39
B) 0.76
C) 1.29
D) 2.57
Answer: C
Explanation: C) MTB = market cap/book value of equity = (10.2 million × 16)/126.6 = 163.2/126.6 = 1.289
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

18) If in 2012 Luther has 10.2 million shares outstanding and these shares are trading at $16 per share, then what is Luther's Enterprise Value?
A) -$63.3 million
B) $353.1 million
C) $389.7 million
D) $516.9 million
Answer: C
Explanation: C) Enterprise value = MVE + Debt - Cash = 10.2 × $16 + 290.1 - 63.6 = 389.7
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

19) If on December 31, 2011 Luther has 8 million shares outstanding trading at $15 per share, then what is Luther's market-to-book ratio?
Answer: market-to-book = market value of equity/book value of equity
market-to-book = 8 million × $15/$63.6 = 1.89
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

20) If on December 31, 2011 Luther has 8 million shares outstanding trading at $15 per share, then what is Luther's enterprise value?
Answer: Enterprise value = Market value of equity + Debt - Cash
market value of equity = 8 million × $15 = $120 million
Debt = notes payable + current maturities of long-term debt + long-term debt
Debt = 9.6 + 36.9 + 168.9 = 215.4
Cash = 58.5
So, enterprise value = $120 + 215.4 - 58.5 = $276.90
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2 The Balance Sheet or Statement of Financial Position
Skill: Analytical

2.3 The Income Statement

1) Which of the following statements regarding the income statement is INCORRECT?
A) The income statement shows the earnings and expenses at a given point in time.
B) The income statement shows the flow of earnings and expenses generated by the firm between two dates.
C) The last or "bottom" line of the income statement shows the firm's net income (or net profit).
D) The first line of an income statement lists the revenues from the sales of products or services.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Conceptual

2) Gross profit is calculated as:
A) Total sales - cost of sales - selling, general and administrative expenses - depreciation and amortization
B) Total sales - cost of sales - selling, general and administrative expenses
C) Total sales - cost of sales
D) None of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Conceptual

3) Which of the following is NOT an operating expense?
A) Interest expense
B) Depreciation and amortization
C) Selling, general and administrative expenses
D) Research and development
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Conceptual

Use the information for the question(s) below.

In November 2012 Perrigo Co. (PRGO) had a share price of $39.20. They had 91.33 million shares outstanding, a market-to-book ratio of 3.76. In addition, PRGO had $845.01 million in outstanding debt, $163.82 million in net income, and cash of $257.09 million.

4) Perrigo's earnings per share (EPS) is closest to:
A) $0.19
B) $1.79
C) $2.81
D) $3.76
Answer: B
Explanation: B) EPS = (Net Income)/(Shares Outstanding) = $163.82/91.33 = 1.7937
Diff: 2
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Analytical

5) The firm's revenues and expenses over a period of time are reported on the firm's:
A) income statement or statement of financial performance.
B) income statement or statement of financial position.
C) balance sheet or statement of financial performance.
D) balance sheet or statement of financial position.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Definition

6) The *statement of financial performance* is also known as the:
A) balance sheet.
B) income statement.
C) statement of cash flows.
D) statement of changes in shareholder's equity.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Definition

Use the table for the question(s) below.

Consider the following income statement and other information:

Luther Corporation Consolidated Income Statement Year ended December 31 (in $ millions)		
	2012	**2011**
Total sales	610.1	578.3
Cost of sales	(500.2)	(481.9)
Gross profit	109.9	96.4
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	(40.5)	(39.0)
Research and development	(24.6)	(22.8)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.6)	(3.3)
Operating income	41.2	31.3
Other income	---	---
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	41.2	31.3
Interest income (expense)	(25.1)	(15.8)
Pre-tax income	16.1	15.5
Taxes	(5.5)	(5.3)
Net income	10.6	10.2
Price per share	$16	$15
Shares outstanding (millions)	10.2	8.0
Stock (share) options outstanding (millions)	0.3	0.2
Shareholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	533.1	386.7

7) For the year ending December 31, 2012 Luther's earnings per share are closest to:
A) $0.96
B) $1.04
C) $1.28
D) $1.33
Answer: B
Explanation: B) EPS = Net Income/Shares Outstanding = $10.6/10.2 = $1.04
Diff: 1
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Analytical

8) Assuming that Luther has no convertible bonds outstanding, then for the year ending December 31, 2012 Luther's diluted earnings per share are closest to:
A) $1.01
B) $1.04
C) $1.28
D) $1.33
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Diluted EPS = Net Income/(shares outstanding + options contracts outstanding + shares possible from convertible bonds outstanding) = 10.6/(10.2 + 0.3 + 0.0) = $1.01
Diff: 2
Section: 2.3 The Income Statement
Skill: Analytical

2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows

1) Which of the following is NOT a section on the cash flow statement?
A) Income generating activities
B) Investing activities
C) Operating activities
D) Financing activities
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows
Skill: Conceptual

2) Which of the following statements regarding net income transferred to retained earnings is correct?
A) Net income = net income transferred to retained earnings - dividends
B) Net income transferred to retain earnings = net income + dividends
C) Net income = net income transferred to retain earnings + dividends
D) Net income transferred to retain earnings - net income = dividends
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows
Skill: Conceptual

3) Which of the following is NOT a reason why cash flow may not equal net income?
A) Amortization is added in when calculating net income.
B) Changes in inventory will change cash flows but not income.
C) Capital expenditures are not recorded on the income statement.
D) Depreciation is deducted when calculating net income.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows
Skill: Conceptual

4) Which of the following adjustments to net income is NOT correct if you are trying to calculate cash flow from operating activities?
A) Add increases in accounts payable
B) Add back depreciation
C) Add increases in accounts receivable
D) Deduct increases in inventory
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows
Skill: Conceptual

5) Which of the following adjustments is NOT correct if you are trying to calculate cash flow from financing activities?
A) Add dividends paid
B) Add any increase in long term borrowing
C) Add any increase in short-term borrowing
D) Add proceeds from the sale of shares
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows
Skill: Conceptual

Use the tables for the question(s) below.

Consider the following financial information:

Luther Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in $ millions)

Assets	**2012**	**2011**
Current Assets		
Cash	63.6	58.5
Accounts receivable	55.5	39.6
Inventories	45.9	42.9
Other current assets	6.0	3.0
Total current assets	171.0	144.0
Long-Term Assets		
Land	66.6	62.1
Buildings	109.5	91.5
Equipment	119.1	99.6
Less accumulated depreciation	(56.1)	(52.5)
Net property, plant, and equipment	239.1	200.7
Goodwill	60.0	--
Other long-term assets	63.0	42.0
Total long-term assets	362.1	242.7
Total Assets	**533.1**	**386.7**
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**2012**	**2011**
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	87.6	73.5
Notes payable/ short-term debt	10.5	9.6
Current maturities of long-term debt	39.9	36.9
Other current liabilities	6.0	12.0
Total current liabilities	144.0	132.0
Long-Term Liabilities		
Long-term debt	239.7	168.9
Capital lease obligations	---	---
Total Debt	239.7	168.9
Deferred taxes	22.8	22.2
Other long-term liabilities	---	---
Total long-term liabilities	262.5	
Total liabilities	406.5	323.1

Stockholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**533.1**	**386.7**

Luther Corporation Consolidated Income Statement Year ended December 31 (in $ millions)		
	2012	**2011**
Total sales	610.1	578.3
Cost of sales	(500.2)	(481.9)
Gross profit	109.9	96.4
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	(40.5)	(39.0)
Research and development	(24.6)	(22.8)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.6)	(3.3)
Operating income	41.2	31.3
Other income	---	---
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	41.2	31.3
Interest income (expense)	(25.1)	(15.8)
Pre-tax income	16.1	15.5
Taxes	(5.5)	(5.3)
Net income	10.6	10.2
Dividends Paid	5.1	5.0
Price per Share	$16	$15
Shares outstanding (millions)	10.2	8.0
Stock options outstanding (millions)	0.3	0.2
Stockholders’ Equity	126.6	63.6
Total Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity	533.1	386.7

6) For the year ending December 31, 2012 Luther's cash flow from operating activities is:
Answer: Operating cash flow = NI + Depreciation - inc in AR + inc in AP - inc in INV
Operating cash flow = 10.6 + 3.6 - (55.5 - 39.6) + (87.6 - 73.5) - (45.9 - 42.9) = 9.4
Diff: 3
Section: 2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows
Skill: Analytical

7) For the year ending December 31, 2012 Luther's cash flow from financing activities is:
Answer: Cash flow from financing:

- dividends paid	(5.1)
+ sale or (purchase) of shares	57.5*
+ increase in ST borrowing	3.9
+ increase in LT borrowing	70.8
Cash flow from financing	127.1

NI transferred to RE(2006) = NI - Dividends paid = 10.6 - 5.1 = 5.5

sale of stock = Equity(2006) - NI transferred to RE(2006) - Equity(2005)
= 126.6 - 5.5 - 63.6 = 57.5

increase in ST borrowing = chg in notes payable + chg in current portion of LT debt
= (10.5 - 9.6) + (39.9 - 36.9) = 3.9

increase in LT borrowing = 239.7 - 168.9 = 70.8
Diff: 3
Section: 2.4 The Statement of Cash Flows
Skill: Analytical

2.5 Other Financial Statement Information

1) In addition to the balance sheet, income statement, and the statement of cash flows, a firm's complete financial statements will include all of the following EXCEPT:
A) Management discussion and analysis
B) Notes to the financial statements
C) Stock Exchange documentation
D) Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Section: 2.5 Other Financial Statement Information
Skill: Conceptual

2) Off-balance sheet transactions are required to be disclosed:
A) in the management discussion and analysis.
B) in the auditor's report.
C) Stock Exchange documentation
D) in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.5 Other Financial Statement Information
Skill: Conceptual

3) Details of acquisitions, spin-offs, leases, taxes, and risk management activities are given:
A) in the management discussion and analysis.
B) Stock Exchange documentationC) in the auditor's report.
D) in the notes to the financial statements.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 2.5 Other Financial Statement Information
Skill: Conceptual

2.6   Financial Statement Analysis

Use the information for the question(s) below.

In November 2012, Perrigo Co. (PRGO) had a share price of $39.20. They had 91.33 million shares outstanding, a market-to-book ratio of 3.76. In addition, PRGO had $845.01 million in outstanding debt, $163.82 million in net income, and cash of $257.09 million.

1) Perrigo's market debt to equity ratio is closest to:
A) 0.24
B) 0.50
C) 0.75
D) 0.89
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Market Debt to Equity Ratio = Debt/(MV Equity) = $845.01/($39.2 × 91.33) = 0.236
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

2) Perrigo's debt to equity ratio is closest to:
A) 0.24
B) 0.50
C) 0.75
D) 0.89
Answer: D
Explanation: D) Debt to Equity Ratio = Debt/(BV Equity) = $845.01/(($39.2 × 91.33)/3.76) = 0.887
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the table for the question(s) below.

Consider the following balance sheet:

Luther Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in $ millions)

Assets	**2012**	**2011**
Current Assets		
Cash	63.6	58.5
Accounts receivable	55.5	39.6
Inventories	45.9	42.9
Other current assets	6.0	3.0
Total current assets	171.0	144.0
Long-Term Assets		
Land	66.6	62.1
Buildings	109.5	91.5
Equipment	119.1	99.6
Less accumulated depreciation	(56.1)	(52.5)
Net property, plant, and equipment	239.1	200.7
Goodwill	60.0	--
Other long-term assets	63.0	42.0
Total long-term assets	362.1	242.7
Total Assets	**533.1**	**386.7**
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**2012**	**2011**
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	87.6	73.5
Notes payable/ short-term debt	10.5	9.6
Current maturities of long-term debt	39.9	36.9
Other current liabilities	6.0	12.0
Total current liabilities	144.0	132.0
Long-Term Liabilities		
Long-term debt	239.7	168.9
Capital lease obligations	---	---
Total Debt	239.7	168.9
Deferred taxes	22.8	22.2
Other long-term liabilities	---	---
Total long-term liabilities	262.5	191.1
Total liabilities	406.5	323.1

Stockholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**533.1**	**386.7**

3) When using the book value of equity, the debt to equity ratio for Luther in 2012 is closest to:
A) 0.43
B) 2.29
C) 2.98
D) 3.57
Answer: B
Explanation: B) D/E = Total Debt/Total Equity
Total Debt = (notes payable (10.5) + current maturities of long-term debt (39.9) + long-term debt (239.7) = 290.1 million
Total Equity = 126.6, so D/E = 290.1/126.6 = 2.29
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

4) If in 2012 Luther has 10.2 million shares outstanding and these shares are trading at $16 per share, then using the market value of equity, the debt to equity ratio for Luther in 2012 is closest to:
A) 1.47
B) 1.78
C) 2.31
D) 4.07
Answer: B
Explanation: B) D/E = Total Debt/Total Equity
Total Debt = (notes payable (10.5) + current maturities of long-term debt (39.9) + long-term debt (239.7) = 290.1 million
Total Equity = 10.2 × $16 = 163.2, so D/E = 290.1/163.2 = 1.78
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

5) Luther's current ratio for 2012 is closest to:
A) 0.84
B) 0.92
C) 1.09
D) 1.19
Answer: D
Explanation: D) current ratio = current assets/current liabilities = 171/144 = 1.19
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

6) Luther's quick ratio for 2011 is closest to:
A) 0.77
B) 0.87
C) 1.15
D) 1.30
Answer: A
Explanation: A) quick ratio = (current assets - inventory)/current liabilities
quick ratio = (144.0 - 42.9)/132 = 0.77
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

7) The change in Luther's quick ratio from 2011 to 2012 is closest to:
A) a decrease of .10
B) an increase of .10
C) a decrease of .15
D) an increase of .15
Answer: B
Explanation: B) quick ratio in 2009 = (171.0 - 45.9)/144 = .87
quick rat io 2008 = (144.0 - 42.9)/132 = .77
so the quick ratio increased by .87 - .77 = .10
Diff: 3
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the following information for ECE incorporated:

Assets	$200 million
Shareholder Equity	$100 million
Sales	$300 million
Net Income	$15 million
Interest Expense	$2 million

8) IECE's Return on Assets (ROA) is:
A) 5.0%
B) 8.5%
C) 7.5%
D) 15.0%
Answer: B
Explanation: B) ROA = (Net Income + Interest Expense)/Assets = ($15 million+2 million)/$200 million = 0.085 = 8.5%
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the information for the question(s) below.

In November 2012, Perrigo Co. (PRGO) had a share price of \$39.20. They had 91.33 million shares outstanding, a market-to-book ratio of 3.76. In addition, PRGO had \$845.01 million in outstanding debt, \$163.82 million in net income, and cash of \$257.09 million.

9) Perrigo's price-earnings ratio (P/E) is closest to:
A) 15.96
B) 21.85
C) 29.77
D) 35.64
Answer: B
Explanation: B) price-earnings ratio (P/E) = (M V Equity)/(Net Income) = (\$39.2 × 91.33)/\$163.82 = 21.85408
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the table for the question(s) below.

Consider the following income statement and other information:

Luther Corporation Consolidated Income Statement Year ended December 31 (in $ millions)		
	2012	**2011**
Total sales	610.1	578.3
Cost of sales	(500.2)	(481.9)
Gross profit	109.9	96.4
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	(40.5)	(39.0)
Research and development	(24.6)	(22.8)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.6)	(3.3)
Operating income	41.2	31.3
Other income	---	---
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	41.2	31.3
Interest income (expense)	(25.1)	(15.8)
Pre-tax income	16.1	15.5
Taxes	(5.5)	(5.3)
Net income	10.6	10.2
Price per share	$16	$15
Shares outstanding (millions)	10.2	8.0
Stock options outstanding (millions)	0.3	0.2
Stockholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	533.1	386.7

10) Luther's Operating Margin for the year ending December 31, 2011 is closest to:
A) 0.5%
B) 0.7%
C) 5.4%
D) 6.8%
Answer: C
Explanation: C) Operating Margin = Operating Income/Sales
OM = 31.3/578.3 = .054 or 5.4%
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

11) Luther's Net Profit Margin for the year ending December 31, 2011 is closest to:
A) 1.8%
B) 2.7%
C) 5.4%
D) 16.7%
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Net Profit Margin = Net Income/Total Sales = 10.2/578.3 = .018 or 1.8%
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

12) Luther's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) for the year ending December 31, 2012 is closest to:
A) 19.7 million
B) 37.6 million
C) 41.2 million
D) 44.8 million
Answer: D
Explanation: D) EBITDA = EBIT + Depreciation & Amortization = 41.2 + 3.6 = $ 44.8 million
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

13) Luther's return on equity (ROE) for the year ending December 31, 2012 is closest to:
A) 2.0%
B) 6.5%
C) 8.4%
D) 12.7%
Answer: C
Explanation: C) ROE = Net income/shareholders' equity = 10.6/126.6 = .084 or 8.4%
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

14) Luther's return on assets (ROA) for the year ending December 31, 2012 is closest to:
A) 1.6%
B) 6.7%
C) 2.3%
D) 2.6%
Answer: B
Explanation: B) ROA = (Net income + Interest Expense)/total assets.
This is a little tricky in that total assets aren't given in the problem. The student must remember the basic balance sheet equation A = L + SE. Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity is given and this is the same as total assets. So ROA = (10.6+25.1/533.1 = 0.067 or 6.7%
Diff: 3
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

15) Luther's price - earnings ratio (P/E) for the year ending December 31, 2012 is closest to:
A) 7.9
B) 10.1
C) 15.4
D) 16.0
Answer: C
Explanation: C) P/E = Price/EPS or Market Cap/Earnings = (10.2 × $16)/$10.6 = 15.4
Diff: 3
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

16) Calculate Luther's return of equity (ROE), return of assets (ROA), and price-to-earnings ratio (P/E) for the year ending December 31, 2011.
Answer: ROE = NI/shareholder equity = 10.2/63.6 = .160 or 16.0%
ROA = NI/total assets
Here total assets are not given, but we know that Total Assets = Total Liabilities + Shareholder Equity, so ROA = 10.2/386.7 = .026 or 2.6%
P/E = price/EPS or Market Cap/NI = (8.0 × $15)/$10.2 = 11.8
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the following information for ECE incorporated:

Assets	$200 million
Shareholder Equity	$100 million
Sales	$300 million
Net Income	$15 million
Interest Expense	$2 million

17) If ECE's return on assets (ROA) is 12%, then ECE's net income is:
A) $6 million
B) $12 million
C) $22 million
D) $36 million
Answer: C
Explanation: C) ROA = (Net Income + Interest Expense)/Assets = ($ X million + 2 million)/$200 million = 0.12; X = $22 million
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the table for the question(s) below.

Consider the following income statement and other information:

Luther Corporation Consolidated Income Statement Year ended December 31 (in $ millions)		
	2012	**2011**
Total sales	610.1	578.3
Cost of sales	(500.2)	(481.9)
Gross profit	109.9	96.4
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	(40.5)	(39.0)
Research and development	(24.6)	(22.8)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.6)	(3.3)
Operating income	41.2	31.3
Other income	---	---
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	41.2	31.3
Interest income (expense)	(25.1)	(15.8)
Pre-tax income	16.1	15.5
Taxes	(5.5)	(5.3)
Net income	10.6	10.2
Price per share	$16	$15
Shares outstanding (millions)	10.2	8.0
Stock options outstanding (millions)	0.3	0.2
Stockholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	533.1	386.7

18) If Luther's accounts receivable were $55.5 million in 2012, then calculate Luther's accounts receivable days for 2012.

Answer: Accounts receivable days = $\frac{\text{accounts receivable}}{\text{sales/365}} = \frac{55.5}{610.1/365}$ = 33.2 days

Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

19) Luther's EBIT coverage ratio for the year ending December 31, 2011 is closest to:
A) 1.64
B) 1.78
C) 1.98
D) 2.19
Answer: A
Explanation: A) EBIT Coverage ratio = EBIT/(Interest Expense) = 41.2/25.1 = 1.6414
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

20) Luther's EBIT coverage ratio for the year ending December 31, 2012 is closest to:
A) 1.64
B) 1.78
C) 1.98
D) 2.19
Answer: C
Explanation: C) EBIT Coverage ratio = EBIT/(Interest Expense) = 31.3/15.8 = 1.981
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

21) Wyatt Oil has a net profit margin of 4.0%, a total asset turnover of 2.2, total assets of $525 million, and a book value of equity of $220 million. Wyatt Oil's current return-on-equity (ROE) is closest to:
A) 8.8%
B) 9.5%
C) 21.0%
D) 22.8%
Answer: C
Explanation: C) ROE = net profit margin × total asset turnover × leverage
ROE = 0.04 × 2.2 × (525/220) = 0.21 = 21%
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the table for the question(s) below.

Consider the following income statement and other information:

Luther Corporation Consolidated Income Statement Year ended December 31 (in $ millions)		
	2012	**2011**
Total sales	610.1	578.3
Cost of sales	(500.2)	(481.9)
Gross profit	109.9	96.4
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	(40.5)	(39.0)
Research and development	(24.6)	(22.8)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.6)	(3.3)
Operating income	41.2	31.3
Other income	---	---
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	41.2	31.3
Interest income (expense)	(25.1)	(15.8)
Pre-tax income	16.1	15.5
Taxes	(5.5)	(5.3)
Net income	10.6	10.2
Price per share	$16	$15
Shares outstanding (millions)	10.2	8.0
Stock options outstanding (millions)	0.3	0.2
Stockholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	533.1	386.7

22) Luther's EBITDA coverage ratio for the year ending December 31, 2012 is closest to:
A) 1.64
B) 1.78
C) 1.98
D) 2.19
Answer: B
Explanation: B) EBITDA Coverage ratio = (EBIT + Dep & Amort)/(Interest Expense) = (41.2 + 3.6)/25.1 = 1.7849
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

23) Wyatt Oil has a net profit margin of 4.0%, a total asset turnover of 2.2, total assets of $525 million, and a book value of equity of $220 million. Wyatt Oil's current return-on-assets (ROA) is closest to:
A) 8.8%
B) 9.5%
C) 21.0%
D) 22.8%
Answer: A
Explanation: A) ROA = net profit margin × total asset turnover = 0.04 × 2.2 = 0.088 = 8.8%
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the information for the question(s) below.

In November 2012, Perrigo Co. (PRGO) had a share price of $39.20. They had 91.33 million shares outstanding, a market-to-book ratio of 3.76. In addition, PRGO had $845.01 million in outstanding debt, $163.82 million in net income, and cash of $257.09 million.

24) Perrigo's return on equity (ROE) is closest to:
A) 4.6%
B) 9.1%
C) 17.2%
D) 27%
Answer: C
Explanation: C) ROE = (Net Income)/(B V Equity) = $163.82/(($39.20 × 91.33)/3.76) = 0.172 = 17.2%
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

Use the following information for ECE incorporated:

Assets	$200 million
Shareholder Equity	$100 million
Sales	$300 million
Net Income	$15 million
Interest Expense	$2 million

25) If ECE reported $15 million in net income, then ECE's Return on Equity (ROE) is:
A) 5.0%
B) 7.5%
C) 10.0%
D) 15.0%
Answer: D
Explanation: D) ROE = (Net Income)/(Shareholder Equity) = $15 million /$100 million = 0.15 = 15%
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

26) If ECE's return on assets (ROA) is 12%, then ECE's return on equity (ROE) is:
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 18%
D) 22%
Answer: D
Explanation: D) ROA = (Net Income + Interest Expense)/Assets = ($X million+2 million)/$200 million = 0.12; X = $22 million;
ROE = (Net Income)/(Shareholder Equity) = $22 million/$100 million = 0.22 = 24%
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

27) If ECE's net profit margin is 8%, then ECE's return on equity (ROE) is:
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 24%
D) 30%
Answer: C
Explanation: C) net profit margin = (Net Income)/Sales = $X million/$300 million = 0.08; X = $24 million;
ROE = (Net Income)/(Shareholder Equity) = $24 million/$100 million = 0.24 = 24%
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

28) The firm's asset turnover measures:
A) the value of assets held per dollar of shareholder equity.
B) the return the firm has earned on its past investments.
C) the firm's ability to sell a product for more than the cost of producing it.
D) how efficiently the firm is utilizing its assets to generate sales.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

29) If Firm A and Firm B are in the same industry and use the same production method, and Firm A's asset turnover is higher than that of Firm B, then all else equal we can conclude:
A) Firm A is more efficient than Firm B.
B) Firm A has a lower dollar amount of assets than Firm B.
C) Firm A has higher sales than Firm B.
D) Firm A has a lower ROE than Firm B.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

30) The firm's equity multiplier measures:
A) the value of assets held per dollar of shareholder equity.
B) the return the firm has earned on its past investments.
C) the firm's ability to sell a product for more than the cost of producing it.
D) how efficiently the firm is utilizing its assets to generate sales.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

31) If Alex Corporation takes out a bank loan to purchase a machine used in production and everything else stays the same, its equity multiplier will ________, and its ROE will ________.
A) increase; increase
B) decrease; decrease
C) increase; decrease
D) decrease; increase
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Conceptual

32) The DuPont Identity expresses the firm's ROE in terms of:
A) profitability, asset efficiency, and leverage.
B) valuation, leverage, and interest coverage.
C) profitability, margins, and valuation.
D) equity, assets, and liabilities.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

33) Suppose Novak Company experienced a reduction in its ROE over the last year. This fall could be attributed to:
A) an increase in net profit margin.
B) a decrease in asset turnover.
C) an increase in leverage.
D) a decrease in Equity.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

34) If Moon Corporation has an increase in sales, which of the following would result in no change in its EBIT margin?
A) A proportional increase in its net income
B) A proportional decrease in its EBIT
C) A proportional increase in its EBIT
D) An increase in its operating expenses
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

35) If Moon Corporation's gross margin declined, which of the following is TRUE?
A) Its cost of goods sold increased.
B) Its cost of goods sold as a percent of sales increased.
C) Its sales increased.
D) Its net profit margin was unaffected by the decline.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

36) The inventory days ratio measures:
A) the average length of time it takes a company to sell its inventory.
B) the average length of time it takes the company's suppliers to deliver its inventory.
C) the level of sales required to keep a company's average inventory on the books.
D) the percentage change in inventory over the past year.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

37) If Moon Corporation has depreciation or amortization expense, which of the following is TRUE?
A) Its EBITDA /Interest Coverage ratio will be greater than its EBIT/Interest Coverage ratio.
B) Its EBITDA /Interest Coverage ratio will be less than its EBIT/Interest Coverage ratio.
C) Its EBITDA /Interest Coverage ratio will be equal to its EBIT/Interest Coverage ratio.
D) Not enough information to answer the question.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Definition

Use the table for the question(s) below.

Consider the following balance sheet:

Luther Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in $ millions)

Assets	**2012**	**2011**
Current Assets		
Cash	63.6	58.5
Accounts receivable	55.5	39.6
Inventories	45.9	42.9
Other current assets	6.0	3.0
Total current assets	171.0	144.0
Long-Term Assets		
Land	66.6	62.1
Buildings	109.5	91.5
Equipment	119.1	99.6
Less accumulated depreciation	(56.1)	(52.5)
Net property, plant, and equipment	239.1	200.7
Goodwill	60.0	--
Other long-term assets	63.0	42.0
Total long-term assets	362.1	242.7
Total Assets	**533.1**	**386.7**
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**2012**	**2011**
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	87.6	73.5
Notes payable/ short-term debt	10.5	9.6
Current maturities of long-term debt	39.9	36.9
Other current liabilities	6.0	12.0
Total current liabilities	144.0	132.0
Long-Term Liabilities		
Long-term debt	239.7	168.9
Capital lease obligations	---	---
Total Debt	239.7	168.9
Deferred taxes	22.8	22.2
Other long-term liabilities	---	---
Total long-term liabilities	262.5	191.1
Total liabilities	406.5	323.1

Stockholders' Equity	126.6	63.6
Total liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**533.1**	**386.7**

38) Luther Corporation's cash ratio for 2012 is closest to:
A) 1.19
B) 10.6
C) 0.44
D) 0.41
Answer: C
Explanation: C) Cash Ratio = cash/current liabilities = 63.6/144 = 0.44
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

39) Luther Corporation's total sales for 2012 were $610.1, and gross profit was $109.0. Inventory days for 2012 is closest to:
A) 27.5
B) 33.4
C) 153.7
D) 10.9
Answer: B
Explanation: B) Inventory Days = Inventory/Average Daily Cost of Sales
Average Daily Cost of Sales = (Sales - gross profit)/365
Inventory Days = 45.9/((610.1-109)/365) = 33.4
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

40) Luther Corporation's total sales for 2012 were $610.1, and gross profit was $109.0. Accounts payable days for 2012 is closest to:
A) 27.5
B) 5.71
C) 52.4
D) 63.8
Answer: D
Explanation: D) Accounts Payable Days = Accounts Payable/Average Daily Cost of Sales
Average Daily Cost of Sales = (Sales - gross profit)/365
Accounts Payable Days = 87.6/((610.1-109)/365) = 63.8
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

41) Luther Corporation's stock price is $39 and the company has 20 million shares outstanding. Its book value Debt -Equity Ratio for 2012 is closest to:
A) 2.29
B) 0.31
C) 1.89
D) 0.37
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt/Book (or Market) Value of Equity = (10.5 + 39.9 + 239.7)/126.6 = 2.29
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

42) Luther Corporation's share price is $39 and the company has 20 million shares outstanding. Its Market value Debt-Equity Ratio for 2012 is closest to:
A) 2.29
B) 0.37
C) 1.89
D) 0.31
Answer: B
Explanation: B) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt/Book (or Market) Value of Equity = (10.5 + 39.9 + 239.7)/(39*20) = 0.37
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

43) Luther Corporation's share price is $39 and the company has 20 million shares outstanding. Its Debt -Capital Ratio for 2012 is closest to:
A) 0.696
B) 0.37
C) 1.89
D) 0.654
Answer: A
Explanation: A) Debt-Capital Ratio = Total Debt/Total Equity + Total Debt = (10.5 + 39.9 + 239.7)/(126.6 + 10.5 + 39.9 + 239.7) = 0.696
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

44) Luther Corporation's share price is $39 and the company has 20 million shares outstanding. Its excess cash in 2012 is $23.4. Its Debt-to-Enterprise Value Ratio in 2012 is closest to:
A) 0.696
B) 0.37
C) 0.255
D) 0.654
Answer: C
Explanation: C) Net Debt = 10.5 + 39.9 + 239.7 - 23.4 = 266.7
Debt-to-Enterprise Value = Net Debt/Market value of equity + Net debt = 266.7/(39 * 20 + 266.7) = 0.255
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

45) Luther Corporation's share price is \$39 and the company has 20 million shares outstanding. Its excess cash in 2012 is \$23.4. If EBIT is 41.2 and tax rate is 35%, its Return on Invested Capital in 2009 is closest to:
A) 0.104
B) 0.064
C) 0.038
D) 0.068
Answer: D
Explanation: D) Net Debt = 10.5 + 39.9 + 239.7 - 23.4 = 266.7
Return on Invested Capital = EBIT(1-t)/Book value of equity + Net debt = 41.2(1-0.35)/(126.6 + 266.7) = 0.068
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6 Financial Statement Analysis
Skill: Analytical

2.7 Financial Reporting in Practice

1) In the US the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) was passed by Congress in 2002, in response to:
A) financial scandals, including WorldCom and Enron.
B) financial scandals, including Bernie Madoff and AIG.
C) financial scandals, including General Motors and Chrysler.
D) the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7 Financial Reporting in Practice
Skill: Definition

2) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) stiffened penalties for providing false information by:
A) requiring the CEO and CFO to return bonuses or profits from the sale of stock that are later shown to be due to misstated financial reports.
B) imposing large compliance costs on small companies.
C) requiring auditing firms to have long-standing relationships with their clients and receive lucrative auditing and consulting fees from them.
D) putting strict limits on the amount of non-audit fees (consulting or otherwise) that an accounting firm can earn from a firm that it audits.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7 Financial Reporting in Practice
Skill: Definition

3) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) overhauled incentives and the independence in the auditing process by:
A) requiring the CEO and CFO to return bonuses or profits from the sale of stock that are later shown to be due to misstated financial reports.
B) imposing large compliance costs on small companies.
C) requiring auditing firms to have long-standing relationships with their clients and receive lucrative auditing and consulting fees from them.
D) putting strict limits on the amount of non-audit fees (consulting or otherwise) that an accounting firm can earn from a firm that it audits.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7 Financial Reporting in Practice
Skill: Definition

4) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) forced companies to validate their internal financial control processes by:
A) putting strict limits on the amount of non-audit fees (consulting or otherwise) that an accounting firm can earn from a firm that it audits.
B) requiring the CEO and CFO to return bonuses or profits from the sale of stock that are later shown to be due to misstated financial reports.
C) requiring auditing firms to have long-standing relationships with their clients and receive lucrative auditing and consulting fees from them.
D) requiring senior management and the boards of public companies to validate and certify the process through which funds are allocated and controlled.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7 Financial Reporting in Practice
Skill: Definition

5) In the US the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act does the following:
A) Exempts firms with less than $75 million in publicly traded shares from some provisions of SOX.
B) Requires the SEC to study ways to reduce the cost of SOX for firms with less than $250 million in publicly traded shares.
C) Strengthens whistle-blower provisions of SOX.
D) All of the above.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7 Financial Reporting in Practice
Skill: Definition