

# SedonaOffice®

The #1 Financial Software for Security Companies

## 2013 SedonaOffice Users Conference

### **Financial Reporting**

*Presented By:*

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## About this Guide

This SedonaOffice Financial Reporting Training Guide is for use by SedonaOffice customers only. This guide is to be used in conjunction with an approved training class provided by SedonaOffice, and is not meant to serve as an operating or setup manual.

This training and setup guide is for experienced SedonaOffice users who have knowledge of the general ledger setup. While this guide will review some of the basic setup necessary, this guide is not intended to teach financial reporting basics and assumes the user has knowledge of financial reports and of the SedonaOffice application.

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### Financial Reporting Overview

Balance sheets, income statements and other financial statements are essential for understanding a company's financial status and performance. This guide illustrates the steps for creating different types of financial statements using the general ledger data from SedonaOffice.

### Reporting Periods

The reports created using the tools described herein are period end reports. Reports can be run for a complete year, year-to-date, quarterly or monthly periods. They are not meant to be used for mid-month, weekly or daily financial reports.

### Microsoft Excel

All the reports as reviewed within this guide are created using Microsoft Excel. For purposes of this guide Microsoft Excel 2007 has been used. Excel 2007 or higher is highly recommended as it has expanded capabilities to handle over one million rows of data.

## SedonaOffice General Ledger Structure

Before we begin, let's review the SedonaOffice General Ledger Structure. Understanding of this and how transactions are created in SedonaOffice is essential to create useful financial reports.

Let's start off by looking at the creation of a general ledger transaction. Remember there are many different ways a general ledger transaction is created in SedonaOffice, but each has the same characteristics upon completion.

### Invoice Example

This is a simple service invoice.

Customer ID: 10019 | Category: Service/Inspections | A/R Account: 110110 | Tax Group: OH-Cuyahoga-Cleveland

Invoice # 300665 | Invoice Date: 12/29/2012 | Aging Date: 12/29/2012

Jon Gordon  
555 South Street  
Denver, CO 80206 | Branch: Ohio | P.O. Number:

Site Address: Debbie Gordon  
123 Garden Street  
Cleveland, OH 44101 | Warehouse: | Term: DOR

Invoice Type: Service | Ticket #: 50117

Salesperson: N/A

Items \$60.00 | Parts \$0.00

Item	Description	Qty	Rate	Amount	Memo
Svc Call	Minimum Service Call Charge	1	60.00	60.00	

Item Edit

Item Type: LAB | Labor | Account: 420331 | Service TM

Item: Svc Call | Category: Service/Inspections | Service/Inspections

Below is the journal information for the invoice created.

**Register No. 2144** **Register Type: INV**

**Journal Information**

Branch: Ohio

Date: 12/29/2012

Primary Account: 110110  
*Accounts Receivable*

Reference: 300665

Show Job Costing  Show Branches

General Ledger							
Account	Description	Debit	Credit	Memo	Branch	Category	
110110	Accounts Receivable	60.00		Service Call	Ohio	Service/Inspections	
420331	Service T&M		60.00		Ohio	Service/Inspections	

### General Ledger Account Code

The first segment of each transaction is the GL Account. The collection of GL accounts within your accounting system is called the Chart of Accounts.

**Chart Of Accounts List**

Account	Description	Account Type
10000	Petty Cash	BANK
10010	Primary Checking Account	BANK
10020	Payroll Checking Account	BANK
10050	Undeposited Funds	OCA
11000	Accounts Receivable	AR
12000	Inventory	OCA
12010	Materials-WIP	OCA
12020	Other Job WIP	OCA
12030	Labor WIP	OCA
12040	Commissions WIP	OCA

### Branch Code

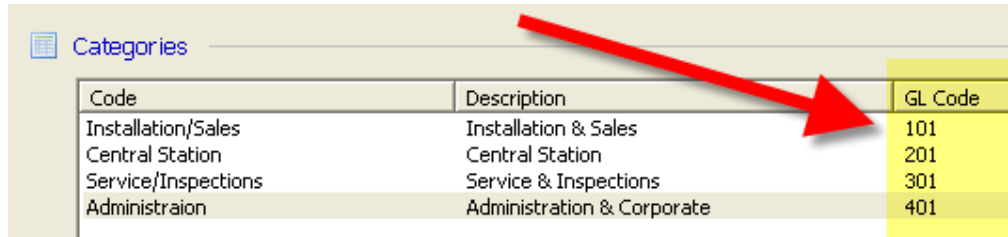
The next segment to a transaction is the Branch GL Code. This code is setup in the Branch setup in SedonaOffice. Each Branch requires a unique GL Code (including any inactive Branches).

**Branches**

Branch	Description	Alternate Address	GL Code
Michigan	Michigan	Sandbox Alarm Co. 5349 Maple St Northville, MI 4...	10
Ohio	Ohio	Sandbox Alarm Co. 555 Washington Ave Chagrin ...	20

### Category Code

The third segment is the Category GL Code. This code is setup in the Category setup in SedonaOffice. Each Category requires a unique GL Code (including any inactive Branches).



Code	Description	GL Code
Installation/Sales	Installation & Sales	101
Central Station	Central Station	201
Service/Inspections	Service & Inspections	301
Administraion	Administration & Corporate	401

### Fiscal Year

The fourth element of each transaction is the fiscal year. This is automatically set based on the posting period for the entry.

### Monthly Period

The last element of the general ledger transaction is the monthly period. This is automatically set based on the posting period for the entry.

### GL Mask

The GL Mask is the complete set of GL Data created for each line in a transaction. The GL Mask is made up of 5 parts:

#### **GL Code – Branch – Category – Fiscal Year – Period**

The separator used by SedonaOffice is a '-' (dash). Therefore it is highly recommended you do not use a dash in any of your GL Codes.

In the invoice example above we have three lines of GL Data. Here is the complete GL Code for each line.

- |                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Debit to Accounts Receivable  | 11000-20-000-2007-12 |
| 2) Credit to Income              | 40010-20-101-2007-12 |
| 3) Credit to Sales Tax Liability | 24030-20-000-2007-12 |

**NOTE: The Category GL Code for balance sheet accounts is always all zeros. In this case it is '000'.**



## Extracting the GL Data from SedonaOffice to Excel

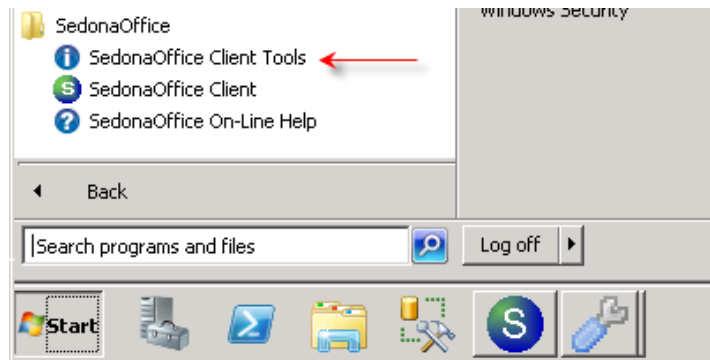
GL data must be extracted from SedonaOffice for use in building financial reports in Excel. But don't worry; this is an easy process using the tools provided by SedonaOffice.

### The GL Summary Table

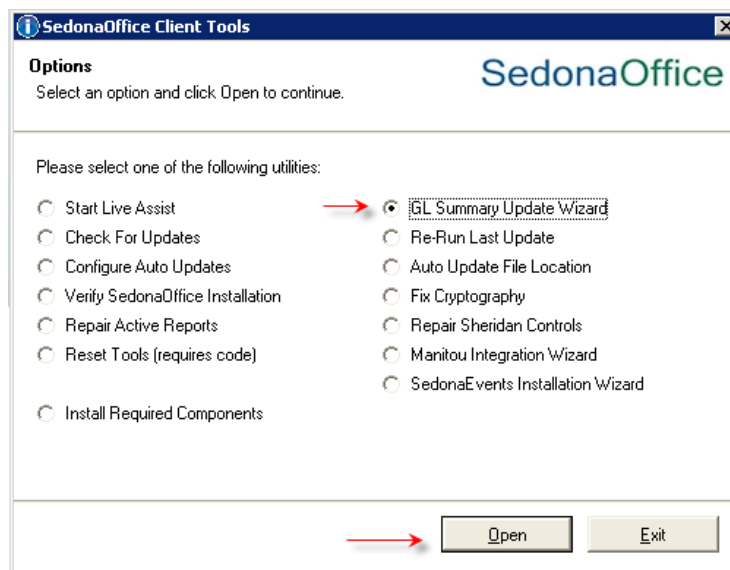
The GL Summary Table resides in your SedonaOffice database and is the data source for your Excel-based financial statements. Refreshing the table can take up to 20 minutes depending on the size of your database, but should be much less for properly configured servers.

### GL Summary Update Wizard

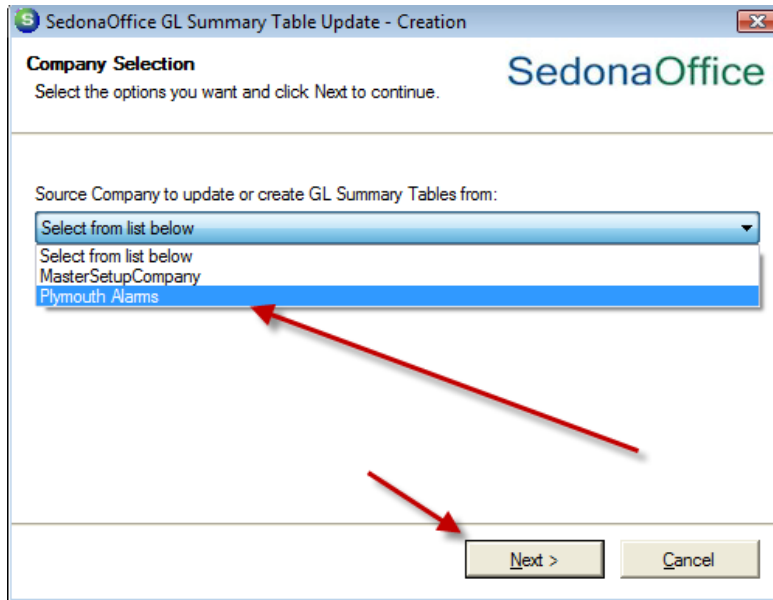
Select the SedonaOffice Client Tools to begin the process of updating the GL Data.



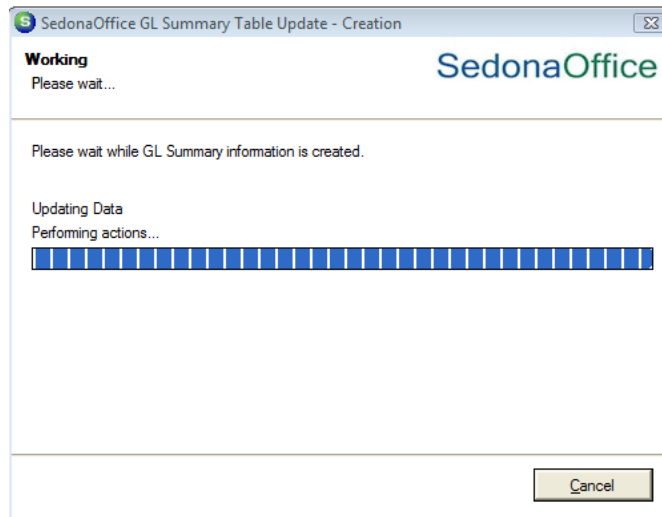
Select the GL Summary Update Wizard option then press Open.



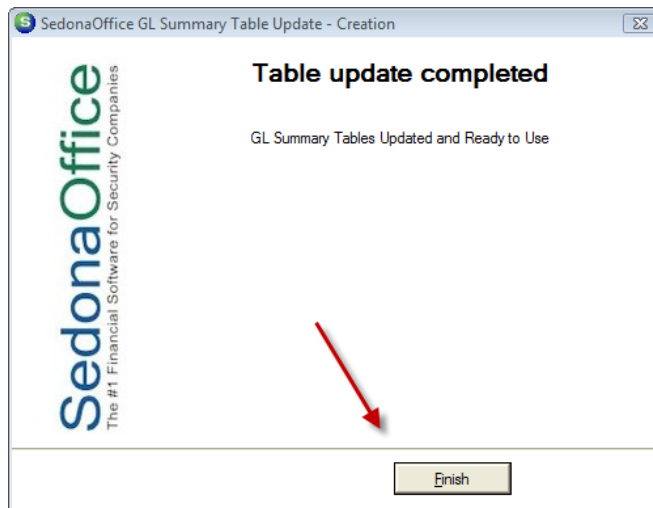
Choose the SedonaOffice database to update then press Next.



Wait for the process to finish; it can take up to 20 minutes based on the size of your database and configuration of your server.



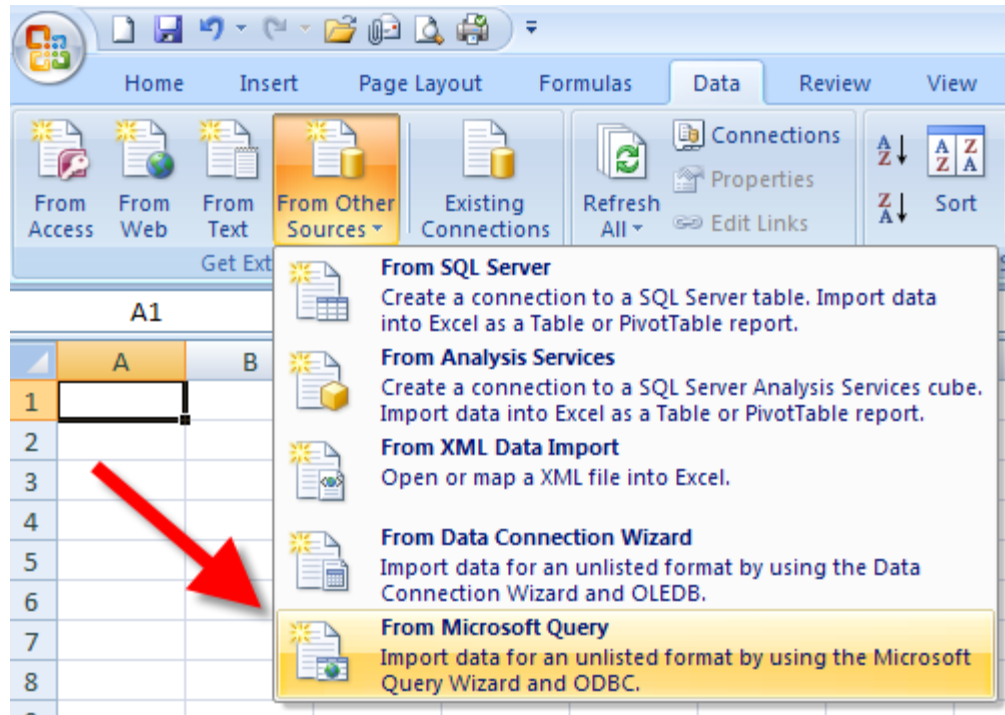
Then press Finish.



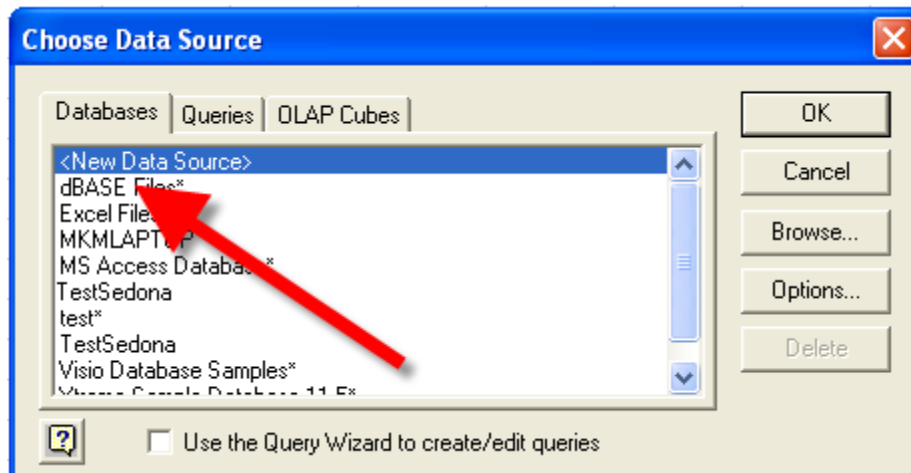
**NOTE: You must run the GL Summary Update Wizard to update the GL Summary Table to reflect any modifications to the GL Data in SedonaOffice. Consequently, you may run the process several times during your month-end closing process as you make adjustments in SedonaOffice and create your financial statements.**

### Importing the SedonaOffice GL Data into Excel

Let's now review how to import the GL Data into Microsoft Excel. In this example we are going to use the feature in Excel to Query an External Data Source using Microsoft Query. This feature is available in most recent versions of Excel.

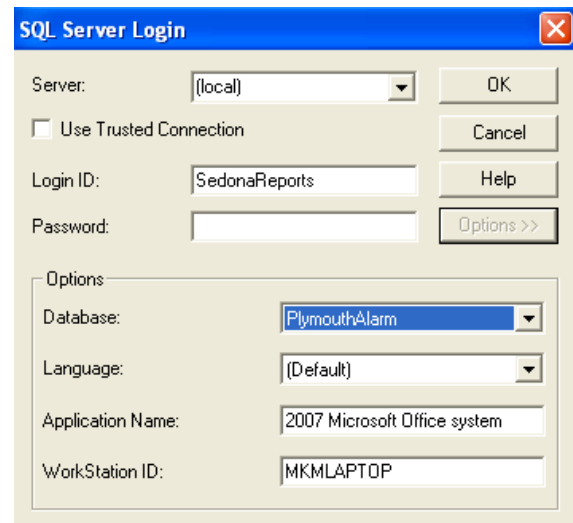
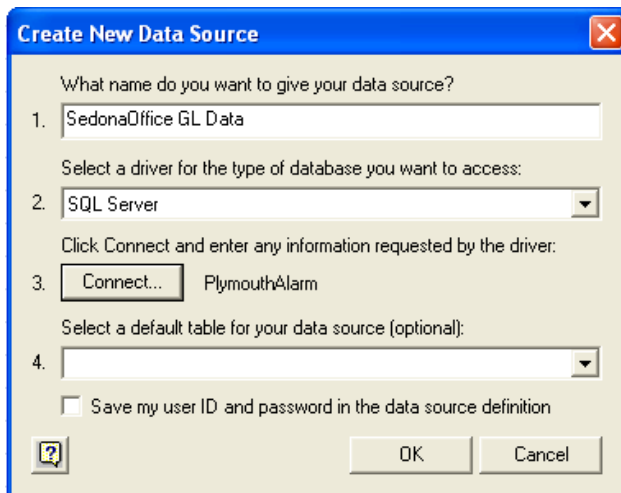


If you have not already done so, you will need to create a Data Source connection to your SedonaOffice database.

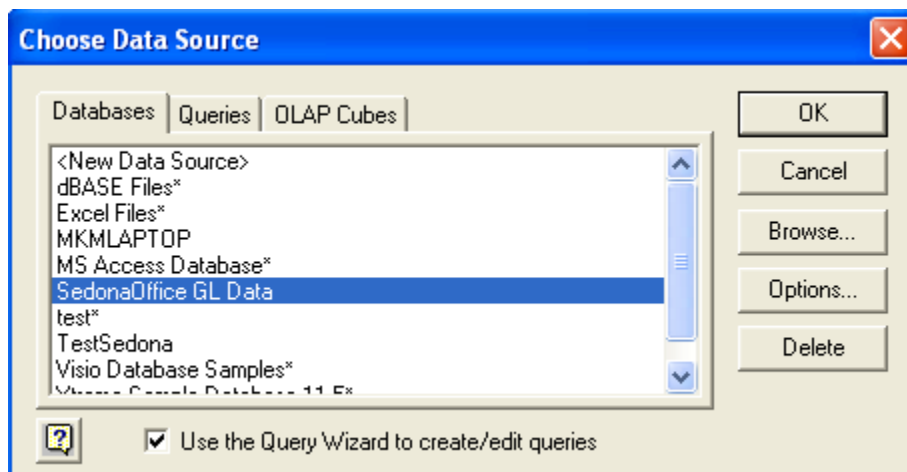


To create the new Data Source:

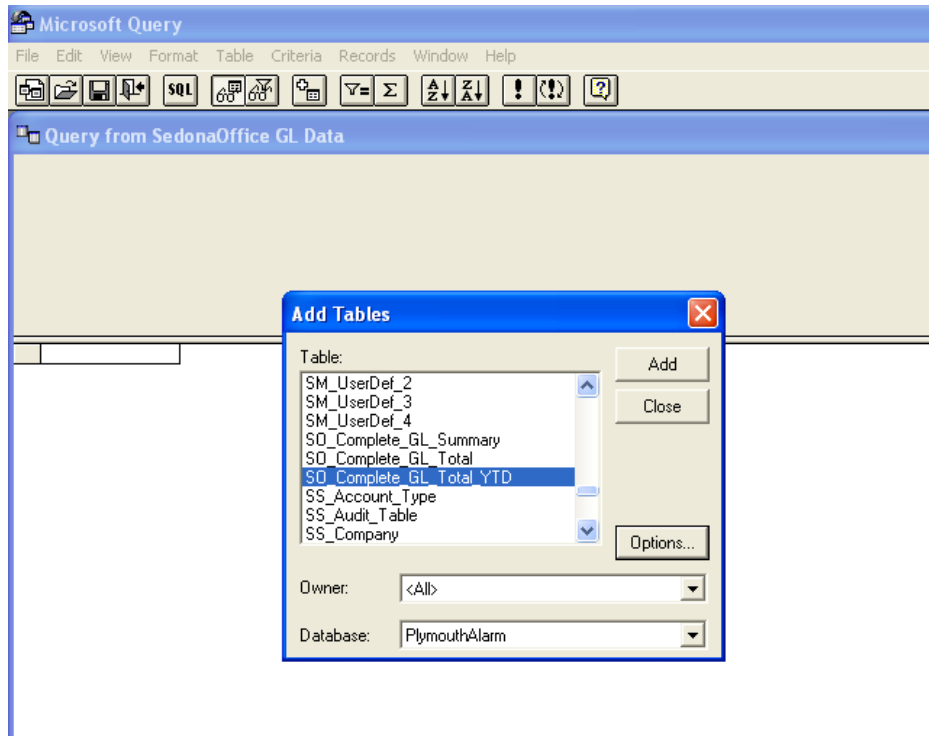
- 1) Name the data source appropriately
- 2) Select 'SQL Server' as the driver to connect to the database
- 3) Press the Connect button
  - a. On the SQL Server Login Screen select the name of the SQL Server for SedonaOffice
  - b. Use "SedonaReports" as the Login ID, no password is needed
  - c. Select the Options tab and select the name of your production SedonaOffice database
- 4) Press OK



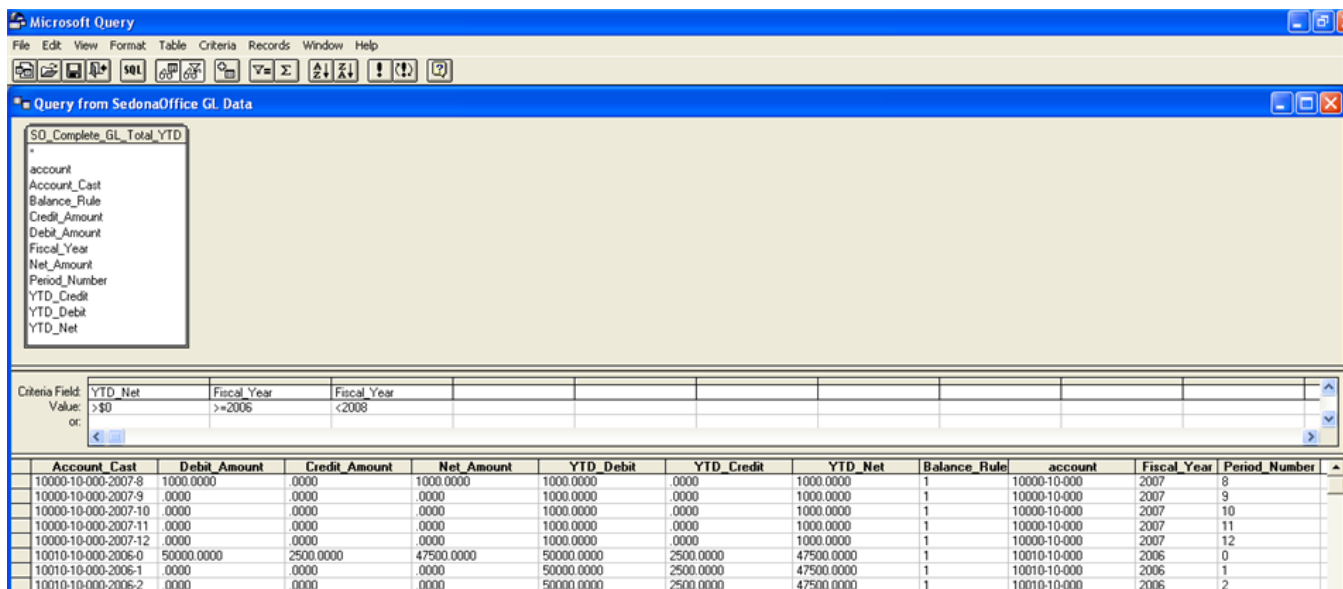
Select the data source you just created to create the Query. Uncheck the 'Use the Query Wizard...'" this will take you directly to Microsoft Query to create the Query.



Select the "SO\_Complete\_GL\_Total\_YTD" table to use in the Query. Then click Close.



Next, select the data fields and criteria for the data to be returned. Select all the data elements in the Table. While it doesn't really matter what order to display the data fields, using the order as shown below will be more logical when viewed with Excel.



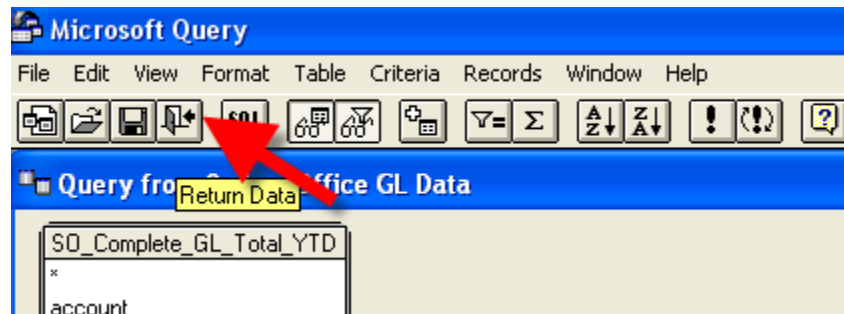
Since this table can contain thousands if not hundreds of thousands of records, it is best to use some criteria to limit the data that returns.

Criteria Selections:

- 1) YTD\_Net <> \$0 - By selecting this option only data with values will be returned.
- 2) Fiscal Year >= 2006 - In this case only years 2006 and 2007 are needed so limit the data to only these fiscal years.
- 3) Fiscal Year < 2008 - In this case since 2008 has been created we can remove these entries since were still reporting on 2007.
- 4) Net\_Amount <>\$0 - This is included as an 'OR' selection. This is necessary to return the Retained Earnings account (more on this later).

Criteria Field:	YTD_Net	Fiscal_Year	Net_Amount
Value:	<>\$0	>=2006	
or:	\$0	>=2006	<>\$0

Now that we have completed the Query, click the Return Data icon, and the GL Data will be returned to Excel.



## Understanding the GL Data

Now that the GL Data has been retrieved, let's take a close look at what we have.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Account_Cast	Debit_Amount	Credit_Amount	Net_Amount	YTD_Debit	YTD_Credit	YTD_Net	Balance_Rule	account	Fiscal_Year	Period_Number
403	15030-20-000-2013-8	500	0	500	500	0	500	1	15030-20-000	2013	8
404	15030-20-000-2013-9	0	0	0	500	0	500	1	15030-20-000	2013	9
405	20000-10-000-2011-0	7220	12155	4935	7220	12155	4935	2	20000-10-000	2011	0
406	20000-10-000-2011-1	0	0	0	7220	12155	4935	2	20000-10-000	2011	1
407	20000-10-000-2011-10	0	0	0	7220	12155	4935	2	20000-10-000	2011	10

### GL Data Elements

- **Account\_Cast** – The Account\_Cast is the complete GL Mask that includes the GL Account Code, Branch, Category, Fiscal Year and Period. There is one unique Account\_Cast for each accounting period of the unique combination of GL Code, Branch and Category.
- **Debit\_Amount** – The Debit\_Amount is the current period debit total for all transactions with this Account\_Cast.
- **Credit\_Amount** – The Credit\_Amount is the current period credit total for all transactions with this Account\_Cast.
- **Net\_Amount** – The Net\_Amount is the current period net balance based on the Balance\_Rule for the GL Account.
- **YTD\_Debit** – The YTD\_Debit is the running balance of the YTD Debits for the Account\_Cast.
- **YTD\_Credit** – The YTD\_Credit is the running balance of the YTD Credits for the Account\_Cast.
- **YTD\_Net** – The YTD\_Net is the running YTD total for the GL Account based on the Balance\_Rule.
- **Balance\_Rule** – The Balance\_Rule specifies if the GL Account is a debit or credit balance account.
  - 1 = Debit Balance – The Net amounts are calculated as Debit – Credit
  - 2 = Credit Balance – The Net amounts are calculated as Credit – Debit



### The Zero (0) Period – Balance Sheet Accounts Only

Balance sheet accounts will contain a 0 (zero) period which is the YTD carry forward from the previous fiscal year.

Income Statement GL Accounts do not have a 0 (zero) period as each new fiscal year these accounts begin accumulating new.

### Retained Earnings Account

The Retained Earnings account's GL Data is carried forward in the 0 (zero) period record only, and the carry forward retained earnings is in the Net\_Amount bucket. You'll need to remember this when you put together your balance sheet.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Account Cast	Debit Amount	Credit Amount	Net Amount	YTD Debit	YTD Credit	YTD Net
495	30900-10-000-2011-0	13909.18	814747	800837.82	0	0	0
496	30900-10-000-2012-0	0	2856	2856	0	0	0
600	30900-10-000-2013-0	0	2856	2856	0	0	0

## GL Account, Branch and Category Codes

Before we begin creating the financial statements, let's discuss the things you need to consider when building your GL Codes.

When creating your codes you will want to use a numbering sequence that is logical to the way you want to present your financial reports. Let's review a few examples.

Let's say you have 3 different bank accounts; the checking account, the payroll account and a savings account. When you prepare your balance sheet you may want to display each account on the report or you may want to consolidate the three accounts into one.

For our example we want to consolidate them. So we'll give them the following GL Account Codes:

- 10010 – Checking Account
- 10020 – Payroll Account
- 10030 – Savings Account

With this numbering scheme each of the bank accounts begins with a '100'. This will allow us to select all the bank accounts by selecting a mask of '100\*' when selecting the bank accounts. (We'll review this further when we build the reports)

You can use this same numbering scheme for all the different GL Codes as well as for Branches and Categories.

**NOTE: Setting up the proper GL Codes is essential to creating your financial statements.**

## Excel Commands

Here are the Excel commands needed to build the financial reports.

### Concatenate

The Concatenate command is necessary to build the GL Mask for the selection of data to report on. The purpose of the Concatenate command is to join several text strings into one text string.

#### **Syntax**

CONCATENATE (text1,text2,...)

Text1, text2, ... are 2 to 255 text items to be joined into a single text item. The text items can be text strings, numbers, or single-cell references.

#### Remarks

You can also use the ampersand (&) calculation operator instead of the CONCATENATE function to join text items. For example, =A1&B1 returns the same value as =CONCATENATE(A1,B1).

### Sumif

The Sumif command is used to bring back the data based on the results of the Concatenate value created. The Sumif command is used to add (sum) cells based on a given condition.

#### **Syntax**

SUMIF(range,criteria,sum\_range)

Range is the range of cells that you want evaluated by criteria. Cells in each range must be numbers or names, arrays, or references that contain numbers. Blank and text values are ignored.

Criteria is the criteria in the form of a number, expression, or text that defines which cells will be added. For example, criteria can be expressed as 32, "32", ">32", or "apples".

Sum\_range are the actual cells to add if their corresponding cells in range match criteria. If sum\_range is omitted, the cells in range are both evaluated by criteria and added if they match criteria.

### Setting up your “Template” Excel Spreadsheet

The financial statement spreadsheet you build is really a template in that you will be able to use the same spreadsheet month after month. You simply refresh the GL Data and modify a few variables to produce your financial reports for a specific month. Like any spreadsheet, be sure to create a back-up copy each time you make modifications to the template.

#### The Variables Tab

In the sample below are a set of Variables that will be used for the financial statements. Some of these variables are fixed while others will need to be updated each month. As we build the financial statements you will see how the data is used.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5			Company Name				Sandbox Alarm Company	
6			Current Fiscal Year				2013	
7			Previous Fiscal Year				2012	
8			Current Accounting Period				12	
9			Current Month Name				December	
10								
11								
12			<b>Branches</b>					
14		*	All Branches				*	
15		10	Michigan Branch				10	
16		20	Ohio Branch				20	
17								
18								
19			<b>Categories</b>					
21		*	All Categories				*	
22		101	Installation/Sales				101	
23		201	Central Station				201	
24		301	Service/Inspections				301	
25		401	Administration				401	

## Creating a Simple Income Statement

Let's start out by creating a very simple income statement.

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1										
2										
3					<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>					
4					<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>					
6					<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>					
7	GL MASK							MTD		DATA SELECTION
8					<b>Revenues:</b>					
10	400*				Installation Sales			964,462.69		400*-*-2013-12

### Report Header

For the header we start off with the company name. In this case we use the following command. This command returns the value from the Variables tab that contains the company name.

```
=Variables!G5
```

For the title of the income statement, we typed in "INCOME STATEMENT"  
 For the period ending line, we use the following command, which brings in the month and year from the Variables tab.

```
= "For the period ending: "&Variables!G9&" "&Variables!G6
```

### Report Data

In this example we are going to break our income into four different lines. For this example we are going to mask the lines of data using a GL Mask.

#### GL Mask

Let's review how we retrieve and format a row of data. The first row of data is the installation revenue. In this example all the installation revenue GL Codes have been mapped to begin with "400", therefore to return all the GL Data with these values we select a GL Mask of "400\*"

#### Data Selection

The next key element to return the correct GL Data is the Data Selection. The Data Selection is a mapping of the "GL Code - Branch - Category - Fiscal Year - Period". In the example for the first row of GL Data to create a Data Selection to return the installation sales we build the data using this command.

```
= $B10&" "&Variables!$G$14&" "&Variables!$G$21&" "&Variables!$G$6&" "&Variables!$G$8
```

In this example:

The GL Code is returned from the cell "B10", which contains the installation revenue GL Mask. "400\*"

The Branch returns the "All Branches" variable from the Variables tab. "\*"

The Category returns the "All Categories" variable from the Variables tab. "\*"

The Fiscal Year returns the Current Fiscal Year variable from the Variables tab. "2013"

The Period returns the Current Accounting Period variable from the Variables tab. "12"

Between each variable a "-" is used in the command to separate each element.

The end result of the command is: 400\*-\*-\*2013-12

### GL Data

The last command we need to know is the SUMIF, which will be used to bring back the results from our Data Selection.

For the first line of data for the installation sales, we use the following SUMIF command:

```
=SUMIF('GL Data'!A:A,K10,'GL Data'!D:D)
```

Here's how this command brings back the installation sales.

The first variable is the data to look for in the GL Data tab, here we have selected the entire Column A.

The next variable is the data to compare on, for this transaction we are using the GL Data we mapped for the installation sales.

The last variable is the data to SUM when a match is found. Since this is a monthly report, we will select the Monthly Net\_Amount which is contained in Column D.

The subset of data below from the GL Data tab represents the data that matched the criteria for the installation sales. All the amounts in Column D were summed to return the total installation sales for the month.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Account Cast	Debit Amount	Credit Amount	Net Amount	YTD Debit	YTD Credit	YTD Net
823	40000-10-101-2013-12	0	181058	181058	0	181058	181058
824	40000-20-101-2013-12	25	41523.22	41498.22	25	403839.22	403814.22
829	40010-10-101-2013-12	0	703554	703554	0	738999	738999
834	40010-10-301-2013-12	0	0	0	0	100	100
838	40010-20-101-2013-12	0	37794.25	37794.25	435	1442982.28	1442547.28
843	40030-10-201-2013-12	0	324	324	0	738	738
848	40030-20-201-2013-12	0	234.22	234.22	0	465.89	465.89

### Copy and Paste Additional Rows

Creating all the additional rows is very easy. Simply fill in the GL Mask and Description for each row, then Copy and Paste the Data Selection and GL Data formulas (you can also use the Copy Down "CTRL-D" command).

### Summing Data and Format

Use the SUM command to add all the revenue lines.

964,462.69
730,823.09
981,526.82
1,401.22
<b>=SUM(I9:I12)</b>

Use the borders feature in Excel to create separation and formatting for the financial statement.

Here is how the top section of our income statement looks with all the Revenue lines.

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1										
2					<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>					
3					<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>					
4					All Branches, All Categories					
5					<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>					
6	GL MASK							MTD		DATA SELECTION
7				<b>Revenues:</b>						
9	400*			Installation Sales				964,462.69		400*-*.*-2013-12
10	421*			Service & Inspections Sales				730,823.09		421*-*.*-2013-12
11	431*			Monitoring Sales				981,526.82		431*-*.*-2013-12
12	49*			Miscellaneous Sales				1,401.22		49*-*.*-2013-12
13								<b>2,678,213.82</b>		

Here's the completed income statement.

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1										
2					<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>					
3					<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>					
4					All Branches, All Categories					
5					For the period ending: December, 2013					
6	GL MASK							MTD		DATA SELECTION
7					<b>Revenues:</b>					
9	400*				Installation Sales			964,462.69		400*-*-2013-12
10	421*				Service & Inspections Sales			730,823.09		421*-*-2013-12
11	431*				Monitoring Sales			981,526.82		431*-*-2013-12
12	49*				Miscellaneous Sales			1,401.22		49*-*-2013-12
13								<b>2,678,213.82</b>		
15					<b>Cost of Goods Sold:</b>					
17	500*				Installation Materials			278,811.60		500*-*-2013-12
18	510*				Installation Labor			169,876.58		510*-*-2013-12
19	521*				Service Materials			154,752.33		521*-*-2013-12
20	520*				Service Labor			112,337.55		520*-*-2013-12
21								<b>715,778.06</b>		
23					<b>Gross Profit</b>			<b>1,962,435.76</b>		
25					<b>Expenses</b>					
27	60100				Salaries			940,085.35		60100*-*-2013-12
28	60125				Commissions			7,862.22		60125*-*-2013-12
29	60010				Advertising			92,924.33		60010*-*-2013-12
30	609*				Postage & Delivery			219.35		609*-*-2013-12
31	61*				Vehicles			85,523.99		61*-*-2013-12
32	62*				Bank Fees			750.00		62*-*-2013-12
33	65*				Employee Benefits			63,684.00		65*-*-2013-12
34	71*				Office Expenses			6,688.00		71*-*-2013-12
35	78*				Phone & Internet			5,700.00		78*-*-2013-12
36								<b>1,203,437.24</b>		
38					<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>			<b>758,998.52</b>		
40					<b>Other Income (Expense):</b>					
42	80005				Interest Income			145,255.74		80005*-*-2013-12
43	80110				Allowance for Income Taxes			36,000.00		80110*-*-2013-12
45					<b>Net Profit</b>			<b>868,254.26</b>		



**Setting the Print Area**

Set a Print Area in the Excel spreadsheet to not include the GL Mask and Data Selection and you end up with a very nice looking income statement.

<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>	
<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>	
<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>	
	<b>MTD</b>
<b>Revenues:</b>	
Installation Sales	964,462.69
Service & Inspections Sales	730,823.09
Monitoring Sales	981,526.82
Miscellaneous Sales	1,401.22
	<u>2,678,213.82</u>
<b>Cost of Goods Sold:</b>	
Installation Materials	278,811.60
Installation Labor	169,876.58
Service Materials	154,752.33
Service Labor	112,337.55
	<u>715,778.06</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<u>1,962,435.76</u>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Salaries	947,947.57
Advertising	92,924.33
Vehicles	85,523.99
Bank Fees	750.00
Employee Benefits	63,684.00
Insurance	-
Travel	-
Office Expenses	6,688.00
Phone & Internet	5,700.00
Depreciation	-
Miscellaneous	219.35
	<u>1,203,437.24</u>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	<u>758,998.52</u>
<b>Other Income (Expense):</b>	
Discounts	-
Interest Income	145,255.74
Allowance for Income Taxes	36,000.00
<b>Net Profit</b>	<u>868,254.26</u>

## Adding a Year-to-Date column to the Income Statement

In this example we have added a new column called YTD:

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1											
2											
3					<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>						
4					<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>						
6					<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>						
7	GL MASK							MTD	YTD		DATA SELECTION
8					<b>Revenues:</b>						
10	400*				Installation Sales			964,462.69	2,767,722.39		400*-*-2013-12
11	421*				Service & Inspections Sales			730,823.09	2,097,938.09		421*-*-2013-12
12	431*				Monitoring Sales			981,526.82	2,779,213.56		431*-*-2013-12
13	49*				Miscellaneous Sales			1,401.22	1,406.22		49*-*-2013-12
14								<b>2,678,213.82</b>	<b>7,646,280.26</b>		

## The SUMIF for YTD

All we have to do is modify the SUMIF command to return the data from the YTD\_Net column based on using the same Data Selection as used in the monthly financial statement.

`=SUMIF('GL Data'!A:A,M12,'GL Data'!G:G)`

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Account Cast	Debit Amount	Credit Amount	Net Amount	YTD Debit	YTD Credit	YTD Net
823	40000-10-101-2013-12	0	181058	181058	0	181058	181058
824	40000-20-101-2013-12	25	41523.22	41498.22	25	403839.22	403814.22
829	40010-10-101-2013-12	0	703554	703554	0	738999	738999
834	40010-10-301-2013-12	0	0	0	0	100	100
838	40010-20-101-2013-12	0	37794.25	37794.25	435	1442982.28	1442547.28
843	40030-10-201-2013-12	0	324	324	0	738	738
848	40030-20-201-2013-12	0	234.22	234.22	0	465.89	465.89

Here's the completed Year to Date income statement.

1						
2						
3	<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>					
4	<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>					
6	<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>					
7	GL MASK			MTD	YTD	DATA SELECTION
8		<b>Revenues:</b>				
10	400*	Installation Sales		964,462.69	2,767,722.39	400*-*-2013-12
11	421*	Service & Inspections Sales		730,823.09	2,097,938.09	421*-*-2013-12
12	431*	Monitoring Sales		981,526.82	2,779,213.56	431*-*-2013-12
13	49*	Miscellaneous Sales		1,401.22	1,406.22	49*-*-2013-12
14				<b>2,678,213.82</b>	<b>7,646,280.26</b>	
16		<b>Cost of Goods Sold:</b>				
18	500*	Installation Materials		278,811.60	1,078,601.60	500*-*-2013-12
19	510*	Installation Labor		169,876.58	494,878.58	510*-*-2013-12
20	521*	Service Materials		154,752.33	453,062.51	521*-*-2013-12
21	520*	Service Labor		112,337.55	315,673.55	520*-*-2013-12
22				<b>715,778.06</b>	<b>2,342,216.24</b>	
24		<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>1,962,435.76</b>	<b>5,304,064.02</b>	
26		<b>Expenses</b>				
28	601*	Salaries		947,947.57	3,714,017.27	601*-*-2013-12
29	600*	Advertising		92,924.33	272,260.36	600*-*-2013-12
30	61*	Vehicles		85,523.99	246,687.99	61*-*-2013-12
31	62*	Bank Fees		750.00	750.00	62*-*-2013-12
32	65*	Employee Benefits		63,684.00	176,952.00	65*-*-2013-12
33	66*	Insurance		-	1,030.30	66*-*-2013-12
34	70*	Travel		-	60.00	70*-*-2013-12
35	71*	Office Expenses		6,688.00	18,064.00	71*-*-2013-12
36	78*	Phone & Internet		5,700.00	5,824.00	78*-*-2013-12
37	64*	Depreciation		-	149.00	64*-*-2013-12
38	73*	Miscellaneous		219.35	394.35	73*-*-2013-12
39				<b>1,203,437.24</b>	<b>4,436,189.27</b>	
41		<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>		<b>758,998.52</b>	<b>867,874.75</b>	
43		<b>Other Income (Expense):</b>				
45	80003	Discounts		-	20.00	80003-*-2013-12
46	80005	Interest Income		145,255.74	395,243.74	80005-*-2013-12
47	80110	Allowance for Income Taxes		36,000.00	80,000.00	80110-*-2013-12
49		<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>868,254.26</b>	<b>1,183,138.49</b>	

### Creating a Balance Sheet

In this example we'll create a simple balance sheet. The same rules will apply using the GL Mask, the Data Selection and the SUMIF command.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
3		<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>									
5		<b>Balance Sheet</b>									
6		<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>									
8		GL MASK									DATA SELECTION
9		<b>Assets</b>									
11		<b>Current Assets</b>									
13		100*				Cash on Hand			2,131,660.65		100*-*-2013-12
14		11000				Accounts Receivable			54,990.00		11000-*-2013-12
15		12000				Inventory			24,648.84		12000-*-2013-12
16		12010				Materials WIP			38,450.64		12010-*-2013-12
17		12030				Labor WIP			27,104.78		12030-*-2013-12
18		12040				Commissions WIP			300.00		12040-*-2013-12
19		14010				Employee Advances			2,500.00		14010-*-2013-12
20		14030				Prepaid Expenses			7,730.00		14030-*-2013-12
21									2,287,384.91		
23		<b>Fixed &amp; Other Assets</b>									
25		15000				Furniture & Fixtures			325,888.00		15000-*-2013-12
26		15020				Vehicles			86,550.00		15020-*-2013-12
27		15030				Computers & Software			161,588.00		15030-*-2013-12
28									574,026.00		
30		<b>Total Assets</b>							2,861,410.91		

### Retained Earnings Balance

As discussed earlier the Retained Earnings is always stored in the zero accounting period. For this one Data Selection you'll need to change the accounting period to zero. Remember the Retained Earnings amount is stored in the Net\_Amount column, so you'll need to adjust the SUMIF command accordingly.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Account_Cast	Debit_Amount	Credit_Amount	Net_Amount	YTD_Debit	YTD_Credit	YTD_Net
600	30900-10-000-2012-0	0	2856	2856	0	0	0

### Net Income (Loss) for the Current Fiscal Year

The net income (or loss) for the current fiscal year is not stored in a GL Account, so the easiest way to pick up this value is from the YTD Income Statement created earlier.

='Income Statement YTD'!K98

<b>Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>						
32						
34		<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
36	2000*	Accounts Payable		7,880.00		2000*-**-2013-12
37	201*	Unapplied Cash/Credits		1,111.81		201*-**-2013-12
38	230*	Sales Tax Payable		29,878.00		230*-**-2013-12
39	231*	Accrued Wages		38,464.00		231*-**-2013-12
40	240*	Corporate Taxes		2,879.46		240*-**-2013-12
41	242*	Current Portion of Notes Payable		85,250.00		242*-**-2013-12
42	25*	Deferred Revenues		1,284.15		25*-**-2013-12
43				<u>166,747.42</u>		
45		<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>				
46	270*	Notes Payable		1,258,669.00		270*-**-2013-12
47				<u>1,258,669.00</u>		
49		<b>Total Liabilities</b>			<u>1,425,416.42</u>	
50						
51		<b>Equity</b>				
53	301*	Paid in Capital		250,000.00		301*-**-2013-12
54	30900	Retained Earnings		2,856.00		30900*-**-2013-0
55		Net Income Current Fiscal Year		1,183,138.49		
56				<u>1,435,994.49</u>		
58		<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>			<u>2,861,410.91</u>	

The final Balance Sheet is shown below.

<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>	
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	
<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>	
<b>Assets</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Cash on Hand	2,131,660.65
Accounts Receivable	54,990.00
Inventory	24,648.84
Materials WIP	38,450.64
Labor WIP	27,104.78
Commissions WIP	300.00
Employee Advances	2,500.00
Prepaid Expenses	7,730.00
	<u>2,287,384.91</u>
<b>Fixed &amp; Other Assets</b>	
Furniture & Fixtures	325,888.00
Vehicles	86,550.00
Computers & Software	161,588.00
	<u>574,026.00</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u><u>2,861,410.91</u></u>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	
Accounts Payable	7,880.00
Unapplied Cash/Credits	1,111.81
Sales Tax Payable	29,878.00
Accrued Wages	38,464.00
Corporate Taxes	2,879.46
Current Portion of Notes Payable	85,250.00
Deferred Revenues	1,284.15
	<u>166,747.42</u>
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	
Notes Payable	1,258,669.00
	<u>1,258,669.00</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>1,425,416.42</u>
<b>Equity</b>	
Paid in Capital	250,000.00
Retained Earnings	2,856.00
Net Income Current Fiscal Year	1,183,138.49
	<u>1,435,994.49</u>
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<u><u>2,861,410.91</u></u>

### Creating a Budget

When you create a budget you want to use the same format as your Income Statement layout. This is necessary as there should be a direct one-to-one relationship for each line of data on the income statement with a line on the budget.

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>														
<b>Budget</b>														
<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>														
<b>Revenues:</b>														
Installation Sales		215,000	235,000	224,000	250,000	210,000	300,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	2,754,000
Service & Inspections Sales		185,000	185,000	186,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	2,221,000
Monitoring Sales		240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	2,880,000
Miscellaneous Sales		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
		<b>640,100</b>	<b>660,100</b>	<b>650,100</b>	<b>675,100</b>	<b>635,100</b>	<b>725,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>7,856,200</b>
<b>Cost of Goods Sold:</b>														
Installation Materials		90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	1,080,000
Installation Labor		45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	540,000
Service Materials		40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	480,000
Service Labor		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	300,000
		<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>440,100</b>	<b>460,100</b>	<b>450,100</b>	<b>475,100</b>	<b>435,100</b>	<b>525,100</b>	<b>445,100</b>	<b>445,100</b>	<b>445,100</b>	<b>445,100</b>	<b>445,100</b>	<b>445,100</b>	<b>5,456,200</b>
<b>Expenses</b>														
Salaries		275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	3,300,000
Advertising		22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	270,000
Conferences		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	24,000
Security Services		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
Postage & Delivery		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	600
Vehicles		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	300,000
Bank Fees		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	600
Employee Benefits		17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	210,000
Insurance		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
Travel & Entertainment		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120
Office Expenses		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	14,400
Phone & Internet		500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	6,000
Depreciation Expenses		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
Discounts Taken		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>344,110</b>	<b>4,129,320</b>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>		<b>95,990</b>	<b>115,990</b>	<b>105,990</b>	<b>130,990</b>	<b>90,990</b>	<b>180,990</b>	<b>100,990</b>	<b>100,990</b>	<b>100,990</b>	<b>100,990</b>	<b>100,990</b>	<b>100,990</b>	<b>1,326,880</b>
<b>Expenses</b>														
Interest Income		35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	420,000
Allowance for Income Taxes		6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	78,000
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>124,490</b>	<b>144,490</b>	<b>134,490</b>	<b>159,490</b>	<b>119,490</b>	<b>209,490</b>	<b>129,490</b>	<b>129,490</b>	<b>129,490</b>	<b>129,490</b>	<b>129,490</b>	<b>129,490</b>	<b>1,668,880</b>

In the Budget shown above there are some hidden columns which contain the rolling YTD totals by period. We'll need these totals when we create Actual to Budget YTD financials.

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>					
<b>Budget</b>					
<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>					
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Installation Sales		215,000	215,000	235,000	450,000
Service & Inspections Sales		185,000	185,000	185,000	370,000
Monitoring Sales		240,000	240,000	240,000	480,000
Miscellaneous Sales		100	100	100	200
		<b>640,100</b>	<b>640,100</b>	<b>660,100</b>	<b>1,300,200</b>

### Actual to Budget – Income Statement

In this example we can copy the YTD Income Statement to a new worksheet, and then add the Budget and Variance columns.

### Month to Date Budget

To get the results for the month-to-date budget use the OFFSET command. The OFFSET command will return a value from the offset of a base cell location (i.e. D10). In this case we offset the value based on the month number setup in the Variables tab (i.e. \$G\$8 = 12) times 2 (i.e. 12\*2=24) minus 1 to return column 23 (i.e. \$220,000 is the value in the 23<sup>rd</sup> column to the right of D10).

```
=OFFSET(Budget!D10,0,(Variables!$G$8*2)-1)
```

	C	D	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
1								
3		<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>						
5		<b>Budget</b>						
6		<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>						
7				11			12	
8		<b>Revenues:</b>	Nov		Dec			YTD
10		Installation Sales	220,000	2,534,000	220,000	2,754,000		2,754,000
11		Service & Inspections Sales	185,000	2,036,000	185,000	2,221,000		2,221,000
12		Monitoring Sales	240,000	2,640,000	240,000	2,880,000		2,880,000
13		Miscellaneous Sales	100	1,100	100	1,200		1,200
14			<b>645,100</b>	<b>7,211,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>7,856,200</b>		<b>7,856,200</b>

### Yearly Budget

For the Yearly Budget we must return the value from the Year to Date totals on the Budget. In this case we've used the SUMIFS command.

```
=SUMIFS(Budget!F10:AB10,Budget!$F$7:$AB$7,Variables!$G$8)
```

	C	D	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
1								
3		<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>						
5		<b>Budget</b>						
6		<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>						
7				11			12	
8		<b>Revenues:</b>	Nov		Dec			YTD
10		Installation Sales	220,000	2,534,000	220,000	2,754,000		2,754,000
11		Service & Inspections Sales	185,000	2,036,000	185,000	2,221,000		2,221,000
12		Monitoring Sales	240,000	2,640,000	240,000	2,880,000		2,880,000
13		Miscellaneous Sales	100	1,100	100	1,200		1,200
14			<b>645,100</b>	<b>7,211,100</b>	<b>645,100</b>	<b>7,856,200</b>		<b>7,856,200</b>





### Branch Level Income Statement

Here's an example of introducing the Branch level into our financial reporting. In this example we've broken down the income statement at the Branch level, creating a Monthly and YTD income statement for our two Branches.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1																		
2																		
3					<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>						* Compares current month and year-to-date							
4																		
5					<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>													
6					<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>													
7	GL MASK				<b>Ohio</b>				<b>Michigan</b>				<b>OH</b>		<b>MI</b>			
8					<b>December</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>DATA SELECTION</b>		<b>DATA SELECTION</b>							
9		<b>Revenues:</b>																
10	400*	Installation Sales		884,936.00	920,895.00	79,526.69	1,846,827.39	400*-10-*-2013-12	400*-20-*-2013-12									
11	421*	Service & Inspections Sales		682,313.00	683,184.00	48,510.09	1,414,754.09	421*-10-*-2013-12	421*-20-*-2013-12									
12	431*	Monitoring Sales		898,931.00	899,231.00	82,595.82	1,879,982.56	431*-10-*-2013-12	431*-20-*-2013-12									
13	490*	Miscellaneous Sales		-	5.00	1,401.22	1,401.22	490*-10-*-2013-12	490*-20-*-2013-12									
14				<b>2,466,180.00</b>	<b>2,503,315.00</b>	<b>212,033.82</b>	<b>5,142,965.26</b>											
15																		
16		<b>Cost of Goods Sold:</b>																
17																		
18	500*	Installation Materials		244,545.00	244,783.00	34,266.60	833,818.60	500*-10-*-2013-12	500*-20-*-2013-12									
19	510*	Installation Labor		157,743.00	162,692.00	12,133.58	332,186.58	510*-10-*-2013-12	510*-20-*-2013-12									
20	521*	Service Materials		148,878.00	148,907.18	5,874.33	304,155.33	521*-10-*-2013-12	521*-20-*-2013-12									
21	520*	Service Labor		98,668.00	104,668.00	13,669.55	211,005.55	520*-10-*-2013-12	520*-20-*-2013-12									
22				<b>649,834.00</b>	<b>661,050.18</b>	<b>65,944.06</b>	<b>1,681,166.06</b>											
23																		
24		<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>1,816,346.00</b>	<b>1,842,264.82</b>	<b>146,089.76</b>	<b>3,461,799.20</b>											

**NOTE: In this example we need to create two DATA SELECTION statements, one for each Branch.**

<b>Sandbox Alarm Company</b>				
<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>				
<i>For the period ending: December, 2013</i>				
	<b>Ohio</b>		<b>Michigan</b>	
<b>Revenues:</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Installation Sales	884,936	920,895	79,527	1,846,827
Service & Inspections Sales	682,313	683,184	48,510	1,414,754
Monitoring Sales	898,931	899,231	82,596	1,879,983
Miscellaneous Sales	-	5	1,401	1,401
	<b>2,466,180</b>	<b>2,503,315</b>	<b>212,034</b>	<b>5,142,965</b>

### Category Level Income Statement

In this example we've created an Income Statement by Department (Category).

In the Data Selection we added the Category to select the financial data.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1																							
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Sandbox Alarm Company					
INCOME STATEMENT					
For the period ending: December, 2013					
	Installations	Service	Central Station	Corporate	Totals
<b>Revenues:</b>	994,674.26	718,233.87	-	965,305.69	2,678,213.82
<b>Cost of Goods Sold:</b>	144.38	267,089.88	180.00	448,363.80	715,778.06
<b>Gross Profit</b>	994,529.88	451,143.99	(180.00)	516,941.89	1,962,435.76
<b>Expenses</b>					
Salaries	313,165.00	174,888.00	264,144.35	187,888.00	940,085.35
Commissions	-	-	-	7,862.22	7,862.22
Advertising	-	-	-	92,924.33	92,924.33
Postage & Delivery	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	57,975.66	-	27,548.33	85,523.99
Bank Fees	-	-	750.00	-	750.00
Employee Benefits	17,369.00	16,338.00	20,577.00	9,400.00	63,684.00
Office Expenses	-	-	6,688.00	-	6,688.00
Phone & Internet	4,500.00	-	1,200.00	-	5,700.00
	335,034.00	249,201.66	293,359.35	325,622.88	1,203,217.89
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	659,495.88	201,942.33	(293,539.35)	191,319.01	759,217.87
<b>Other Income (Expense):</b>					
Interest Income	-	-	145,255.74	-	145,255.74
Allowance for Income Taxes	14,000.00	-	22,000.00	-	36,000.00
<b>Net Profit</b>	645,495.88	201,942.33	(170,283.61)	191,319.01	868,473.61