

## CONCEPT: TYPES OF LIABILITIES

- **Current Liabilities** are payable within \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **Accounts Payable** – amounts owed to \_\_\_\_\_ of services or merchandise
    - Accounts payable occur when the company purchases something on credit (day-to-day operations)
  - **Accrued Expenses** – liabilities that arise from \_\_\_\_\_ for benefits received
    - The expense has occurred before the cash has been paid
    - The most common accrued expenses are: Salaries/Wages Payable, Interest Payable, and Taxes Payable
  - **Unearned Revenues** – liabilities to deliver goods or services to customers who have paid \_\_\_\_\_
    - Unearned Revenues are also called *Deferred Revenues* and *Customer Deposits*
  - **Payroll Liabilities** – includes several types of liabilities related to paying employees
    - Along with Salaries and Wages paid to employees, the employer also is liable for employment taxes
  - **Current Maturities of Long Term Debt** – upcoming \_\_\_\_\_ payments of a long-term liability
- **Long-term Liabilities** are payable in more than \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **Notes Payable** – a signed contract to repay a borrowed sum of money including \_\_\_\_\_
    - Notes Payable can be Current Liabilities or Long-Term Liabilities
    - Notes Payable are the exact opposite of Notes Receivable
  - **Bonds Payable** – groups of debt that are issued to \_\_\_\_\_ lenders
    - Bonds are used to raise large sums of money that might be difficult to borrow from one source