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THE BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet is a statement of the financial position of a company at a particular point in time. It shows the company's assets, liabilities, and equity. The balance sheet is a snapshot of the company's financial health at a specific date.

Assets = Liabilities + Equity

Assets

- Cash
- Accounts Receivable
- Inventory
- Prepaid Expenses
- Other Current Assets
- Total Current Assets
- Land
- Equipment
- Accumulated Depreciation - Equipment
- Other Fixed Assets
- Total Fixed Assets
- Total Assets

Liabilities & Equity

- Accounts Payable
- Accrued Liabilities
- Deferred Income
- Other Current Liability
- Total Current Liabilities
- Notes Payable
- Other Long Term Liability
- Total Long Term Liabilities
- Total Liabilities
- Paid-in Capital
- Other Equity
- Retained Earnings
- Current Year Earnings
- Total Equity
- Total Liabilities & Equity

<Company Name>		Balance Sheet	
		For the Period Ending <Date>	
		<Current Year>	<Prior Year>
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash	\$	400,000.00	\$ 320,000.00
Accounts Receivable		200,000.00	160,000.00
Inventory		1,500,000.00	1,200,000.00
Prepaid Expenses		5,000.00	4,000.00
<Other Current Asset>		-	-
Total Current Assets	\$	2,105,000.00	\$ 1,684,000.00
Fixed Assets			
Land	\$	150,000.00	\$ 120,000.00
Equipment		100,000.00	80,000.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Equipment		75,000.00	60,000.00
<Other Fixed Asset>		-	-
Total Fixed Assets	\$	325,000.00	\$ 260,000.00
Total Assets	\$	2,430,000.00	\$ 1,944,000.00
Liabilities & Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$	60,000.00	\$ 48,000.00
Accrued Liabilities		300,000.00	240,000.00
Deferred Income		25,000.00	20,000.00
<Other Current Liability>		-	-
Total Current Liabilities	\$	385,000.00	\$ 308,000.00
Long Term Liabilities			
Notes Payable	\$	125,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
<Other Long Term Liability>		-	-
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$	125,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Total Liabilities	\$	510,000.00	\$ 408,000.00
Equity			
Paid-in Capital	\$	500,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
<Other Equity>		-	-
Retained Earnings		1,340,000.00	1,072,000.00
Current Year Earnings		80,000.00	64,000.00
Total Equity	\$	1,920,000.00	\$ 1,536,000.00
Total Liabilities & Equity	\$	2,430,000.00	\$ 1,944,000.00

Balance Sheet Template Sample

<Company Name>		Balance Sheet	
		For the Period Ending <Date>	
		<Current Year>	<Prior Year>
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash	\$	4,00,000.00	\$ 3,20,000.00
Accounts Receivable		2,00,000.00	1,60,000.00
Inventory		15,00,000.00	12,00,000.00
Prepaid Expenses		5,000.00	4,000.00
<Other Current Asset>		-	-
Total Current Assets	\$	21,05,000.00	\$ 16,84,000.00
Fixed Assets			
Land	\$	1,50,000.00	\$ 1,20,000.00
Equipment		1,00,000.00	80,000.00
Accumulated Depreciation - Equipm		75,000.00	60,000.00
<Other Fixed Asset>		-	-
Total Fixed Assets	\$	3,25,000.00	\$ 2,60,000.00
Total Assets	\$	24,30,000.00	\$ 19,44,000.00
Liabilities & Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$	60,000.00	\$ 48,000.00
Accrued Liabilities		3,00,000.00	2,40,000.00
Deferred Income		25,000.00	20,000.00
<Other Current Liability>		-	-
Total Current Liabilities	\$	3,85,000.00	\$ 3,08,000.00
Long Term Liabilities			
Notes Payable	\$	1,25,000.00	\$ 1,00,000.00

Balance Sheet Suggested Format

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	_____	
Accounts Receivable	_____	
Inventory	_____	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		\$ _____
PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT:		
Land and Building	_____	
Fixtures & Equipment	_____	
Vehicles	_____	
Less Accumulated Dep.	(_____)	
NET FIXED ASSETS		\$ _____
OTHER ASSETS:		
License	_____	
Goodwill	_____	
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ _____
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Notes Payable (1 year)	_____	
Accounts Payable	_____	
Accrued Expenses	_____	
Taxes Owed	_____	
Long Term Dept (Current Amt)	_____	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		\$ _____
LONG TERM DEBT		
Loans	_____	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ _____
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Capital Stock	_____	
Paid-In Capital	_____	
Retained Earnings	_____	
TOTAL NET WORTH		\$ _____
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		\$ _____

Your Business Name		
Balance Sheet as at (Enter date)		
Fixed Assets		
Land and Buildings	0.00	
Motor Vehicles	0.00	
Computers	0.00	
Furniture	0.00	
Machinery	0.00	
Total Fixed Assets		0.00
Depreciation		
Land and Buildings	0.00	
Motor Vehicles	0.00	
Computers	0.00	
Furniture	0.00	
Machinery	0.00	
Total Depreciation		0.00
Value of fixed assets		0.00
Current assets		
Bank Account - Current	0.00	
Bank Account - Savings	0.00	
Cash	0.00	
Prepayments	0.00	
Accounts Receivable	0.00	
Total Current Assets		0.00
Less Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	0.00	
Loan	0.00	
Accruals	0.00	
Total Current Liabilities		0.00
Net Assets		0.00
Equity		
Opening Balance	0.00	
Shareholder funds	0.00	
Retained Earnings	0.00	
Drawings	0.00	
Total Equity		0.00

Financial accounting balance sheet example. Accrual accounting balance sheet examples. Hotel accounting balance sheet example. Fund accounting balance sheet example. Cash basis accounting balance sheet example. Lease accounting balance sheet example. Basic accounting balance sheet example. Personal accounting balance sheet example.

9 Min. Read July 12, 2022 A balance sheet states a business's assets, liabilities, and shareholders equity at a specific point in time. They offer a snapshot of what your business owns and what it owes as well as the amount invested by its owners, reported on a single day. A balance sheet tells you a business's worth at a given time, so you can better understand its financial position. What is a balance sheet? These topics will help you understand what's included on a balance sheet and what it tells you about the financial position of your small business. What Items Are on a Balance Sheet? Balancing a Balance Sheet Why Is a Balance Sheet Important? Balance Sheet Example What Are the Four Basic Financial Statements? NOTE: FreshBooks Support team members are not certified income tax or accounting professionals. They cannot provide advice in these areas, outside of supporting questions about FreshBooks. If you need income tax advice please contact an accountant in your area. What Items Are on a Balance Sheet? A balance sheet reports the assets, liabilities, and shareholders equity of your business at a given point in time. The items reported on the balance sheet correspond to the accounts outlined on your chart of accounts. A balance sheet is made up of the following elements: Assets The asset section of the balance sheet breaks down what your business owns of value that can be converted into cash. Your balance sheet will list your assets in order of liquidity; that is, it reports assets in order of how easily they can be converted to cash. There are two main categories of assets included on your balance sheet: Current Assets: Current assets can easily be converted to cash within a year or less. Current assets are further broken down on the balance sheet into these accounts: Cash and cash equivalents: These are your most liquid assets. They include currency, checks, and money stored in your business's checking and savings accounts Marketable securities: Investments that you can sell within a year Accounts receivable: Money that your clients owe you for your services that will be paid in the short term Inventory: For businesses that sell goods, inventory includes finished products and raw materials Prepaid expenses: Things of value that you've already paid for, like your office rent or your business insurance Long-Term Assets: Long-term assets won't be converted to cash within a year. They can be further broken down into: Fixed assets: Includes property, buildings, machinery, and equipment like computers Long-term securities: Investments that can't be sold within one year Intangible assets: These are assets that aren't physical objects. They include copyrights, franchise agreements, and patents Liabilities The next section of a balance sheet lists a company's liabilities. Your balance sheet also shows the money that you owe to others, including your recurring expenses, loan repayments, and other forms of debt. Liabilities are further broken down into current and long-term liabilities. Current liabilities include rent, utilities, taxes, current payments toward long-term debts, interest payments, and payroll. Long-term liabilities include long-term loans, deferred income taxes, and pension fund liabilities. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY Shareholders equity refers to: The amount of money generated by a business The amount of money put into the business by its owners (or shareholders) And any donated capital. In other words, shareholders equity is your net assets. On your balance sheet it's calculated using this formula: Stakeholders Equity = Total Assets - Total Liabilities You can check out an example of a balance sheet and see some helpful graphics in this YouTube video! Balancing a Balance Sheet Naturally, your balance sheet must always be balanced. A balance sheet is divided into two sections. One side represents your business's assets and the other shows its liabilities and shareholders equity. The total value of your assets must be equal to the combined value of your liabilities and equity. When that's the case, your document is said to be in balance. This idea is represented by the foundational formula of balance sheets: Assets = Liabilities + Shareholder Equity How to Analyze a Balance Sheet Seeing the information on a balance sheet is just the start. You'll also need to know how to analyze a balance sheet to use it to its maximum effect. The best technique to analyze a balance sheet is through financial ratio analysis. With financial ratio analysis, you'll use formulas to determine the financial health of the company. You'll also determine its operational efficiency. There are two types of ratios you can use: Financial strength ratios, which tell you how well a company can meet its debt obligations. These include debt-to-equity ratios and working capital ratios Activity ratios, which focus on current accounts and operating cycle expenses. This can include receivables, payables, and inventory Accountants can use any of the above-described ratios with the information contained on balance sheets. Using that information, an accountant can analyze a company's financial health more deeply. Again, balance sheets are useful, but they are only skin deep. A more in-depth analysis is always required if you want to determine the health of an investment or company. Who Prepares Balance Sheets? Balance sheets can be prepared by several individuals. These can include company owners for small businesses or company bookkeepers. Internal or external accountants can also prepare and look over balance sheets. If a company is public, public accountants must look over balance sheets and perform external audits. Furthermore, public companies have to prepare their balance sheets by following the GAAP. Public balance sheets have to be filed regularly with the SEC, too. Because of these factors, balance sheets can be created and managed by a variety of people. Multiple copies of balance sheets should be kept at all times and updated regularly. This will ensure that balance sheets have the same information and don't contain discrepancies. Any discrepancies could appear suspicious during an audit. Why Is a Balance Sheet Important? A balance sheet is an important financial statement that gives a snapshot of the financial health of your business at a point in time. You can also look at your balance sheet in conjunction with your other financial statements. This way, you can better understand the relationships between different accounts. A balance sheet is important because it provides the following insights about your business: LIQUIDITY By comparing your business's current assets to its current liabilities, you'll get a clear picture of the liquidity of your company. In other words, it shows you how much cash you have readily available. It's wise to have a buffer between your current assets and liabilities to cover your short-term financial obligations. Your assets should be greater than liabilities. EFFICIENCY By comparing your income statement to your balance sheet, you can measure how efficiently your business uses its assets. For example, you can get an idea of how well your company can use its assets to generate revenue. LEVERAGE Your balance sheet can help you understand how much leverage your business has, which tells you how much financial risk you face. To judge leverage, you can compare the debts to the equity listed on your balance sheet. Balance Sheet Example Here's an example of a completed balance sheet from Accounting Play. It can help you better understand what information these sheets include. The above example also shows how it's laid out and how the two sides of the balance sheet balance each other out. We also have a balance sheet template you can download and use right now. What Are the Four Basic Financial Statements? The balance sheet is one element in a series of four basic financial statements. Together, these give an overview of your business's financial performance. These are the four basic financial statements and how they're used to evaluate a business's finances: Income Statement: Also called a profit and loss statement, this reports the revenues, expenses, and profits and losses generated during a specific reporting period. It's considered to be the most important of the four financial statements because it shows the profits a business is generating. Balance Sheet: A balance sheet lists a company's assets, liabilities, and shareholders equity at a specific point in time. It's usually thought of as the second most important financial statement. A balance sheet at its core shows the liquidity and the theoretical value of the business. Cash Flow Statement: The cash flow statement shows the money flowing into and out of a business during a specific reporting period. The cash flow statement is important to lenders and investors to determine whether a business has access to the cash needed to pay off its debts. Statement of Retained Earnings: This shows the changes in equity within a business for a specific reporting period. The statement is typically made up of many parts. These include dividend payments, the sale or repurchase of stock, profit or loss changes. Do Balance Sheets Have Limitations? Yes. Although balance sheets can be very important for investors, analysts, and accountants, they do have a couple of drawbacks. Balance sheets only show you the financial metrics of the company at a single point in time. So balance sheets are not necessarily good for predicting future company performance. Furthermore, balance sheets are inherently static. For the best financial analysis, accountants may want to draw on data from the balance sheet and other forms, too. These can include a statement of cash flow or dynamic income statements. These can indicate the financial health of the company more thoroughly. There's one other downside. Accounting systems or depreciation methods may allow managers to change things on balance sheets. This opens up balance sheets to corruption. Some executives may fiddle with balance sheets to make them look more profitable than they actually are. Thus, anyone reading a balance sheet must examine footnotes in detail to make sure there aren't any red flags. Key Takeaways Balance sheets are important financial information summaries. Business owners and accountants can use it to measure the financial health of an organization. However, balance sheets should be used in conjunction with other analysis tools whenever possible. Want to learn more about accounting, financial analysis, and other key topics? Check out our helpful resource hub for more guides just like this! RELATED ARTICLES

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With the account form it is easy to compare the totals. 7/5/2022 · The balance sheet is one of the three fundamental financial statements and is key to both financial modeling and accounting. The balance sheet displays the company's total assets and how the assets are financed, either through either debt or equity. It can also be referred to as a statement of net worth or a statement of financial position. The balance sheet is based ... 9/11/2021 · The balance sheet is a report version of the accounting equation that is balance sheet equation where the total of assets always is equal to the total of liabilities plus shareholder's capital. Assets = Liability + Capital. To calculate retained earnings, find the ending balance of retained earnings from the previous period on your annual report. Example: buying an asset on loan. Below is what happens to the asset and liability sides of the Balance Sheet when you purchase assets using a loan. 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It will ensure every investment is on track and also make the economic understanding from the company's point of view easy. 9. Simple Real Estate Balance Sheet. www3.nt.edu. Balance Sheet Ratios Formula and Example Definition. Balance sheet ratios are the ratios that analyze the company's balance sheet which indicate how good the company's condition in the market. These ratios usually measure the strength of ... Every accounting transaction should follow the rules of accounting, i.e. the basic tenets of accounting ingrained in the accounting equation. The equation should hold every time an accounting transaction is carried out, which serves as the basis for further bookkeeping, viz. journal entries and balance sheet. 22/2/2022 · Your balance sheet shows what your business owns (assets), what it owes (liabilities), and what money is left over for the owners (owner's equity). Because it summarizes a business's finances, the balance sheet is also sometimes called the statement of financial position. Companies usually prepare one at the end of a reporting period ... 29/4/2021 · Now that we have the basics, let's take a look at some accounting equation examples. Accounting equation examples. The following examples are for the same business. Each example shows how different transactions affect the accounting equations. The business's balance sheet is at the end of the section. Example 1 9/11/2021 · On the left side of the balance sheet, companies list their assets. Identify Your Assets. All of HubSpot's marketing, sales CRM, customer service, CMS, and operations software on one platform. 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