

THE BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet is a measure of the solvency of the business, and the degree of the owner's investment which, in the last analysis, is the "cushion" that protects creditors. Illustrated below is a typical balance sheet format (applicable to any type of business).

Name of Company _____

Address _____

To _____

Balance Sheet As Of _____ 20 _____

CURRENT ASSETS:	• Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ _____
	• Accounts Receivable	_____
	• Notes Receivable, Trade	_____
	• Notes Receivable, Other	_____
	• Inventory	_____
	• Marketable Securities	_____
	• Other Current Assets	_____
	Total Current Assets:	\$ _____
LONG-TERM ASSETS:	• Real Estate	_____
	• Machinery & Equipment	_____
	• Other Assets (attach list if needed)	_____
	• Deferred, Prepaid, Intangible Expenses	_____
	Total Long-Term Assets:	\$ _____
	Total Assets:	\$ _____
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	• Notes Payable, Banks	\$ _____
	• Notes Payable, Other	_____
	• Accounts Payable, Current	_____
	• Accounts Payable, Past Due	_____
	• Accrued Federal, State Income Taxes	_____
	• Other Accrued Expenses	_____
	• Current Portion Long-Term Debt	_____
	• Other Current Liabilities	_____
	Total Current Liabilities:	\$ _____
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:	• Mortgage Debt due after 1 year	\$ _____
	• Equipment Debt due after 1 year	_____
	• Other Long-Term Debt	_____
	Total Long-Term Liabilities:	\$ _____
	• Capital Account (Corporate Only)	_____
	• Preferred Stock	_____
	• Common Stock	_____
	• Capital Surplus	_____
	• Retained Earnings	_____
	Total Net Worth:	\$ _____
	Total Liabilities and Net Worth:	\$ _____

NOTE: In order to complete the Balance Sheet properly, *Total Assets* must equal *Total Liabilities* plus *Net Worth*.