ALL ABOUT BALANCE SHEET







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The introduction

The balance sheet is a vital financial statement that provides a **snapshot** of an organization's financial position at a specific point in time.





The introduction

It showcases the company's assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity, offering valuable insights into its financial health.





Definition

The balance sheet, also known as the statement of financial position, presents a summary of a company's **financial position** by displaying its assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity.





Balance Sheet Equation

Assets

= Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity





The balance sheet includes various items, such as:







Assets:

These are the resources owned by the company, including cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property, and equipment.





Liabilities:

These are the obligations and debts owed by the company to external parties, such as loans, accounts payable, and accrued expenses.

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AND ->

Shareholders' Equity:

This represents the residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting liabilities. It includes common stock, retained earnings, and additional paid-in capital.



Classifications of Assets







Classifications of Liabilities

Current Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities





Classifications of Equity







Balance sheet ratios help **assess the financial health** and performance of a company. Some important ratios include:





Current Ratio:

Current Assets / Current Liabilities

CMA, IFRDIP







Debt-to-Equity Ratio:

Total Debt / Shareholders' Equity

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CMA, IFRDIP



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Return on Equity (ROE):

Net Income / Shareholders' Equity







Asset Turnover Ratio:

Net Sales / Total Assets









Working Capital Ratio:

Current Assets - Current Liabilities

CMA, IFRDIP















1 Financial Position Assessment:

It provides a **comprehensive view** of a company's financial position and its ability to meet its obligations.





2 Performance Evaluation:

It helps evaluate the company's **performance** over time by comparing the balance sheet data from different periods.





3 Investment Decision Making:

It assists investors in assessing the **company's financial stability** and making informed investment decisions.







4 Creditworthiness Assessment:

Lenders and creditors use the balance sheet to evaluate a company's **creditworthiness** and determine the terms of loans or credit.

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And



Limitations of the Balance Sheet







Limitations of the Balance Sheet

Historical Perspective:

The balance sheet represents historical data and may **not capture the current market value** of assets or liabilities.







Limitations of the Balance Sheet

2 Subjectivity in Valuation:

The valuation of assets and liabilities involves **judgment and estimation**, which can vary among companies.







Limitations of the Balance Sheet

 Limited Information on Intangible Assets:

The balance sheet may **not fully reflect** the value of intangible assets, such as brand reputation or intellectual property.





Understanding the balance sheet is crucial for **analyzing a company's financial position**, making investment decisions, and assessing its overall stability.















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I provide online accounting & Finance courses



