ASSIGNMENT - 1

Balance Sheet

1. Assets. — which create a cashflow in future

Individuals usually think of assets as items of value that they could convert into cash at some future point and that might also be producing income or appreciating in value in the meantime. Those can be financial assets like stocks, bonds, and mutual funds, or physical assets like a home or an art collection.

non - current Assets.

Non current assets are a company's long-term investments, and cannot be converted to cash easily with in year. They are required for the long-term needs of a business and include things like land and heavy equipment.

a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) are tangible, long-term as-sets that a company owns and uses in its operations.

b) capital work - in - progress.

CWIP, an abbreviation for capital work in progress, represents the costs incurred on a fixed assets that is still under construction at the balance sheet date or is not yet readily available for use.

c) Investment property..

Investment property is real estate property purchased with the intention of earning a return on the investment either through rental income, the future resale of the property or both.

d) Good will.

Good will is the value of the business the exceeds its assets minus the liabilities. It represents the non-physical assets, such as the value created by a solid customer base, brand recognition or excellence of management

e) other Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are those that are non-physical but identifiable. Think of a company's proprietary technology (computer software etc), copy rights, patents, licensing agreements, and website domain names.

f) Investment in Joint venture.

An investment in a joint venture (JV) is when a company purchases shares in a new entity created by two or more companies to work on a specific project or business activity.

g) financial assets.

A financial assets is a non-physical asset the derives its value from a contractual claim or promise of future payment. Financial assets are usually more liquid than physical assets, such as real estate or commodities, and can be quickly converted into cash. Their value is constantly changing based on market activity and the level of risk they carry.

i) investment

Investment definition is an asset acquired or invested in to build wealth and save money from the hard earned income or appreciation.

ii) loan.

A loan is a sum of money that one or more individuals or companies borrow from banks or other financial Institutions so as to. financially manage planned or unplanned events

~~iii) others~~

h) Deferred tax assets (net)

A deferred tax assets is an item on the balance sheet that results from an overpayment or advance payment of taxes. It is usually is found when there are difference between tax rules and accounting rules.

i) non-current tax assets (net)

the net amount of tax assets that are expected to be realized or utilized in future period, beyond one year or the normal operating. cycle of the business.

~~j) other non-current assets.~~

~~Total non-current Assets.~~

current Assets.

A current Asset, also known as a liquid asset, is any resource a company could use, turn into cash or sell within a year. includes cash in the bank, account receivable.

a) inventories.

- Inventories refers to all the items, goods, merchandise, and materials held by a business for selling in the market to earn a profit.

b) Financial assets.

A financial assets is a liquid asset that gets its value from a contractual right or ownership claim. cash, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and bank deposits are all are examples of financial assets.

i) Investments.

If an Investment has a maturity of a year or less, such as a US Treasury Bill, or is purchased with the intent to resell quickly, such as with trading securities, than it is a current asset.

ii) Trade receivable.

Trade receivable represent the total amounts that a company has invoiced to customers for goods and services that is has delivered but for which it has not yet received payment.

iii) cash and cash equivalents.

The line item on the balance sheet that reports the value of a company's assets that are cash or can be converted into cash immediately. cash equivalents include bank accounts. and some types of marketable securities such as commercial paper and short - term government bonds.

IV) Bank balances other than (iii) above

A bank account balance is considered a current asset on a balance sheet because it's immediately available. Other current assets include:

marketable securities, prepaid liabilities, Petty cash, and prepaid Expenses. and stock inventory

v) loan.

A loan may or may not be a current asset depending on a few conditions. A current asset is any asset that will provide an economic value for or within one year.

~~vi) others~~ loan which providedt to subsidary companics.

c) current tax assets (not)

current tax asset, on the other hand, refer to assets related to taxes that are expected to be recovered within ~~one~~ year. These assets typically arise from over paid taxes or tax credits that can be used to offset future tax liabilities. (tax refund receivable, prepaid taxes, and deferred tax assets)

d) other current assets.

$\boxed{\text{find it}}$ cash, Marketable securities, Account receivable, Inventory supplies, prepaid expenses.

e) Assets held for sale.

Ownership of the asset transfered but not yet handed over to the owner.

Total current asset

Total current asset is the aggregate of all cash, prepaid expenses, receivables, and inventory on the company's balance sheet.

Total assets.

Total assets are the sum of all current and non current assets that a company owns.

Equity and Liabilities

Equity is the value of a business after subtracting its liabilities from its assets. Liabilities are what a company owes to others, such as loans, account payable, and accrued expenses.

Equity.

· Equity is the amount of capital invested or owned by the owner of a company.

a) Equity share capital

Equity share capital is the portion of a company's capital that is raised by issuing shares to shareholders in exchange for ownership of the company.

b) other equity.

Other equity represents the portion of a company's shareholders' equity that is distint from share capital and retained earnings.

~~Equity attributable to shareholders of the Holding company.~~

c) non-controlling interest.

A non-controlling interest is an ownership position in which a shareholder owns less than 50% of outstanding shares and has no control over decisions.

Total equity.

Total equity is the value left in the company after subtracting total liabilities from total assets.

Liabilities.

Liabilities are debts or obligations a person or company owes to someone else.

Non-current Liabilities (long term lease, bond payable, deferred tax liabilities)

A Non-current liabilities refers to the financial obligations of a company that are not expected to be settled within one year.

a) financial liabilities.

A financial liability is a debt or obligation at that one party owes to another, and is usually payable at some point in the future.

i) Borrowings

lines of credit with repayment periods lasting for longer than one year.

ii) Lease liabilities.

Lease ~~amount~~ payment yet to be paid to Lessor.

iii) other financial liabilities.

Debt payable, and interest payable

b) provisions

Which refers to entries made in the books. for unforeseen (not expected) liabilities. These are likely to occur, although the extract terms may not be know just yet.

c) Deferred tax liabilities (net) (time different when the tax was accrued and when it is due to be paid)

Deferred tax liabilities (net) is a listing on a company's balance sheet that records taxes that are owed but are not due to be paid until a future date.

Total non-current liabilities

current liabilities

current liabilities are a company's short-term financial obligations that are due within one year or within a normal operating cycle.

a) financial liabilities

financial liabilities is any money owed to another party. such as credit card debt or long term such as mortgages.

i) Borrowings

current debt includes the formal borowings of a company outside of accounts payable.

ii) lease liabilities

A lease liabilities is a financial obligation to make lease payments, discount to their present value.

iii) Trade payable.

The amount of money a company owes to its suppliers or vendors for goods or services purchased on credit.

Due to micro and small enterprises

The amount of money a company owes to small-scale suppliers or vendors for goods or services purchased on credit.

Due to others.

iv)

iii) other financial liabilities

Short-term loans, interest payable, dividend payables, Accrued expenses, Notes payable.

b) other current liabilities

wages payable, Taxes payable, deferred revenues. Refundable deposits (utility deposits), current portion of long-term debt.

c) provisions.

provisions in current liabilities represent amounts set aside to cover estimated future expenses or losses that are likely to occur, but are not yet certain or have not yet been incurred.

d) current tax liabilities (net)

the amount of taxes a company owes to the government for the current period.

Total current liabilities

Total current liabilities represent the total amount of debts, obligations, and financial commitments that a company is expected to settle or pay within the next year or within thies normal operating cycle.

Total liabilities

Total liabilities represent the total amount of debts, obligations, and financial commitments that a company is responsible for paying, including both short-term (current) and long-term liabilities

Total equity and liabilities.

The total amount of a company's capital structure, comprising both ownership interest (equity) and debt obligations (liabilities).

8/9/24