**Module 2: Chapter 5.**

**Reading and Interpreting the Balance Sheet**

Ravi’s journey into financial analysis led him to a fundamental financial document: the balance sheet. For investors, this statement reveals a company's financial health, detailing its assets (what it owns), liabilities (what it owes), and shareholders’ equity (the owners' interest). Understanding the balance sheet is key to making sound investment decisions. So, what exactly is a balance sheet, and how should one interpret it?

**What is a Balance Sheet?**

Often called the "statement of financial position," a balance sheet offers a snapshot of a company's financial status at a specific moment. Unlike the income or cash flow statements, which cover a period, the balance sheet captures a single day, helping assess a company’s ability to meet obligations and its overall financial health.

**Basic Structure of a Balance Sheet**

The balance sheet is based on the equation: **Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders’ Equity**

1. **Assets**: These are resources that provide future economic benefits and are categorised as:
   * **Current Assets**: Assets that can be converted into cash within one year, such as cash, receivables, and inventory.
   * **Non-Current Assets**: Long-term assets like property, equipment, and intangible assets (e.g., patents) crucial for the company’s ongoing operations.
2. **Liabilities**: Financial obligations, split into:
   * **Current Liabilities**: Debts due within a year, including accounts payable and short-term loans.
   * **Non-Current Liabilities**: Long-term debts, such as bonds or loans, maturing after one year.
3. **Shareholders’ Equity**: Reflects the net value after deducting liabilities from assets. Key components are:
   * **Common Stock**: The initial investment by shareholders.
   * **Retained Earnings**: Profits retained by the company rather than distributed as dividends.

**How to Read and Analyse a Balance Sheet**

Here’s how investors like Ravi can approach balance sheet analysis:

* **Examine Asset Structure**: A high percentage of current assets indicates liquidity, or the company’s ability to convert assets to cash quickly.
* **Assess Liabilities**: Comparing current assets to current liabilities reveals if the company can manage short-term debt. Reviewing long-term debt helps gauge financial stability.
* **Review Shareholders' Equity**: Positive equity suggests a healthy financial state, while negative equity can signal distress.
* **Track Trends**: Comparing balance sheets over time can reveal growth trends or red flags.

**Example Balance Sheet Analysis**

Let’s analyse the balance sheet of a hypothetical company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Amount** |
| **Shareholder’s Equity** |  |
| Common Stock | 10,000 |
| Retained Earnings | 1,05,000 |
| **Total Equity** | **1,15,000** |
| **Liabilities** |  |
| **Current Liabilities** |  |
| Accounts Payable | 15,000 |
| Short-term Liabilities | 10,000 |
| **Non-current Liabilities** |  |
| Long-term loan | 50,000 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **75,000** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | **1,90,000** |
| **Assets** |  |
| **Current Assets** |  |
| Cash | 10,000 |
| Accounts Receivable | 20,000 |
| Inventory | 50,000 |
| **Total Current Assets** | **80,000** |
| **Non-current assets** |  |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 1,00,000 |
| Patents | 10,000 |
| **Total Non-current Assets** | **1,10,000** |
| **Total Assets** | **1,90,000** |

**Step-by-Step Analysis**:

* **Liquidity**: The company has ₹80,000 in current assets, covering ₹25,000 in current liabilities, suggesting good liquidity.
* **Long-term Assets**: It has ₹1,10,000 in non-current assets, reflecting investment in sustained operations.
* **Debt**: The long-term loan of ₹50,000 is manageable given the company’s strong asset base.
* **Equity**: With ₹1,15,000 in equity, including ₹1,05,000 in retained earnings, the company has been profitable and retains substantial earnings.

**Conclusion**

Through understanding the balance sheet, Ravi can now assess a company's liquidity, solvency, and overall financial position. In the following chapter, we’ll examine the income statement, which details a company’s profitability over time, adding depth to financial analysis.