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Balance Sheet

Change in the balance sheet of your company is determined by the change in the assets and liabilities of your company. The balance sheet is a statement of the company's financial position at a particular point in time. It shows the company's assets, liabilities, and equity at the end of a reporting period.

Assets	Liabilities	Equity
Cash	Accounts payable	Common stock
Accounts receivable	Notes payable	Retained earnings
Inventory	Long-term debt	
Prepaid expenses		
Property, plant, and equipment		
Intangible assets		
Other assets		
Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Equity

[COMPANY NAME]

BALANCE SHEET

Period ends on: 12/31/2013

Assets	% of Assets	Liabilities & Owners' Equity	% of Assets
Current Assets		Current Liabilities	
Cash and cash equivalents (C)	10.00%	Accounts payable and current portion long-term debt (A)	11.4%
Accounts receivable (R)	20.00%	Notes payable (N)	1.4%
Inventory (I)	10.00%	Income taxes payable (T)	1.4%
Prepaid expenses (P)	5.00%	Deferred income tax (D)	1.4%
Short-term investments (S)	5.00%	Other liabilities (O)	1.4%
Total Current Assets	50.00%	Total Current Liabilities	16.0%
Fixed Assets		Long-Term Liabilities	
Property, plant, and equipment (E)	30.00%	Long-term debt (L)	14.4%
Less accumulated depreciation (D)	(10.00%)	Other liabilities (O)	1.4%
Intangible assets (A)	10.00%	Deferred income tax (D)	1.4%
Other assets (O)	5.00%	Other liabilities (O)	1.4%
Total Fixed Assets	35.00%	Total Long-Term Liabilities	17.6%
Total Assets	85.00%	Total Liabilities	33.6%
Owners' Equity			
Common stock (S)	10.00%		
Retained earnings (E)	75.00%		
Other equity (O)	15.00%		
Total Owners' Equity	51.4%		

[Company Name] **Balance Sheet**

Date:

Assets	2020	2019
Current Assets		
Cash	11,874	-
Accounts receivable		
Inventory		
Prepaid expenses		
Short-term investments		
Total current assets	\$ 11,874	\$ -
Fixed (Long-Term) Assets		
Long-term investments	1,208	
Property, plant, and equipment	15,340	
(Less accumulated depreciation)	(2,200)	
Intangible assets		
Total fixed assets	\$ 14,348	\$ -
Other Assets		
Deferred income tax		
Other		
Total Other Assets	\$ -	\$ -
Total Assets	\$ 26,222	\$ -

Liabilities and Owner's Equity	2020	2019
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	8,060	
Short-term loans		
Income taxes payable	3,145	
Accrued salaries and wages		
Unearned revenue		
Current portion of long-term debt		
Total current liabilities	\$ 11,205	\$ -
Long-Term Liabilities		
Long-term debt	3,450	
Deferred income tax		
Other		
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 3,450	\$ -
Owner's Equity		
Owner's investment	7,178	
Retained earnings	4,389	
Other		
Total owner's equity	\$ 11,567	\$ -
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	\$ 26,222	\$ -

Common Financial Ratios	Value
Debt Ratio (Total Liabilities / Total Assets)	0.56
Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	1.06
Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	669
Assets-to-Equity Ratio (Total Assets / Owner's Equity)	2.27
Debt-to-Equity Ratio (Total Liabilities / Owner's Equity)	1.27

https://www.vertex42.com/ExcelTemplates/balance-sheet.html Balance Sheet Template © 2019 Vertex42.com

Reciprocal and Quotient Identities	$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\csc \theta} \quad \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$
Pythagorean Identities	$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \quad \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta \quad \cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$
Sum and Difference Identities	$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \quad \cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$ $\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B \quad \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ $\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} \quad \tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$
Double Angle Identities	$\sin(2A) = 2 \sin A \cos A \quad \cos(2A) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \quad \tan(2A) = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$
Half Angle Identities	$\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} \quad \cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}} \quad \tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A}$

Financial determinants of credit risk in the logistics and shipping industries

Title	Financial determinants of credit risk in the logistics and shipping industries
Author(s)	Wan, S.-H.; Kwon, M.-A.; Yoon, K.-J.
Citation	Wan, S.-H., Kwon, M.-A. & Yoon, K.-J., 2020. Financial determinants of credit risk in the logistics and shipping industries. <i>Maritime Economics & Logistics</i> .
Date	2020
URL	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11052-020-10000-0
Volume	Page(s)

Formula cash ratio. Financial ratio analysis formulas pdf. Rasio keuangan excel download.

The ratio analysis helps in assessing the subject company's financial and operational position. The formula of some of the major solvency ratios are: Debt-To-Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Total Equity Debt Ratio = Total Debt / Total Assets Interest Coverage Ratio = EBITDA / Interest Expense 3. Profitability Ratios These ratios demonstrate a company's efficiency to use its assets to generate profits. Based on the given information, calculate the liquidity, solvency, efficiency and profitability ratios of Apple Inc. The term "Ratio Analysis" refers to the analytical technique wherein a plethora of financial ratios is computed based on the financial information either available in the annual reports or public domain. Liquidity Ratios Also known as Solvency Ratios, and as the name indicates, it focuses on a company's current assets and liabilities to assess if it can pay the short-term debts. Let's move on and look into Ratio Analysis - Ratios Formulae. Want to learn Ratios Analysis in depth? You may also look at the following articles to learn more - Ratio analysis—the foundation of fundamental analysis—helps to gain a deeper insight into the financial health and the current and probable performance of the company being studied. This ratio is crucial for the creditors to establish the liquidity of a company, and how quickly a company converts its assets to bring in cash for resolving the debts. S. No. RATIOS/FORMULAS 1 Inventory Ratio Net Sales / Inventory 2 Debtors Turnover Ratio Total Sales / Account Receivables 3 Debt Collection Ratio Receivables x Months or days in a year / Net Credit Sales for the year 4 Creditors Turnover Ratio Net Credit Purchases / Average Accounts Payable 5 Average Payment Period Average Trade Creditors / Net Credit Purchases X 100 6 Working Capital Turnover Ratio Net Sales / Working Capital 7 Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio Cost of goods Sold / Total Fixed Assets 8 Capital Turnover Ratio Cost of Sales / Capital Employed 9 Capital Structure Ratios Each firm or company has capital or funds to finance its operations, for the year 2019. We also provide a downloadable excel template. Among the three, current ratio comes in handy to analyze the liquidity and solvency of the start-ups. S. No. RATIOS/FORMULAS 1 Current Ratio Current Assets/Current Liabilities 2 Quick Ratio Liquid Assets/Current Liabilities 3 Absolute Liquid Ratio Absolute Liquid Assets/Current Liabilities Profitability Ratios These ratios analyze another key aspect of a company and that is how it uses its assets and how effectively it generates the profit from the assets and equities. These ratios, i.e., the Capital Structure Ratios, analyze how structurally a firm uses the capital or funds. S. No. RATIOS/FORMULAS 1 Debt Equity Ratio Total Long Term Debts / Shareholders Fund 2 Proprietary Ratio Shareholders Fund/ Total Assets 3 Capital Gearing ratio Equity Share Capital / Fixed Interest Bearing Funds 4 Debt Service Ratio Net profit Before Interest & Taxes / Fixed Interest Charges Overall Profitability Ratio True to its name, these ratios measure how profitable a particular firm or company is, or how it can turn its assets and capital into profits for future use. S. No. RATIOS/FORMULAS 1 Overall Profit Ability Ratio Net Profit / Total Assets Hope the knowledge that we shared on the Ratio Analysis - Ratios Formulae topic helped you understand these! Further, it also simplifies the analysis of the financial statements and helps in identifying deviation in historical trends. Ratio Analysis Formula (Table of Contents) What is the Ratio Analysis Formula? The formula of some of the major efficiency ratios are: Receivables Turnover Ratio = Sales / Accounts Receivable Inventory Turnover Ratio = COGS / Inventories Payable Turnover Ratio = COGS / Accounts Payable Asset Turnover Ratio = Sales / Total Assets Net Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio = Sales / Net Fixed Assets Equity Turnover Ratio = Sales / Total Equity 4. For this insight, the analysts use the quantitative method where the information recorded in the company's financial statements are compared and analyzed. The three common liquidity ratios used are current ratio, quick ratio, and burn rate. As per the latest annual report, the following

