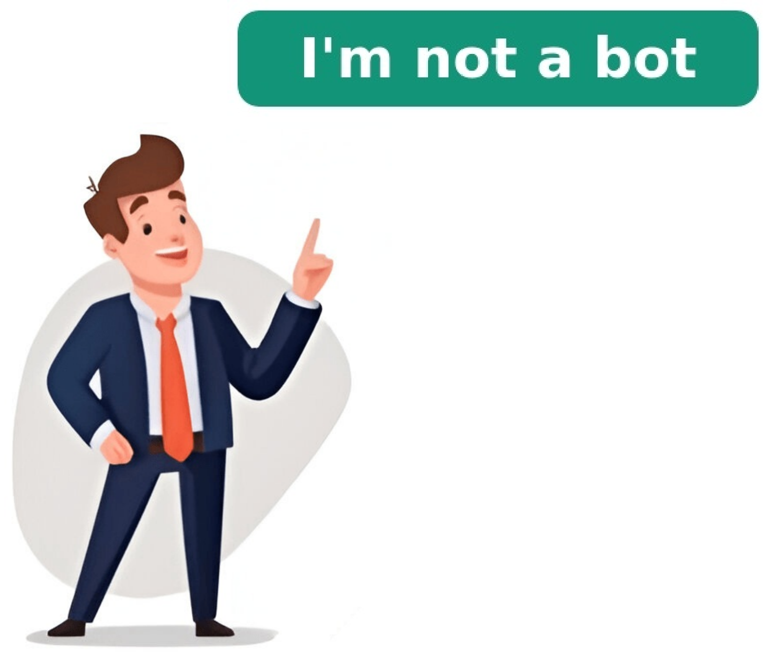
I'm not a bot

 How to Calculate Withholding and Deductions From a Paycheck We help you conquer everyday moments in your financial lives, and we take our job seriously.Learn how we create content Subject-matter experts write and edit all of our articles. We never recommend something we wouldnt recommend to our friends. We give you practical solutions, rather than mere best practices. We're committed to consistently updating and rigorously fact-checking our content. How to Buy Your First Home How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesAll BlogsAccounting ResourcesFinancial Statement ExamplesFinancial StatementsFinancial StatementsBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Table Of ContentsUnlock Unlimited Learning!The balance sheet shows the assets, liabilities, and shareholder's equity of the company in a particular format. Consider the example of Apple (consolidated balance sheet)Source: Apple.IncCurrent AssetsCurrent Assets are the assets that convert into cash in less than one year. The assets of the Company include:Cash and Cash Equivalents: These are the cash deposits of the company in the bank account or invested in securities that convert into cash in 1-2 days.Marketable Securities: They are highly liquid securities and can easily convert to cash.Account Receivables: Accounts Receivables are the amount the company will receive from its customers and expects to receive in less than one year.Inventories: Inventories are finished goods, raw materials, and goods in progress held with the Company.Vendor Non-Trade Receivable: Vendor non-trade receivables include the non-trade items of the company with its vendors, and it expects to receive them in less than one year.Other Current Assets: Other current assets include assets that cannot add up in the above buckets. Hence, they list as other current assets.Non-Current AssetsNon-Current Assets are long term assets of the company which it expects to convert into cash in more than one year:Marketable securities under non-current assets are an investment by the company in exchange-traded securities, which it expects to mature after one year.Property, plant, and equipment, as the name suggests, are the investments of the company in the property for building offices, factories, manufacturing hubs or warehousing, and equipment used to manufacture the products of the company.Other non-current assets are the non-current assets of the company, which cannot be segregated under above mentioned non-current assets.Current LiabilitiesCurrent Liabilities of the Company are the liabilities it owes to the vendors, banks, investors of commercial paper, etc. These liabilities will mature in less than one year.Accounts payable include the payment to be made by the company in the next year. These payments may be to the vendors or suppliers for sourcing raw material and other services.Deferred revenue records when the company has accepted the payment, but the goods and services are not yet provided to its customers.Commercial paper is a debt security issued by the company to raise money from the public.Term debt is a loan to be repaid to banks and financial institutions.Other current liabilities include liabilities of the company, which don't feature in any of the above liabilities.Non-Current LiabilitiesNon-Current Liabilities are the liabilities that the company is liable to pay in more than one year.Deferred revenue in non-current liability is the same as under current liabilities, but the company will provide goods and services after one year.Term debt is a long-term loan taken by the company from banks and financial institutions.Shareholders EquityShareholders Equity includes the initial amount invested by the company's shareholders and retained earnings, i.e., the amount earned by the company over the years of its operations.The second financial statement is that of the Income Statement. It gives details about the financial performance of the company over some time. It provides income and profit earned by the company. Consider the below snapshot of the statement of operations for Apple Inc.Source:Apple IncNet Sales are the company's sales from the goods sold by it during the year.Cost of sales is the cost incurred by the company for manufacturing and its sales.The gross margin is net sales minus the cost of sales.Research and development expenses are the expenses incurred by the company for research and development purposes.Selling, general and administrative expenses include marketing and sales expense, other expenses like office supplies, and other administrative expenses required for running the operations of the Company.Other income is from selling some investment or interest earned on bank deposits, etc. The company earns during the period the income statement generates.Provision for income taxes is the tax paid by the company to the government for income generated.Net income is the profit earned by the company. It is calculated by subtracting all the expenses, taxes from the sales amount, and other income. WallStreetMojo Membership: All Courses Access Unlock 50+ premium courses in finance, accounting, Excel, investment banking, and more all in one membership. Learn at your own pace with expert-led video lessons and real-world case studies. Learn More The cash flow statement includes the cash inflows or outflows by the company during the period.Source: Apple.IncIt includes three types of cash flows:Cash flow from operating activities: This includes various items from which there is cash inflow or outflow due to the company's operating activities. Cash flow from Investing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow due to company investments. If the company makes a new investment, it will pay some amount and is recorded as a cash outflow. If it sells its investments or some investment securities mature, it will receive cash and is recorded as a cash inflow. Cash flow from financing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow from financing activities like issuance of stocks, dividend payments, buyback of stocks, payment of term debt or issuing commercial paper, etc.The companies' financial statements are a bit complex, and they are interlinked with amounts on financial statements reflected in another statement in a different form. Hence, while analyzing the company's performance, all the financial statements should be read and analyzed together. These statements reflect the various business activities of the company.All BlogsAccounting ResourcesFinancial Statement ExamplesFinancial StatementsFinancial StatementsBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Table Of ContentsUnlock Unlimited Learning!The balance sheet shows the assets, liabilities, and shareholder's equity of the company in a particular format. Consider the example of Apple (consolidated balance sheet)Source: Apple.IncCurrent AssetsCurrent Assets are the assets that convert into cash in less than one year. The assets of the Company include:Cash and Cash Equivalents: These are the cash deposits of the company in the bank account or invested in securities that convert into cash in 1-2 days.Marketable Securities: They are highly liquid securities and can easily convert to cash.Account Receivables: Accounts Receivables are the amount the company will receive from its customers and expects to receive in less than one year.Inventories: Inventories are finished goods, raw materials, and goods in progress held with the Company.Vendor Non-Trade Receivable: Vendor non-trade receivables include the non-trade items of the company with its vendors, and it expects to receive them in less than one year.Other Current Assets: Other current assets include assets that cannot add up in the above buckets. Hence, they list as other current assets.Non-Current AssetsNon-Current Assets are long term assets of the company which it expects to convert into cash in more than one year:Marketable securities under non-current assets are an investment by the company in exchange-traded securities, which it expects to mature after one year.Property, plant, and equipment, as the name suggests, are the investments of the company in the property for building offices, factories, manufacturing hubs or warehousing, and equipment used to manufacture the products of the company.Other non-current assets are the non-current assets of the company, which cannot be segregated under above mentioned non-current assets.Current LiabilitiesCurrent Liabilities of the Company are the liabilities it owes to the vendors, banks, investors of commercial paper, etc. These liabilities will mature in less than one year.Accounts payable include the payment to be made by the company in the next year. These payments may be to the vendors or suppliers for sourcing raw material and other services.Deferred revenue records when the company has accepted the payment, but the goods and services are not yet provided to its customers.Commercial paper is a debt security issued by the company to raise money from the public.Term debt is a loan to be repaid to banks and financial institutions.Other current liabilities include liabilities of the company, which don't feature in any of the above liabilities.Non-Current LiabilitiesNon-Current Liabilities are the liabilities that the company is liable to pay in more than one year.Deferred revenue in non-current liability is the same as under current liabilities, but the company will provide goods and services after one year.Term debt is a long-term loan taken by the company from banks and financial institutions.Shareholders EquityShareholders Equity includes the initial amount invested by the company's shareholders and retained earnings, i.e., the amount earned by the company over the years of its operations.The second financial statement is that of the Income Statement. It gives details about the financial performance of the company over some time. It provides income and profit earned by the company. Consider the below snapshot of the statement of operations for Apple Inc.Source:Apple IncNet Sales are the company's sales from the goods sold by it during the year.Cost of sales is the cost incurred by the company for manufacturing and its sales.The gross margin is net sales minus the cost of sales.Research and development expenses are the expenses incurred by the company for research and development purposes.Selling, general and administrative expenses include marketing and sales expense, other expenses like office supplies, and other administrative expenses required for running the operations of the Company.Other income is from selling some investment or interest earned on bank deposits, etc. The company earns during the period the income statement generates.Provision for income taxes is the tax paid by the company to the government for income generated.Net income is the profit earned by the company. It is calculated by subtracting all the expenses, taxes from the sales amount, and other income. WallStreetMojo Membership: All Courses Access Unlock 50+ premium courses in finance, accounting, Excel, investment banking, and more all in one membership. Learn at your own pace with expert-led video lessons and real-world case studies. Learn More The cash flow statement includes the cash inflows or outflows by the company during the period.Source: Apple.IncIt includes three types of cash flows:Cash flow from operating activities: This includes various items from which there is cash inflow or outflow due to the company's operating activities. Cash flow from Investing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow due to company investments. If the company makes a new investment, it will pay some amount and is recorded as a cash outflow. If it sells its investments or some investment securities mature, it will receive cash and is recorded as a cash inflow. Cash flow from financing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow from financing activities like issuance of stocks, dividend payments, buyback of stocks, payment of term debt or issuing commercial paper, etc.The companies' financial statements are a bit complex, and they are interlinked with amounts on financial statements reflected in another statement in a different form. Hence, while analyzing the company's performance, all the financial statements should be read and analyzed together. These statements reflect the various business activities of the company. Vanguard, Fidelity, or Schwab: Which One Pays the Most on Your Cash Right Now? Updated May 28, 2025 S&P 500 Gains and Losses Today: FICO Shares Regain Ground After Recent Slump Updated May 28, 2025 Most Americans Say A Financial Crisis Would Derail Their Retirement May 28, 2025 Top CD Rates Today, May 28, 2025 - Lock In 4.65% for 6 Months or 4.50% for up to 13 Months May 28, 2025 Nvidia Fiscal First-Quarter 2026 Financial Results: Just the Numbers May 28, 2025 Federal Student Aid Fraud Detection Measures Are Reinstated May 28, 2025 Salesforce Fiscal First-Quarter 2026 Financial Results: Just the Numbers May 28, 2025 Lululemon Stock Dips as Morgan Stanley Cuts its Price Target May 28, 2025 Air Taxi Maker Joby's Stock Soars on $250M Toyota Investment May 28, 2025 Trump DOL Axes "Extreme Caution" Guidance For Crypto In 401(k)s May 28, 2025 Chasing Today's 5% Yield: How Often Should You Switch Savings Accounts? May 28, 2025 Financial statements are reports businesses compile to record the company's financial performance and health. They offer a clear, standardized picture to stakeholders like investors, creditors, and management to see how well the business operates and assess whether it's headed in the right direction. Financial statements provide an overview of a companys financial health to stakeholders.The four primary types of financial statements are: balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, and statement of shareholders' equity.Comprehensive income offers a fuller picture of a companys financial health and highlights factors that could impact future earnings.Understanding how to read financial statements allows you to make informed decisions about a company's performance, stability, and future potential. Financial statements organize important financial data so stakeholders, including board members, investors, shareholders, creditors, employees, customers, and analysts, can analyze the health of its finances. These statements must present complex data in a clear and accessible way for everyone, from CEOs to average consumers. Accountants prepare financial statements following specific accounting rules, like the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for US companies or the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for many international companies. These accounting standards ensure that financial statements are clear, consistent, and comparable, so data analysis is apples to apples between different companies. There are four primary types of financial statements that provide valuable insights into a company's financial position and performance: A company's balance sheet provides stakeholders with a snapshot of its assets, liabilities, and shareholder equity at a specific point in timetypically the last day of the reporting period. Rather than predicting future success or trends, the balance sheet reflects the company's current financial position. The balance sheets follow the standard equation: Assets = Liabilities + Equity. You must understand a few basic financial terms to read a balance sheet effectively. Assets represent what the company owns and are categorized as current and non-current assets. Current AssetsCurrent assets, often considered short-term assets, can be converted into cash within the firm's fiscal year. Non-Current AssetsThese assets, also called long-term assets, are critical for a company's success but cannot be converted into cash within the firm's fiscal year. Current LiabilitiesThe liabilities which are due within a year. Non-Current LiabilitiesOften called long-term liabilities, these are the company's financial obligations not due within a year.Long-term Debt: Debt payable in more than one year, such as bonds or long-term loans.Deferred Tax Liabilities: Future tax payments.Pension Liabilities: Employee retirement benefits obligations.Lease Liabilities: Long-term lease commitments for buildings or equipment. Equity, also called net assets, represents the company's assets minus their liabilities. Net assets are payable to shareholders. An income statement overviews a companys revenues, expenses, net income, and earnings per share over a specified period, such as a quarter or a year. It answers the question: Did the company make money? Income statements help stakeholders assess financial health and management success by comparing income statements across multiple periods.Key Components of Income Statements: This statement has a few key components, but the formula for calculating shareholder equity varies from company to company. Comprehensive income expands equity exploration by including items not typically seen on a traditional income statement. It accounts for adjustments in securities held for sale by the firm, unrealized gains or losses on investments, hedging activities, foreign currency exchange rate changes, and adjustments to future pensions. Some companies produce a separate statement for comprehensive income, while others list it as footnotes on the income statement. While easy to perhaps overlook, comprehensive income gives a much fuller picture of the company's financial position. A company's cash flow statement (CFS) tracks the movement of cash into and out of the business over time. The primary purpose of the CFS is to show stakeholders where a company's money is coming from and how the management is spending it. Cash flow statements are divided into three categories: Operating activities: Cash from day-to-day business operationsInvesting activities: Cash spent on or earned from investmentsFinancing activities: Cash made from borrowing, debt repayment, or issuing stock The company cash flow statement shows where the money went and if there is enough left or incoming to sustain future operations. The Statement of Shareholders' Equity shows how a company's equity changes over a reporting period. It complements the balance sheet and helps assess whether the companys stock is profitable. Another way to look at the Statement of Shareholders' Equity is to reveal how much money is left for shareholders after the company pays all liabilities and accounts for all assets. Does the leftover equity accurately reflect the cost per share? A positive number signals stability, while a negative result may indicate looming financial trouble, possibly even bankruptcy. Until the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), through the Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934, mandated that public companies have audits, financial statements were just something some companies used to attract investors. However, after the 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression, mistrust grew due to manipulated financial data. As the stock market and regulations evolved, independent auditors established standard reporting procedures to keep financial statements transparent and uniform. Today, several international and national standards boards regulate reporting structures to ensure that companies report accurate and transparent information. While financial statements are informative, they have limitations:Historical Data: Financial statements report past performance and rely on interpretation to predict future success.Non-Financial Information: Important factors like brand reputation, employee morale, and market position are not captured.Inflation: Financial statements do not account for inflation, and assets/liabilities are often recorded at historical costs.Reporting Periods: Differences in reporting periods and estimates or assumptions used by management make cross-company comparisons challenging. To read financial statements, you must understand key terms and the purpose of the four main reports: balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, and statement of shareholder equity.Balance sheets reveal what the company owns versus owes. Income statements show profitability over time. Cash flow statements track the flow of money in and out of the company. The statement of shareholder equity shows what profits or losses shareholders would have if the company liquidated today. The core structure of financial statements is the same worldwide, but the accounting rules differ depending on which standard the company follows based on its locality or trading location. US Companies must use Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), and foreign companies may use International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Financial statements give a company's stakeholders, such as investors, board members, creditors, employees, and analysts, a picture of a company's financial performance and stability. They help stakeholders assess profitability and overall economic health to make decisions about investing in, lending to, or working with the company. Financial statements are important tools for evaluating a company's financial health and future projections. There are four main types of financial statements: balance statements, income statements, cash flow statements, and statements of shareholders' equity, each with a specific purpose in detailing the company's financials. Whether you're an investor looking for new opportunities, a CEO seeking a quick snapshot of a company's finances, or someone curious about the inner financial workings of a company, knowing how to read and interpret these statements is a measure of financial literacy that will pay future dividends.All BlogsAccounting ResourcesFinancial Statement ExamplesFinancial StatementsFinancial StatementsBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Table Of ContentsUnlock Unlimited Learning!The balance sheet shows the assets, liabilities, and shareholder's equity of the company in a particular format. Consider the example of Apple (consolidated balance sheet)Source: Apple.IncCurrent AssetsCurrent Assets are the assets that convert into cash in less than one year. The assets of the Company include:Cash and Cash Equivalents: These are the cash deposits of the company in the bank account or invested in securities that convert into cash in 1-2 days.Marketable Securities: They are highly liquid securities and can easily convert to cash.Account Receivables: Accounts Receivables are the amount the company will receive from its customers and expects to receive in less than one year.Inventories: Inventories are finished goods, raw materials, and goods in progress held with the Company.Vendor Non-Trade Receivable: Vendor non-trade receivables include the non-trade items of the company with its vendors, and it expects to receive them in less than one year.Other Current Assets: Other current assets include assets that cannot add up in the above buckets. Hence, they list as other current assets.Non-Current AssetsNon-Current Assets are long term assets of the company which it expects to convert into cash in more than one year:Marketable securities under non-current assets are an investment by the company in exchange-traded securities, which it expects to mature after one year.Property, plant, and equipment, as the name suggests, are the investments of the company in the property for building offices, factories, manufacturing hubs or warehousing, and equipment used to manufacture the products of the company.Other non-current assets are the non-current assets of the company, which cannot be segregated under above mentioned non-current assets.Current LiabilitiesCurrent Liabilities of the Company are the liabilities it owes to the vendors, banks, investors of commercial paper, etc. These liabilities will mature in less than one year.Accounts payable include the payment to be made by the company in the next year. These payments may be to the vendors or suppliers for sourcing raw material and other services.Deferred revenue records when the company has accepted the payment, but the goods and services are not yet provided to its customers.Commercial paper is a debt security issued by the company to raise money from the public.Term debt is a loan to be repaid to banks and financial institutions.Other current liabilities include liabilities of the company, which don't feature in any of the above liabilities.Non-Current LiabilitiesNon-Current Liabilities are the liabilities that the company is liable to pay in more than one year.Deferred revenue in non-current liability is the same as under current liabilities, but the company will provide goods and services after one year.Term debt is a long-term loan taken by the company from banks and financial institutions.Shareholders EquityShareholders Equity includes the initial amount invested by the company's shareholders and retained earnings, i.e., the amount earned by the company over the years of its operations.The second financial statement is that of the Income Statement. It gives details about the financial performance of the company over some time. It provides income and profit earned by the company. Consider the below snapshot of the statement of operations for Apple Inc.Source:Apple IncNet Sales are the company's sales from the goods sold by it during the year.Cost of sales is the cost incurred by the company for manufacturing and its sales.The gross margin is net sales minus the cost of sales.Research and development expenses are the expenses incurred by the company for research and development purposes.Selling, general and administrative expenses include marketing and sales expense, other expenses like office supplies, and other administrative expenses required for running the operations of the Company.Other income is from selling some investment or interest earned on bank deposits, etc. The company earns during the period the income statement generates.Provision for income taxes is the tax paid by the company to the government for income generated.Net income is the profit earned by the company. It is calculated by subtracting all the expenses, taxes from the sales amount, and other income. WallStreetMojo Membership: All Courses Access Unlock 50+ premium courses in finance, accounting, Excel, investment banking, and more all in one membership. Learn at your own pace with expert-led video lessons and real-world case studies. Learn More The cash flow statement includes the cash inflows or outflows by the company during the period.Source: Apple.IncIt includes three types of cash flows:Cash flow from operating activities: This includes various items from which there is cash inflow or outflow due to the company's operating activities. Cash flow from Investing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow due to company investments. If the company makes a new investment, it will pay some amount and is recorded as a cash outflow. If it sells its investments or some investment securities mature, it will receive cash and is recorded as a cash inflow. Cash flow from financing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow from financing activities like issuance of stocks, dividend payments, buyback of stocks, payment of term debt or issuing commercial paper, etc.The companies' financial statements are a bit complex, and they are interlinked with amounts on financial statements reflected in another statement in a different form. Hence, while analyzing the company's performance, all the financial statements should be read and analyzed together. These statements reflect the various business activities of the company. Financial Statements provide the financial information of an entity. Examples of financial statements are Income statements, Balance Sheets, Statements of Change in Equity, Statements of Cash Flow, and Notes of Financial Statements. All the different financial statement examples help stakeholders to gauge the financial position of a company. The Financial Statement needs to be audited at least annually by an independent auditor. This helps stakeholders to have faith in the statements. Examples of Financial StatementsThe examples are given below: Balance SheetIncome StatementStatement of Change in EquityStatement of CashflowNotes of Financial Statements#1. Balance Sheet ExamplesBalance Sheet is the financial Position of a Company at a point in time. It means suppose a company is preparing a balance sheet on 31.12.2020. Then the figures that will reflect in the balance sheet are indicators of the financials on that particular date. The balance sheet portrays the assets, liabilities, and Equity of the company. The balance sheet is usually made in T-Format, where the assets are shown on one side and Liability and equity on the other side. Both Sides of the Balance sheet will have totally. So this brings the Universal formula of Asset Liability = EquityEquity is the net worth of a company. If a particular company tries to buy another company, then the company places a bid to buy the equity of the company.Asset: These are resources that can be transferred and have economic value. There are several types of assets like land, machinery, cash, accounts payable, etc. All the mentioned items have economic value and can be sold to generate cash or kind. Assets can further be broken into Current and non-current. Current assets are short-term, and noncurrent assets are long-term assets. Usually, if an asset is purchased to be held for more than 12 months, then it is termed as a Long term. Assets let us know the stability of the company. Large fixed assets portray the strong capability of the company.Liability: These are obligations that the company owes to other parties. A few examples are Accounts Payable, Loans and Credit Purchases, etc. Liabilities can also be segregated into current and noncurrent assets. Studying the liability of a firm helps to understand the obligations that a firm holds. Too much debt will result in a high-interest burden. Too much interest burden may lead to bankruptcy. So analyzing liability will help to understand the solvency of a company.Equity: This refers to the net worth of the company. The components of equity are Common Stock, Preferred Stock, Share capital, and Retained earnings.#2. Income Statement ExamplesThe incomeStatement shows the performance of the company over a period of time. The information that is provided by Income statement is Revenue, Expense or Profit/Loss. The statement lists down all the revenues in a period and the expenses. The net figure is the profit/loss. When Revenue is more than an expense, then there is profit or vice-versa.Revenue: All sales of a company, whether cash or credit sales, will come under the Revenue head. The revenue recognition rule as per the accounting standard should be followed. Revenue could be operating or non-operating. Non-operating refers to income generated from other sources rather than the primary source of income.Expense: These are costs that an entity incurs to perform its natural operation. All the costs that are directly linked to the operation are called operating expenses. Similarly, costs that are not linked to an operation, like interest expenses, are non-operating expenses.Profit/Loss: When Revenue is more than Expense, then that is good for the firm and it is said that the firm is earning profit. The primary goal of all organizations is to increase profit.#3. Statement of Change in Equity ExamplesThis is an important statement for the owners of the firm. Equity is the portion for which the owners pay money to the firm. This statement shows the movement in equity, the contribution of shareholders, dividends paid to the shareholders, earnings retained in the business, etc. So whatever profit that the company earns is either paid as a dividend or is kept as retained earnings in the equity.The equation that isAsset Liability = EquityIt should always match. If it is not matching, then there is some error. Accounting principles are based on the accrual system of accounting. That is, revenue is recognised when earned, and expense recognised when incurred. So we dont get an actual cash picture in this. The cash picture is rightly portrayed in cash flow statements. It shows the real cash that goes out of the business, and that flows into the business. There are three types of cash flow statements.Operating Cashflow: This statement gives us the exact cash that an entity generates from its operation. So if an entity has done mostly cash sales as compared to another entity that is engaged in credit sales, then the entity which is engaged in cash sales will have more operating cash inflow.Financing Cashflow: An entity needs money to run a business. So all the loans taken and interest paid will come into this account. It will show how much money the firm is spending to generate capitalInvesting Cashflow: Companies invest to buy assets. So the investment is an outflow. This statement shows the money that is being spent by companies to acquire assets5. Notes of Financial Statements ExamplesNotes are the most important part of financial statements. Everything in detail cant be mentioned in the above-mentioned statements. So notes are prepared separately in order to throw light on specific items that require explanation. Suppose the company wants to explain a certain liability in detail. Then they can do it in the notes.ConclusionFinancial Statements are the door to a companys insight. So one needs to study financial statements carefully in order to understand a company clearly. A proper audit should be done in order to justify the credibility of the statements. The goodwill of a company depends on its timely disclosures.Recommended ArticlesThis is a guide to Financial Statement Examples. Here we also discuss the introduction to Financial Statement Examples along with a detailed explanation. you may also have a look at the following articles to learn more All BlogsAccounting ResourcesFinancial Statement ExamplesFinancial StatementsFinancial StatementsBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Table Of ContentsUnlock Unlimited Learning!The balance sheet shows the assets, liabilities, and shareholder's equity of the company in a particular format. Consider the example of Apple (consolidated balance sheet)Source: Apple.IncCurrent AssetsCurrent Assets are the assets that convert into cash in less than one year. The assets of the Company include:Cash and Cash Equivalents: These are the cash deposits of the company in the bank account or invested in securities that convert into cash in 1-2 days.Marketable Securities: They are highly liquid securities and can easily convert to cash.Account Receivables: Accounts Receivables are the amount the company will receive from its customers and expects to receive in less than one year.Inventories: Inventories are finished goods, raw materials, and goods in progress held with the Company.Vendor Non-Trade Receivable: Vendor non-trade receivables include the non-trade items of the company with its vendors, and it expects to receive them in less than one year.Other Current Assets: Other current assets include assets that cannot add up in the above buckets. Hence, they list as other current assets.Non-Current AssetsNon-Current Assets are long term assets of the company which it expects to convert into cash in more than one year:Marketable securities under non-current assets are an investment by the company in exchange-traded securities, which it expects to mature after one year.Property, plant, and equipment, as the name suggests, are the investments of the company in the property for building offices, factories, manufacturing hubs or warehousing, and equipment used to manufacture the products of the company.Other non-current assets are the non-current assets of the company, which cannot be segregated under above mentioned non-current assets.Current LiabilitiesCurrent Liabilities of the Company are the liabilities it owes to the vendors, banks, investors of commercial paper, etc. These liabilities will mature in less than one year.Accounts payable include the payment to be made by the company in the next year. These payments may be to the vendors or suppliers for sourcing raw material and other services.Deferred revenue records when the company has accepted the payment, but the goods and services are not yet provided to its customers.Commercial paper is a debt security issued by the company to raise money from the public.Term debt is a loan to be repaid to banks and financial institutions.Other current liabilities include liabilities of the company, which don't feature in any of the above liabilities.Non-Current LiabilitiesNon-Current Liabilities are the liabilities that the company is liable to pay in more than one year.Deferred revenue in non-current liability is the same as under current liabilities, but the company will provide goods and services after one year.Term debt is a long-term loan taken by the company from banks and financial institutions.Shareholders EquityShareholders Equity includes the initial amount invested by the company's shareholders and retained earnings, i.e., the amount earned by the company over the years of its operations.The second financial statement is that of the Income Statement. It gives details about the financial performance of the company over some time. It provides income and profit earned by the company. Consider the below snapshot of the statement of operations for Apple Inc.Source:Apple IncNet Sales are the company's sales from the goods sold by it during the year.Cost of sales is the cost incurred by the company for manufacturing and its sales.The gross margin is net sales minus the cost of sales.Research and development expenses are the expenses incurred by the company for research and development purposes.Selling, general and administrative expenses include marketing and sales expense, other expenses like office supplies, and other administrative expenses required for running the operations of the Company.Other income is from selling some investment or interest earned on bank deposits, etc. The company earns during the period the income statement generates.Provision for income taxes is the tax paid by the company to the government for income generated.Net income is the profit earned by the company. It is calculated by subtracting all the expenses, taxes from the sales amount, and other income. WallStreetMojo Membership: All Courses Access Unlock 50+ premium courses in finance, accounting, Excel, investment banking, and more all in one membership. Learn at your own pace with expert-led video lessons and real-world case studies. Learn More The cash flow statement includes the cash inflows or outflows by the company during the period.Source: Apple.IncIt includes three types of cash flows:Cash flow from operating activities: This includes various items from which there is cash inflow or outflow due to the company's operating activities. Cash flow from Investing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow due to company investments. If the company makes a new investment, it will pay some amount and is recorded as a cash outflow. If it sells its investments or some investment securities mature, it will receive cash and is recorded as a cash inflow. Cash flow from financing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow from financing activities like issuance of stocks, dividend payments, buyback of stocks, payment of term debt or issuing commercial paper, etc.The companies' financial statements are a bit complex, and they are interlinked with amounts on financial statements reflected in another statement in a different form. Hence, while analyzing the company's performance, all the financial statements should be read and analyzed together. These statements reflect the various business activities of the company.All BlogsAccounting ResourcesFinancial Statement ExamplesFinancial StatementsFinancial StatementsBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Table Of ContentsUnlock Unlimited Learning!The balance sheet shows the assets, liabilities, and shareholder's equity of the company in a particular format. Consider the example of Apple (consolidated balance sheet)Source: Apple.IncCurrent AssetsCurrent Assets are the assets that convert into cash in less than one year. The assets of the Company include:Cash and Cash Equivalents: These are the cash deposits of the company in the bank account or invested in securities that convert into cash in 1-2 days.Marketable Securities: They are highly liquid securities and can easily convert to cash.Account Receivables: Accounts Receivables are the amount the company will receive from its customers and expects to receive in less than one year.Inventories: Inventories are finished goods, raw materials, and goods in progress held with the Company.Vendor Non-Trade Receivable: Vendor non-trade receivables include the non-trade items of the company with its vendors, and it expects to receive them in less than one year.Other Current Assets: Other current assets include assets that cannot add up in the above buckets. Hence, they list as other current assets.Non-Current AssetsNon-Current Assets are long term assets of the company which it expects to convert into cash in more than one year:Marketable securities under non-current assets are an investment by the company in exchange-traded securities, which it expects to mature after one year.Property, plant, and equipment, as the name suggests, are the investments of the company in the property for building offices, factories, manufacturing hubs or warehousing, and equipment used to manufacture the products of the company.Other non-current assets are the non-current assets of the company, which cannot be segregated under above mentioned non-current assets.Current LiabilitiesCurrent Liabilities of the Company are the liabilities it owes to the vendors, banks, investors of commercial paper, etc. These liabilities will mature in less than one year.Accounts payable include the payment to be made by the company in the next year. These payments may be to the vendors or suppliers for sourcing raw material and other services.Deferred revenue records when the company has accepted the payment, but the goods and services are not yet provided to its customers.Commercial paper is a debt security issued by the company to raise money from the public.Term debt is a loan to be repaid to banks and financial institutions.Other current liabilities include liabilities of the company, which don't feature in any of the above liabilities.Non-Current LiabilitiesNon-Current Liabilities are the liabilities that the company is liable to pay in more than one year.Deferred revenue in non-current liability is the same as under current liabilities, but the company will provide goods and services after one year.Term debt is a long-term loan taken by the company from banks and financial institutions.Shareholders EquityShareholders Equity includes the initial amount invested by the company's shareholders and retained earnings, i.e., the amount earned by the company over the years of its operations.The second financial statement is that of the Income Statement. It gives details about the financial performance of the company over some time. It provides income and profit earned by the company. Consider the below snapshot of the statement of operations for Apple Inc.Source:Apple IncNet Sales are the company's sales from the goods sold by it during the year.Cost of sales is the cost incurred by the company for manufacturing and its sales.The gross margin is net sales minus the cost of sales.Research and development expenses are the expenses incurred by the company for research and development purposes.Selling, general and administrative expenses include marketing and sales expense, other expenses like office supplies, and other administrative expenses required for running the operations of the Company.Other income is from selling some investment or interest earned on bank deposits, etc. The company earns during the period the income statement generates.Provision for income taxes is the tax paid by the company to the government for income generated.Net income is the profit earned by the company. It is calculated by subtracting all the expenses, taxes from the sales amount, and other income. WallStreetMojo Membership: All Courses Access Unlock 50+ premium courses in finance, accounting, Excel, investment banking, and more all in one membership. Learn at your own pace with expert-led video lessons and real-world case studies. Learn More The cash flow statement includes the cash inflows or outflows by the company during the period.Source: Apple.IncIt includes three types of cash flows:Cash flow from operating activities: This includes various items from which there is cash inflow or outflow due to the company's operating activities. Cash flow from Investing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow due to company investments. If the company makes a new investment, it will pay some amount and is recorded as a cash outflow. If it sells its investments or some investment securities mature, it will receive cash and is recorded as a cash inflow. Cash flow from financing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow from financing activities like issuance of stocks, dividend payments, buyback of stocks, payment of term debt or issuing commercial paper, etc.The companies' financial statements are a bit complex, and they are interlinked with amounts on financial statements reflected in another statement in a different form. Hence, while analyzing the company's performance, all the financial statements should be read and analyzed together. These statements reflect the various business activities of the company. Financial statements refer to reports created by an organizations management to show financial performance at a particular point. It usually includes income statements, cash flow statements, owners equity statement, and a balance sheet. The purpose of these statements is to give information about the exact financial position of a company to people outside the company like creditors and investors.This article contains 15+ financial statement examples and templates that you can draw on to create yours quickly and easily. Company Financial Statement Examples & Templates1. Agency Business Company Financial Statementbls.dor.wa.gov Size: 192 KBDownloadUse this template to create your companys financial statement to help you allocate resources to your business. With this agency business company financial statement template, you will know easily how much your organization is gaining or losing and also the assets to liabilities ratio.The template is available on internet through download and can be customized by adding your logo, business name and even the color scheme. You can also check these annual financial report examples for more inspiration.2. Company Financial Statement Examplemarel.com Size: 1 MBDownloadDo you want to create professional-looking financial statements to present to board of directors or investors? Why not start with this thoroughly proofed company financial statement example template? The template has been impeccably designed and features standard layouts that enable you to create your companys financial statements fast and stress-freely. The template greatly simplifies your work and enables you to prepare your financial statements in an instant.3. Company Financial Statement Templatenestle.com Size: 1 MBDownloadDownload this exclusive company financial statement template to use it to give an accurate position of your company by a specific date. The template has been designed carefully and comprehensively to help you prepare your documents in a flash. Also, the template is 100% customizable, allowing you to add or remove components. You can even change fonts, color scheme and add your logo, letterhead and company name. Download it to get started.4. Company Financial Statement in PDFpwc.com Size: 4 MBDownloadA financial statement helps record financial activities in an organization. This template help you to give your companys financial position accurately and in a timely manner. Available for download anywhere and at anytime, this template can be customized easily and allows you to enter your details including your company name, logo and letterhead. Also, feel free to edit and replace the text.5. Annual Company Financial Statementelb.co.za Size: 3 MBDownloadThis annual company financial statement template can be used as a guide to create your own financial statement. You can download this highly customizable file in PDF and edit it easily without requiring any special program. After editing, you can print or even share the document online and give creditors or investors a true financial picture of your company.6. Company Financial Statement Ratio Analysisaccordcorp.org Size: 202 KBDownloadEasily open this company financial statement ratio analysis using Adobe PDF program. The template is editable so you wont need a special program for that. It already has the format and structure of a standard company financial statement so your work is jut to enter the specific figures of your organization. You can download it instantly to get started.7. Company Financial Statement Formatoldmutual.com Size: 660 KBDownloadThis template gives you an idea of the format you should use when creating a great-looking company financial statement. This is an important document that can be presented to lenders to give you loan for the growth of your business. As such, it is important that you adhere to the laid down format. This template will enable you to come up with a standardize document that shows your professional side.8. Company Financial Statement Reporttoyota-industries.com Size: 1 MBDownloadUse this simple company financial statement report to create a high-quality document that gives the true position of your organizations financial status. The template has been thoroughly researched and factors in all the important parts of a standard company financial report. After downloading it, just add your details and company logo and letterhead to get started.9. Sample Financial Company Statementoldmutual.com Size: 785 KBDownloadThis sample financial company statement template has been created to enable you capture the actual financial position of your organization at that particular time. It contains sections for income statements, balance sheet, statement of owners equity, and cash flow statement. The template is also highly customizable and can be edited easily without needing a special program.10. Company Financial Statement Examplemolgroup.info Size: 1 MBDownloadNeed to create a financial statement for your company quickly but have no time? Just download the impeccably designed template to get started. With this template, you will be able to create your own company financial statement quickly because it already lays down the structure and the format for you. You only need to enter certain information and be done in a couple of minutes.11.StandardCompany Financial Statementeastpharmaltd.com Size: 1 MBDownloadMost decision makers rely a lot on financial statements for information that they need to arrive at certain decisions. This template enables you to create a company financial statement that is accurate, reliable and relevant. To get started, just download this highly customizable template.12.PrintableCompany Financial Statementassets.kpmg Size: 170 KBDownloadWith the help of this printable company financial statement template, you can get started preparing your document in an instant. Whether you want to produce monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual financial statement, the template makes it easy for you because it has everything done for you. The template is highly downloadable and editable. Download it today.13. Basic Company Financial Statementind.nl Size: 83 KBDownloadIf you are a business startup that still doesnt have a robust financial department, you can use this template to prepare a high-quality company financial statement to present to creditors for lending. The template, which can be accessed on immediate download, is comprehensive and captures all the important elements of a financial statement report. Download it today to get started.14. Company Financial Statement Formalsunpharma.com Size: 746 KBDownloadWith this company financial statement template, you can easily cover your organizations revenue generation and all the expenses to give a true position of your company. The template is highly customizable and lets you indicate the name of your company, logo and letterhead among other details. Get the template on instant download to start off.15. Tourism Company Financial Statementlongdom.org Size: 191 KBDownloadIf you are in tourism department and want to create a financial statement report that reflects your industry, you will be better off starting with this template. This template has been thoughtfully designed and will help you produce high quality financial statement report in a fly. With this template, you dont need to hire an accountant. Just plug in the information on the template and you are good to go.16. Standalone Company Financial StatementSource Size: 2 MBDownloadFrom time to time, you will be called to produce your companys financial statement report especially when you want to seek for funding from creditors. This template ensures you will have a professional-looking document that can convince lenders to give you money. Download today to get started. All BlogsAccounting ResourcesFinancial Statement ExamplesFinancial StatementsFinancial StatementsBOOT CAMP - Financial Modeling (6 Hrs)Table Of ContentsUnlock Unlimited Learning!The balance sheet shows the assets, liabilities, and shareholder's equity of the company in a particular format. Consider the example of Apple (consolidated balance sheet)Source: Apple.IncCurrent AssetsCurrent Assets are the assets that convert into cash in less than one year. The assets of the Company include:Cash and Cash Equivalents: These are the cash deposits of the company in the bank account or invested in securities that convert into cash in 1-2 days.Marketable Securities: They are highly liquid securities and can easily convert to cash.Account Receivables: Accounts Receivables are the amount the company will receive from its customers and expects to receive in less than one year.Inventories: Inventories are finished goods, raw materials, and goods in progress held with the Company.Vendor Non-Trade Receivable: Vendor non-trade receivables include the non-trade items of the company with its vendors, and it expects to receive them in less than one year.Other Current Assets: Other current assets include assets that cannot add up in the above buckets. Hence, they list as other current assets.Non-Current AssetsNon-Current Assets are long term assets of the company which it expects to convert into cash in more than one year:Marketable securities under non-current assets are an investment by the company in exchange-traded securities, which it expects to mature after one year.Property, plant, and equipment, as the name suggests, are the investments of the company in the property for building offices, factories, manufacturing hubs or warehousing, and equipment used to manufacture the products of the company.Other non-current assets are the non-current assets of the company, which cannot be segregated under above mentioned non-current assets.Current LiabilitiesCurrent Liabilities of the Company are the liabilities it owes to the vendors, banks, investors of commercial paper, etc. These liabilities will mature in less than one year.Accounts payable include the payment to be made by the company in the next year. These payments may be to the vendors or suppliers for sourcing raw material and other services.Deferred revenue records when the company has accepted the payment, but the goods and services are not yet provided to its customers.Commercial paper is a debt security issued by the company to raise money from the public.Term debt is a loan to be repaid to banks and financial institutions.Other current liabilities include liabilities of the company, which don't feature in any of the above liabilities.Non-Current LiabilitiesNon-Current Liabilities are the liabilities that the company is liable to pay in more than one year.Deferred revenue in non-current liability is the same as under current liabilities, but the company will provide goods and services after one year.Term debt is a long-term loan taken by the company from banks and financial institutions.Shareholders EquityShareholders Equity includes the initial amount invested by the company's shareholders and retained earnings, i.e., the amount earned by the company over the years of its operations.The second financial statement is that of the Income Statement. It gives details about the financial performance of the company over some time. It provides income and profit earned by the company. Consider the below snapshot of the statement of operations for Apple Inc.Source:Apple IncNet Sales are the company's sales from the goods sold by it during the year.Cost of sales is the cost incurred by the company for manufacturing and its sales.The gross margin is net sales minus the cost of sales.Research and development expenses are the expenses incurred by the company for research and development purposes.Selling, general and administrative expenses include marketing and sales expense, other expenses like office supplies, and other administrative expenses required for running the operations of the Company.Other income is from selling some investment or interest earned on bank deposits, etc. The company earns during the period the income statement generates.Provision for income taxes is the tax paid by the company to the government for income generated.Net income is the profit earned by the company. It is calculated by subtracting all the expenses, taxes from the sales amount, and other income. WallStreetMojo Membership: All Courses Access Unlock 50+ premium courses in finance, accounting, Excel, investment banking, and more all in one membership. Learn at your own pace with expert-led video lessons and real-world case studies. Learn More The cash flow statement includes the cash inflows or outflows by the company during the period.Source: Apple.IncIt includes three types of cash flows:Cash flow from operating activities: This includes various items from which there is cash inflow or outflow due to the company's operating activities. Cash flow from Investing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow due to company investments. If the company makes a new investment, it will pay some amount and is recorded as a cash outflow. If it sells its investments or some investment securities mature, it will receive cash and is recorded as a cash inflow. Cash flow from financing activities: It includes cash inflow or outflow from financing activities like issuance of stocks, dividend payments, buyback of stocks, payment of term debt or issuing commercial paper, etc.The companies' financial statements are a bit complex, and they are interlinked with amounts on financial statements reflected in another statement in a different form. Hence, while analyzing the company's performance, all the financial statements should be read and analyzed together. These statements reflect the various business activities of the company.

Example of a financial statement for a small business. How to analyze financial statements of a company. What is included in a business financial statement. What is a financial statement for a business. Financial statements of a company example. Financial statements and business decisions. Statement financial.