

Balance Sheet

Definitions: **Common Size** - The common size column simply represents each item as a percentage of total assets. **Cash** - Your end of year cash position. **Accounts Receivable** - Reflects the lag between delivery and payment of your products. **Inventories** - The current value of your inventory across all products. A zero indicates your company stocked out. Unmet demand would, of course, fall to your competitors. **Plant & Equipment** - The current value of your plant. **Accum. Deprec** - The total accumulated depreciation from your plant. **Accts Payable** - What the company currently owes suppliers for materials and services. **Current Debt** - The debt the company is obligated to pay during the next year of operations. It includes your short term debt, bonds that have matured this year, and emergency loans used to keep your company solvent should you run out of cash during the year. **Long Term Debt** - The company's long term debt is in the form of bonds, and this represents the total of those bonds. **Common Stock** - The amount of capital invested by shareholders in the company. **Retained Earnings** - The profits that the company chose to keep instead of paying to shareholders as dividends.

ASSETS

		2010 Common Size	2009
Cash	\$6'174	18.8%	\$453
Accounts Receivable	\$7'003	21.3%	\$3'947
Inventory	\$0	0.0%	\$1'601
Total Current Assets	\$13'177	40.0%	\$6'001
Plant & Equipment	\$27'320	83.0%	\$24'400
Accumulated Depreciation	(\$7'581)	-23.0%	(\$5'760)
Total Fixed Assets	\$19'739	60.0%	\$18'640
Total Assets	\$32'915	100.0%	\$24'641
LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY			
Accounts Payable	\$5'004	15.2%	\$2'988
Current Debt	\$867	2.6%	\$0
Long Term Debt	\$5'333	16.2%	\$6'200
Total Liabilities	\$11'204	34.0%	\$9'188
Common Stock	\$4'823	14.7%	\$3'323
Retained Earnings	\$16'888	51.3%	\$12'130
Total Equity	\$21'711	66.0%	\$15'453
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	\$32'915	100.0%	\$24'641

Cash Flow Statement

The **Cash Flow Statement** examines what happened in the Cash Account during the year. Cash injections appear as positive numbers and cash withdrawals as negative numbers.

The Cash Flow Statement is an excellent tool for diagnosing emergency loans. When negative cash flows exceed positives, you are forced to seek emergency funding. For example, if sales are bad and you find yourself carrying an abundance of excess inventory, the report would show the increase in inventory as a huge negative cash flow. Too much unexpected inventory could outstrip your inflows, exhaust your starting cash, and force you to beg for money to keep you afloat.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	2010	2009
Net Income (Loss)	\$5'199	\$1'817
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	\$1'821	\$960
Extraordinary gains/losses/writeoffs	\$0	\$0
Change in Current Assets and Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$2'016	\$134
Inventory	\$1'601	\$752
Accounts Receivable	(\$3'056)	(\$594)
Net cash from operations	\$7'581	\$3'069

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Plant Improvements	(\$2'920)	(\$10'000)
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Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Dividends Paid	(\$441)	(\$209)
Sales of Common Stock	\$1'500	\$1'000
Purchase of Common Stock	\$0	\$0
Cash from long term debt	\$0	\$1'000
Retirement of long term debt	(\$867)	\$0
Change in current debt (net)	\$867	\$0
Net cash from financing activities	\$1'059	\$1'791

Net change in cash position

Net change in cash position	\$5'720	(\$5'140)
Closing cash position	\$6'174	\$453

Cash Flow Summary

