

The Balance Sheet-Take Home Reading

Have you had to go to the doctor's office recently? Chances are good that the first thing that happened was that your doctor or nurse measured your vital signs as soon as you got there. They measured your pulse rate, your blood pressure, your temperature, and your weight. These are records that show your condition as of today. Then, the doctor probably looked at your historical medical records. These historical records show what has happened to you in the past (diseases, broken bones, etc.), as well as what your vital signs were at those times. Both of these records (your current vital signs and your medical history) give the doctor the information needed to make the best decisions for your health. The same is true for business managers – they need information about the current condition of the business as well as the historical performance of the business to make good decisions.

A good place to get this information is from your business financial records. Financial records help a manager see how the business has performed in the past and the condition of the business today. This helps the manager to determine what the business does well (its strengths) and what it needs to improve (its weaknesses). Once the manager knows these strengths and weaknesses he/she can make decisions to improve the business so that it will be successful over the years.

Let's start analyzing a business in the same manner as a doctor – let's look at the current condition of the business by taking its "vital signs". We do this with a financial statement called the **Balance Sheet**. A balance sheet is a list of all of the assets and liabilities of a business at one point in time – that is, on one specific day. You can make a balance sheet for yourself by getting a piece of paper and making a list of all the things that you own today – clothes, money in your savings account, books, tools, coin collections, iPods, etc. These are your assets. On the other side of the paper list all of the money that you owe to others – money you borrowed from your grandparents, a loan that you have on your cattle or your car, etc. These are your liabilities – what you owe to other people.

After you make this list, go back and put a dollar value on each asset to show what it is worth today. We call this the market value of the asset – what it is worth if you were to sell it in an open market. Also, put a dollar value on your liabilities – how much money do you owe to other people? You have just completed most of your balance sheet – it's that simple!

To finish your balance sheet, add the value of all of your assets. We call this "Total Assets". Then, calculate the total of your liabilities. You guessed it, that is called "Total Liabilities". The final calculation is your Net Worth. Remember that your Net Worth is the dollar value that shows how much you are worth after you pay all of your liabilities. From a business standpoint, Net Worth is the amount that the owner has invested in the business. Here's another way to look at Net Worth – Assume that a business owner wants to get out of business. When he sells his business assets he receives money that is equal to his Total Assets. He then uses that some of that money to pay all of his loans and debts (his Liabilities) that he owes as of that day. The money that he has left over in his hand after paying his liabilities is called his Net Worth – it represents how much he has invested in his business over time.

To calculate Net Worth, simply subtract Total Liabilities from Total Assets:

$$\text{Net Worth} = \text{Total Assets} - \text{Total Liabilities}$$

This equation is always true. We can rearrange this equation to get the following:

$$\text{Total Assets} = \text{Total Liabilities} + \text{Net Worth}$$

Does this equation make sense to you? In a very simple manner, it means that you have two ways of paying for things that you own (your Assets) – you can use your money (your Net Worth) or you can use someone else’s money in the form of a loan (Liabilities). For example, think about buying a car. The purchase price of the car (the asset) is \$20,000. You decide to use your savings to make a down payment of \$5,000 (net worth) and get a loan for the remaining \$15,000 (liability). You see:

$$\text{Total Assets} = \text{Total Liabilities} + \text{Net Worth}$$

$$\text{The Value of the Car} = \text{The Amount of the Loan} + \text{The Amount of Down Payment}$$

$$\$20,000 \text{ car value} = \$15,000 \text{ loan} + \$5,000 \text{ down payment}$$

A Balance Sheet lists the assets of the business and the liabilities of the business on one specific day. You might say that it lists “what the business owns and what the business owes” on a given day. Or, you might say that it shows “what the business owns and how it is paying for those assets – with borrowed money or with the owner’s money.” The reason it is called a Balance Sheet is because the Total Assets are always “balanced” by the Total Liabilities + Net Worth.

A business Balance sheet is relatively easy to construct. We sort the assets into two main categories called Current Assets and Non-Current Assets. Current Assets are assets that will be used up or sold (“converted to cash”) within the next 12 months. Examples include checking accounts, supplies on hand, inventory held for sale, and accounts receivable. Non-Current Assets are assets that are used by the business over several years – these would include land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and breeding livestock. We add Total Current Assets and Total Non-Current Assets to get Total Assets. This is the market value of all of the assets owned by the business on that day.

We do the same thing for the Liabilities. We sort them into liabilities that we will be paying within the next 12 months – we call these Current Liabilities – and into liabilities that we will be repaying after the next 12 months – these are your Non-Current Liabilities. Examples of Current Liabilities include accounts payable, loans that you used to pay for your inventories, and the portion of your long-term loans that are scheduled to be paid within the next 12 months. Non-Current Liabilities include the portion of your equipment, land, or building loans that you will still owe after the next 12 months.

Combine Total Current Liabilities and Total Non-Current Liabilities to get your Total Liabilities. This represents the total amount of money that you owe to others as of that day.

Finally, calculate your Net Worth by using the formula above: $\text{Net Worth} = \text{Total Assets} - \text{Total Liabilities}$. You want to see your Net Worth growing over time – this shows that your business is growing and that you are paying off your debts.

Now, let's put together a balance sheet for Greta's Green Grocery as of July 1, 2023. The first step is to make a list of all of Greta's assets, liabilities, and their values. Here's the information that Greta has provided:

Land	\$100,000
Wages Payable to her workers	\$2,000
Building	\$250,000
Refrigerators & Freezers	\$75,000
Sales Tax Payable to the state	\$1,500
Inventory of Produce that she has for sale	\$5,000
Inventory of Crafts that she has for sale	\$15,000
Accounts Payable	\$25,000 this is what Greta owes to her suppliers for products she has purchased but hasn't paid for as of today
Cash in the cash registers	\$2,000
Cash in her business checking account	\$45,000
Office equipment & furniture	\$5,000
Accounts Receivable	\$10,000 this is from sales to a local restaurant where payment has not been received by Greta as of today
Mortgage to buy the land & building	\$185,000 that is due after the next 12 months
Portion of the Mortgage due this year	\$25,000

Let's use this information to build a Balance Sheet for Greta. The first step is to classify these items as Assets or Liabilities. Remember, Assets are things that the business owns and uses; Liabilities are money that is owed (payable) to someone else.

Greta's Green Grocery Assets on July 1:

Land	\$100,000
Building	\$250,000
Refrigerators & Freezers	\$75,000
Inventory of Produce that she has for sale	\$5,000
Inventory of Crafts that she has for sale	\$15,000
Cash in the cash registers	\$2,000
Cash in her business checking account	\$45,000
Office equipment & furniture	\$5,000
Accounts Receivable	\$10,000

Greta's Green Grocery Liabilities on July 1:

Mortgage to buy the land & building	\$185,000
Portion of the Mortgage due this year	\$25,000
Wages Payable to her workers	\$2,000
Sales Tax Payable to the state	\$1,500
Accounts Payable	\$25,000

Now, let's sort the assets and liabilities into Current and Non-Current categories. Remember, Current refers to things that will be used, converted to cash, or repaid within the next 12 months. Non-Current refers to things with a life of more than 12 months.

Current Assets		Current Liabilities	
Inventory of Produce	\$5,000	Wages Payable	\$2,000
Inventory of Crafts	\$15,000	Sales Tax Payable	\$1,500
Cash in the cash registers	\$2,000	Accounts Payable	\$25,000
Cash in her checking account	\$45,000	Portion of Mortgage	
Accounts Receivable	\$10,000	due this year	\$25,000
Non-Current Assets		Non-Current Liabilities	
Land	\$100,000	Mortgage Remaining	\$185,000
Building	\$250,000		
Refrigerators & Freezers	\$75,000		
Office equipment & furniture	\$5,000		

Now, to complete Greta's Balance Sheet we just need to put a title on it and calculate the totals and the net worth.

Greta's Green Grocery
Balance Sheet
July 1, 2023

Assets		Liabilities	
Current Assets		Current Liabilities	
Inventory of Produce	\$5,000	Wages Payable	\$2,000
Inventory of Crafts	\$15,000	Sales Tax Payable	\$1,500
Cash in the cash registers	\$2,000	Accounts Payable	\$25,000
Cash in her checking account	\$45,000	Portion of Mortgage	
Accounts Receivable	<u>\$10,000</u>	due this year	<u>\$25,000</u>
Total Current Assets	\$77,000	Total Current Liabilities	\$53,500
Non-Current Assets		Non-Current Liabilities	
Land	\$100,000	Mortgage Remaining	\$185,000
Building	\$250,000		
Refrigerators & Freezers	\$75,000		
Office equipment & furniture	<u>\$5,000</u>		
Total Non-Current Assets	\$430,000	Total Non-Current Liab.	\$185,000
		Total Liabilities	\$238,500
		Net Worth	\$268,500
Total Assets	<u>\$507,000</u>	Total Liab. & Net Worth	<u>\$507,000</u>

And there is Greta's business balance sheet. Notice that the Total Assets (\$507,000) are equal to the Total Liabilities (\$238,500) plus Greta's Net Worth (\$268,500). So her balance sheet actually balances!

Balance Sheets are important financial statements for both managers and lenders. We use this statement to calculate the Liquidity and the Solvency of the business. Liquidity is a term that refers to how easily you can "get your hands on cash" to pay your upcoming liabilities without having to sell your productive assets (your non-current assets). We measure liquidity by comparing your Current Assets to your Current Liabilities. In Greta's business, her Current Assets are \$77,000 are greater than her Current Liabilities are \$53,500. This means that if she had to pay all of her Current Liabilities today, she has enough Current Assets to generate enough the cash needed to pay those liabilities. She can sell her inventories and collect her accounts receivables to generate cash. Combined with her cash in the registers and her checking account, she has more than enough money to pay her \$53,500 of Current Liabilities. We'll talk about other measures of Liquidity later in the semester.

Solvency measures how much of your business you actually own compared to how much money you owe to others. To measure Solvency we look at the Net Worth of the business. If the Net Worth is greater than zero that means your Total Assets are greater than your Total Liabilities – this means that you are “solvent”. If your Net Worth is less than zero (your Total Assets are less than your Total Liabilities) you are “insolvent” – this is a bad situation! Lenders like to see your solvency positive and growing over time. Greta’s Net Worth is a positive \$268,500 which indicates that she is solvent. We’ll show you some other measures of Solvency later, but for now just remember that you are solvent if your Net Worth is greater than zero.

The Agricultural Balance Sheet

THE BASICS

The **balance sheet** is a statement of financial position at a specific point in time. The balance sheet lists everything that is owned and everything that is owed by the business on a given date. This is a method of determining what portion of the business belongs to the owners and what portion belongs to investors or creditors. A balance sheet reflects the result of all past transactions in the business, but not how the current financial position was obtained.

The balance sheet consists of three main parts:

- **Assets:** Assets include anything that is owned or controlled by the business that has monetary value. Assets can be valued at either cost or market value, depending on what is preferred by the person preparing or requesting the balance sheet. Agricultural assets are typically valued at market value. Assets valued on a cost basis are listed at the historical cost (purchase price) minus any accumulated depreciation. Market valued assets are listed at fair market value given the asset’s condition, location, or other relevant attributes. This discussion will use market-valued assets, which is common practice in agricultural finance. Assets should be divided into two categories: current and non-current. It has been convention in agriculture to separate assets into three categories: current, intermediate, and long term. However, the Farm Financial Standards Council recommends a two-category balance sheet that is more consistent with general business. Nevertheless, it is recognized that if a three-category classification gives the reader better insight, it is acceptable as long as the definitions of the classifications are clearly stated. Generally, intermediate assets would have a life between one and ten years, while long-term assets would have a life greater than 10 years. A more detailed discussion of asset classification will follow.
- **Liabilities:** Liabilities include all debts, or claims against the business by creditors, suppliers, or any other person or institution to which a debt is owed. Liabilities are either classified into 2 categories (current, non-current) or 3 categories (current, intermediate, long term). Liabilities include principal outstanding on loans, accrued interest, and accounts payable.
- **Owner Equity:** Owner equity, or net worth, is the difference between total assets and total liabilities. It reflects the owner’s stake in the business and includes investment capital and retained profits. In a corporate business structure, owner equity will include stockholder’s equity, additional paid-in-capital, and retained earnings.

The basis for the balance sheet is the fundamental accounting equation:

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner Equity}$$

This equation shows that the total assets of a business belong partially to creditors (Liabilities) and partially to the owners (Owner Equity). This equation always holds true.

The ownership structure of agricultural businesses is becoming increasingly complex. Combinations of partnerships, corporations, and limited liability companies are quickly emerging with one entity holding operating assets and another controlling the capital assets. For these reasons it is essential to identify for what entity the balance sheet is being prepared. Despite the complexity, there are three common entities for which a balance sheet can be prepared. First, a business balance sheet including only business assets and liabilities can be prepared. Second, a personal balance sheet excluding business assets and liabilities may be desired. Finally, a combined business and personal balance sheet can be prepared. This type of consolidated statement is very popular for sole proprietorships and will be the focus of discussion.

For analysis purposes, the timing of the balance sheet is important. Balance sheets are most useful if they coincide with the timing of the income statement, usually one calendar year. The accrual adjusted income statement, combined with other data, explains the changes in the beginning and end of year balance sheets. However, a balance sheet may be desired at other times, such as a current statement to accompany a credit request.

ASSETS

Current Assets

Current assets are the first classification of assets appearing on the balance sheet. A current asset includes items such as cash or assets that can be turned into cash within a year without disrupting normal business operations. Current assets also include any items that will be consumed within a year.

Examples of current assets include:

- **Cash** – Any cash on hand or in checking or savings accounts
- **Marketable Securities** – Stock or other securities that are publicly traded and can be easily turned to cash
- **Accounts Receivable** – Any amounts owed to the business for products or services provided for which payment has not been received

- **Marketable Inventories** – Crops, livestock, or other products held for resale, not breeding livestock, as they are considered non-current assets
- **Cash Invested in Growing Crops** – The dollar amount of inputs invested in growing crops after planting, but before harvest
- **Supplies** – Any items such as fertilizer, chemicals, feed, twine, parts, etc.
- **Prepaid Expenses** – Items that have been paid for but not yet received in full, examples include insurance premiums, rent or lease payments, and certain taxes

Non-Current Assets

The second classification of assets is non-current assets. These assets support production activities and are considered to have a life greater than one year. If using the traditional balance sheet structure, these assets would include the intermediate and long-term categories. In agriculture, common non-current assets include machinery and equipment, breeding livestock, and securities that are not readily marketable. Although breeding livestock could be sold for cash within a year, it is not considered a current asset. Outside of normal replacement patterns, sales of breeding stock to any great degree would disrupt the normal operation of the business, and therefore are considered non-current assets. Non-marketable securities, such as stock in cooperatives or lending institutions such as the Farm Credit System, and business retirement plans are not readily marketable; thus they are classified as non-current assets. If a consolidated business and personal balance sheet is prepared, there may also be some non-current personal assets such as household furnishings and equipment, personal and recreational vehicles, and personal retirement accounts. Another major category of non-current assets is real estate including land, buildings, and improvements. A personal residence may also be included if the balance sheet is prepared for a consolidated entity.

Valuation Issues

A balance sheet is only as valuable as the quality of the information used to prepare it. When valuing assets, a conservative approach is preferred, based upon appraisals and recent sales data in the market. It is important for the person preparing a balance sheet to distinguish between possession and ownership of assets. If a partial interest in property is owned, then only that portion should be reflected on the balance sheet. Ownership issues also arise in the case of life estates and lease agreements. When crop and livestock inventories are included on the balance sheet, they should be accompanied by a schedule detailing the amount and values of each item, indicating how the total value was derived.

It is not uncommon in agriculture for a person to be involved in more than one business venture. It is important to disclose information about assets and liabilities associated with other businesses. One business may show significant equity while another is heavily leveraged. Lenders are likely to request a consolidated balance sheet that reflects all business and personal assets and liabilities.

There are numerous valuation issues that arise when preparing agricultural balance sheets that exceed the scope of our discussion here. However, a controversial valuation issue is that of capital leases. It is becoming increasingly popular for agricultural producers to lease capital items such as tractors, combines, irrigation equipment, and storage structures. In the past, lease obligations were simply included as footnotes to the balance sheet. However, there is a growing opinion that the lease obligations should be placed directly on the balance sheet. To begin our discussion, we must distinguish

between capital leases and operating leases. Operating leases allow the lessee the right to use an asset for a relatively short period of time. Operating leases should simply appear as a note to the balance sheet, similar to the cash rental of farmland. A capital lease is a long-term lease that is actually a tool for financing the acquisition of an asset. In order to be considered a capital lease, the agreement must meet the following ownership tests:

- The lease transfers ownership of property to the lessee at the end of the term.
- The lease contains a bargain purchase option.
- The term of the lease is at least seventy-five percent of the estimated economic life of the property.
- The present value of the minimum lease payment equals or exceeds ninety percent of the fair market value of the leased property.

A capital lease must be reflected on both the asset and liability sides of the balance sheet. We treat the capital lease similar to an equal payment amortized loan. The lease payment is divided into equivalent “principal and interest” portions. The capital lease obligation is separated into current and non-current sections. Although there is no “interest rate” stated in the agreement, an inherent interest rate can be calculated. The leased asset, net of straight-line depreciation, is listed as a non-current asset for each year of the lease term. The “principal and interest” portions due within the year are listed as current liabilities, and the remaining lease obligation is a non-current liability.

LIABILITIES

As with assets, liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, consistent with Farm Financial Standards Council recommendations. The liability section of the balance sheet should include all obligations as of the date of the balance sheet. They are classified based on when repayment is scheduled.

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities include all debts and obligations that are due within the next 12 months. Examples of some common current liabilities are:

- **Accounts Payable** – Money owed to suppliers or other businesses for products or services that your business has received, but not yet made payment
- **Operating Loans** – Any outstanding balances on revolving or non-revolving operating lines of credit (also called Notes Payable)
- **Principal Portion of Term Loans Due Within the Next Year** – The total amount of principal on term loans that is due to be paid within the year
- **Accrued Interest** – The amount of interest that has accrued since the last payment on all loans. This is the total amount of interest that would be due if all loans were paid off as of the day of the balance sheet. It is **not** the total amount of interest due to be paid in the next 12 months.
- **Accrued Income and Property Taxes** – Property taxes are typically paid in a period following when they are incurred and income taxes are paid as frequent as every quarter, so the balance sheet will often reflect some accrued tax liability.
- **Other Accrued Expenses** – Items such as rents and leases that have been utilized, but not yet paid would be accrued expenses

- **Credit Card Debt** – If preparing a consolidated balance sheet, business and personal credit card debt including interest would be included as a current liability.

Non-Current Liabilities

Non-current liabilities capture all obligations that are due and payable beyond one year. The most common non-current liabilities are term loans used to finance machinery, equipment, breeding livestock, or real estate. The portion of the term loan due beyond 12 months is considered a non-current liability. Remember that the principal amount due within 12 months is a current liability.

It is common in agriculture for loans to be financed for one year with the option for renewal at the end of the year given acceptable repayment performance. If the lender is under no obligation to renew the loan at the end of the original agreement, the liability should be classified as current. This treatment may distort financial ratios, but legally the entire obligation is due at the end of one year. Loans from friends and relatives with no specified repayment plan are also considered current liabilities.

Contingent Liabilities

Another category of liabilities not yet discussed appears as a footnote to the balance sheet. Contingent liabilities include such items as guarantees (co-signed notes, etc.), pending lawsuits, and federal and state tax disputes. These items are not liabilities at the present, but the potential for an obligation exists.

OWNER EQUITY

Owner equity is a residual amount after liabilities are subtracted from assets. Owner equity reflects the owner's investment of capital into the business over time, as well as retained earnings. Retained earnings are profits that have been reinvested back into the business rather than withdrawn by the owners (or paid out in dividends in the case of a corporation).

DEFERRED TAXES

As discussed earlier, assets can be valued on the balance sheet, either on a cost or market value basis. A market value balance sheet reflects the impact of deferred tax liabilities. Deferred taxes are the federal and state taxes that would be incurred if the business were liquidated. Deferred taxes on current assets arise because many agricultural producers report income on a cash rather than accrual basis for income tax purposes. Therefore they do not pay taxes on the accumulation of crop and livestock inventories over time. Income taxes would be due if the items were liquidated because inventories are sold and the expenses associated with them have previously been deducted as cash expenses. Deferred taxes may also be present on non-current assets. Some examples of deferred tax situations are:

- Market value of machinery exceeds cost less accumulated depreciation
- Sales price of purchased breeding livestock exceeds the original cost
- Breeding livestock raised on the farm are sold
- Retirement accounts are liquidated early
- Market value of real estate exceeds cost less accumulated depreciation

Deferred taxes are a complicated topic and could have an entire discussion devoted solely to the topic. For simplicity, the case example will be based on the assumption of no deferred taxes.

Case Example:

The following pages contain a case study to illustrate the construction of a combined business and personal balance sheet for a sole-proprietorship operation. Calculations are illustrated where appropriate. Otherwise, the information has been placed in the proper categories on the balance sheet and totaled.

Nick Hokie operates a stocker cattle and beef cow-calf operation in southwestern Virginia. His wife, Polly, is a managing partner for a veterinary clinic in the region with a \$35,000 annual salary. Nick and Polly are both graduates of Virginia Tech and are 35 years old. The Hokies have two sons, a 10-year-old Al and 8-year-old Clark. The Hokies rent the home in which they are currently living.

Nick rents Polly's grandparents' farm, including the machinery. He also owns a 300-acre farm. Nick purchases 400 lb. cattle in the spring each year and then sells them as 700-800 lb. cattle in the fall. He usually has about 120 head. In addition, Nick has about 75 breeding cows and 3 bulls. He raises calves for sale at 500-600 lbs. Nick also sells hay in the winter and occasionally sells high-priced bulls.

One of Nick and Polly's New Year's resolutions was to get a better grasp on their financial situation. They would like to prepare a set of financial statements. The starting point is a current balance sheet. They have provided the following information so that you can prepare a consolidated business and personal balance sheet as of January 1st.

Assets and Liabilities	Market Value on January 1st
Cash	\$8,000
Accounts Receivable (Hay)	\$2,100
Accounts Payable	\$1,000
Credit Card Debt	\$900
Marketable Securities	\$12,000
Supplies	\$1,200
Inventory	\$4,600
1995 Dodge Ram Pickup	\$16,000
1996	\$6,000
Tractor	\$20,000
Breeding Livestock	\$30,000
IRA	\$45,000
Household Goods / Personal Assets	\$12,000
Land and Improvements	\$225,000
Prepaid Insurance	\$1,320 paid each 6/1 & 12/1, covers next 6 months
Accrued Property Taxes	\$1,250 paid each 5/1 & 11/1, covers prior 6 months

Polly co-signed a \$10,000 loan on a car for her youngest sister Holly.

Loan for Farm Purchase

Original Amount:	\$150,000
Balance after last payment:	\$126,637
Lender:	Farm Credit
Interest Rate:	9%
Term:	15 years
Annual Payment:	\$18,609 each December 1st

Cattle Loan

Original Amount:	\$30,000
Balance after last payment:	\$13,735
Lender:	National Bank of Blacksburg
Interest Rate:	10%
Term:	5 years
Annual Payment:	\$7,914 each September 1st

Tractor Loan

Original Amount:	\$24,000
Balance after last payment:	\$18,524
Lender:	Deere Credit
Interest Rate:	8%

Term: 3 years
Quarterly Payment: \$2,269 on 2/1, 5/1, 8/1, 11/1

Prepaid Insurance

The premium is \$1,320 for six months of coverage, or \$220/month (\$1,320 / 6 months). The premium was last paid on 12/1. Therefore, as of 1/1, one month of the premium has been used up, and 5 months, or \$1,100, is prepaid. ($\$220 * 5 = \$1,100$)

Accrued Property Taxes

Property taxes are paid “after the fact” on assets that you have owned over a period of time. The property tax is \$1,250 paid every six months (or \$208/month). The last payment was made on 11/1. Therefore, as of 1/1, two months of property taxes has accrued, or \$417. ($\$208 * 2 = \417)

Loan Calculations (see handout on “4-Step Process” for explanation of procedure)

Farm

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $\$126,637 * .09 = \$11,397$ | interest |
| 2. $\$18,609 - \$11,397 = \$7,212$ | principal within 1 year |
| 3. $\$126,637 - \$7,212 = \$119,425$ | principal beyond 1 year |
| 4. $\$11,397 / 12 * 1 = \950 | accrued interest |

Cattle

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $\$13,735 * .10 = \$1,374$ | interest |
| 2. $\$7,914 - \$1,374 = \$6,540$ | principal within 1 year |
| 3. $\$13,735 - \$6,540 = \$7,195$ | principal beyond 1 year |
| 4. $\$1,374 / 12 * 4 = \458 | accrued interest |

Tractor

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. $\$18,524 * .08 = \$1,482$ | approx. interest |
| 2. $4 * (\$2,269) - \$1,482 = \$7,594$ | principal within 1 year |
| 3. $\$18,524 - \$7,594 = \$10,930$ | principal beyond 1 year |
| 4. $\$1,482 / 12 * 2 = \247 | accrued interest |

Balance Sheet
Nick and Polly Hokie
January 1, Year X

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash	\$ 8,000
Accounts Receivable	\$ 2,100
Marketable Securities	\$ 12,000
Supplies	\$ 1,200
Inventory	\$ 4,600
Prepaid Insurance	\$ 1,100
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Total Current Assets \$ 29,000

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Intermediate Assets

1995 Dodge Ram Pickup	\$ 16,000
1992 Chevrolet	\$ 6,000
Tractor	\$ 20,000
Breeding Livestock	\$ 30,000
IRA	\$ 45,000
Household / Personal Assets	\$ 12,000

Long-Term Assets

Land and Improvements	<u>\$ 225,000</u>
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Total Non-Current Assets \$ 354,000

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 383,000

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$ 1,000
Credit Card Debt	\$ 900
Principal Due Within 1 Year	
Farm	\$ 7,212
Cattle	\$ 6,540
Tractor	\$ 7,594
Accrued Interest	\$ 1,655
Accrued Property Taxes	<u>\$ 417</u>

Total Current Liabilities \$ 25,318

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Intermediate Liabilities

Remaining Principal - Cattle	\$ 7,195
Remaining Principal - Tractor	\$ 10,930

Long-Term Liabilities

Remaining Principal - Farm	<u>\$ 119,425</u>
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Total Non-Current Liabilities \$ 137,550

TOTAL LIABILITIES \$ 162,868

OWNER EQUITY \$ 220,132

**TOTAL LIABILITIES AND
OWNER EQUITY** \$ 383,000

Note: co-signed note for \$10,000 as contingent liability