Financial Reporting Statement And Analysis Analysis of Financial Statement II (Module-5)

Meaning of Analysis of Financial Statements

The process of critical evaluation of the financial information contained in the financial statements in order to understand and make decisions regarding the operations of the firm is called 'Financial Statement Analysis'. It is basically a study of relationship among various financial facts and figures as given in a set of financial statements, and the interpretation thereof to gain an insight into theprofitability and operational efficiency of the firm toassess its financial health and future prospects.

The term 'financial analysis' includes both 'analysis and interpretation'. The term analysis means simplification of financial data by methodical classification given in the financial statements. Interpretation means explaining the meaning and significance of the data. These two are complimentary to each other. Analysis is useless without interpretation, and interpretation without analysis is difficult or evenimpossible.

Significance of Analysis of Financial Statements:

(a) **Finance manager***:* Financial analysis focusses on the facts and relationships related to managerial performance, corporate efficiency, financial strengths and weaknesses and creditworthiness of the company. A finance manager must be well-equipped with the different tools of analysis to make rational decisions for the firm. The tools for analysis help in studying accounting data so as to determine the continuity of the operating policies, investment value of the business, credit ratings and testing the efficiency of operations. The techniques are equally important in the area of financial control, enabling the finance manager to make constant reviews of the actual financial operations of the firm to analyse the causes of major deviations, which may help in corrective action wherever indicated.

(b) **Top management***:* The importance of financial analysis is not limited to the finance manager alone. It has a broad scope which includes top management in general and other functional managers. Management of the firm would be interested in every aspect of the financial analysis. It is their overall responsibility to see that the resources of the firm are used most efficiently and that the firm's financial condition is sound. Financial analysis helps the management in measuring the success of the company's operations, appraising the individual's performance and evaluating the system of internal control.

(c) ***Trade payables:*** Trade payables, through an analysis of financial statements, appraises not only the ability of the company to meet its short-term obligations, but also judges the probability of its continuedability to meet all its financial obligations in future. Trade payables are particularly interested in the firm's ability to meet their claims over a very short period of time. Their analysis will, therefore, evaluate the firm's liquidity position.

(d) ***Lenders:*** **Suppliers** of long-term debt are concerned with the firm's long- term solvency and survival. They analyse the firm's profitability over a period of time, its ability to generate cash, to be able to pay interest and repay the principal and the relationship between various sources of funds (capital structure relationships). Long-term lenders analyse the historicalfinancial statements to assess its future solvency and profitability.

(e) ***Investors:*** Investors, who have invested their money in the firm's shares, are interested about the firm's earnings. As such, they concentrate on the analysis of the firm's present and future profitability. They are alsointerested in the firm's capital structure to ascertain its influences on firm's earning and risk. They also evaluate the efficiency of the management and determine whether a change is needed or not. However,in some large companies, the shareholders' interest is limited to decidewhether to buy, sell or hold the shares.

(f) ***Labour unions:*** Labour unions analyse the financial statements to assess whether it can presently afford a wage increase and whether it can absorb a wage increase through increased productivity or by raising the prices.

(g) ***Others****:* The economists, researchers, etc., analyse the financial statements to study the present business and economic conditions. The government agencies need it for price regulations, taxation and other similar purposes.

Objectives of Analysis of Financial Statements:

- to assess the current profitability and operational efficiency of the firm as a whole as well as its different departments so as to judge the financial health of the firm.
- to ascertain the relative importance of different components of the financial position of the firm.
- to identify the reasons for change in the profitability/financial positionof the firm.
- to judge the ability of the firm to repay its debt and assessing the short-term as well as the long-term liquidity position of the firm.

Tools of Analysis of Financial Statements

The most commonly used techniques of financial analysis are as follows:

1. ***Comparative Statements****:* These are the statements showing the profitability and financial position of a firm for different periods of time in a comparative form to give an idea about the position of two or more periods. It usually applies to the two important financial statements, namely, balance sheet and statement of profit and loss prepared in a comparative form. The financial data will be comparative only when same accounting principles are used in preparing these statements. If this is not the case, the deviation in the use of accounting principles should be mentioned as a footnote. Comparative figures indicate the trend and direction of financial position and operating results. This analysis is also known as 'horizontalanalysis'.

2. ***Common Size Statements:*** These are the statements which indicate the relationship of different items of a financial statement with a common itemby expressing each item as a percentage of that common item. The percentage thus calculated can be easily compared with the results of corresponding percentages of the previous year or of some other firms, asthe numbers are brought to common base. Such statements also allow an

analyst to compare the operating and financing characteristics of two companies of different sizes in the same industry. Thus, common size statements are useful, both, in intra-firm comparisons over different yearsand also in making inter-firm comparisons for the same year or for several years. This analysis is also known as 'Vertical analysis'.

3. ***Trend Analysis**:* It is a technique of studying the operational results and financial position over a series of years. Using the previous years' data of a business enterprise, trend analysis can be done to observe the percentagechanges over time in the selected data. The trend percentage is the percentage relationship, in which each item of different years bear to the same item in the base year. Trend analysis is important because, with itslong run view, it may point to basic changes in the nature of the business.By looking at a trend in a particular ratio, one may find whether the ratiois falling, rising or remaining relatively constant. From this observation, aproblem is detected or the sign of good or poor management is detected.

4. ***Ratio Analysis**:* It describes the significant relationship which exists between various items of a balance sheet and a statement of profit and loss of a firm. As a technique of financial analysis, accounting ratios measure the comparative significance of the individual items of the income and position statements. It is possible to assess the profitability, solvency and efficiency of an enterprise through the technique of ratio analysis.

5. ***Cash Flow Analysis:*** It refers to the analysis of actual movement of cashinto and out of an organisation. The flow of cash into the business is called as cash inflow or positive cash flow and the flow of cash out of the firm is called as cash outflow or a negative cash flow. The difference between the inflow and outflow of cash is the net cash flow. Cash flow statement is prepared to project the manner in which the cash has been received and has been utilised during an accounting year as it shows the sources of cash receipts and also the purposes for which payments are made. Thus, it summarises the causes for the changes in cash position of a business enterprise between dates of two balance sheets.

Comparative Statements

As stated earlier, these statements refer to the statement of profit and loss and the balance sheet prepared by providing columns for the figures for both the current year as well as for the previous year and for the changes during the year, both in absolute and relative terms. As a result, it is possible to find out not only the balances of accounts as on different dates and summaries of different operational activities of different periods, but also the extent of theirincrease or decrease between these dates. The figures in the comparative statements can be used for identifying the direction of changes and also the trends in different indicators of performance of an organisation.

The following steps may be followed to prepare the comparative statements:*Step 1 :* List out absolute figures in rupees relating to two points of time (as shown in columns 2 and 3 of Exhibit 5.1).

Step 2 : Find out change in absolute figures by subtracting the first year (Col.2) from the second year (Col.3) and indicate the change as increase (+) or decrease (–) and put it in column 4.

Step 3 : Preferably, also calculate the percentage change as follows and put it in column 5.

$$\frac{\text{Absolute Increase or Decrease (Col.4)}}{\text{First year absolute figure (Col.2)}} * 100$$

Particulars	First Year	Second Year	Absolute Increase (+) orDecrease (–)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%.

Illustration 1

Convert the following statement of profit and loss of BCR Co. Ltd. into thecomparative statement of profit and loss of BCR Co. Ltd.:

Particulars	*Note No.*	*2015-16 (Rs.)*	*2016-17 (Rs.)*
(i) Revenue from operations		60,00,000	75,00,000
(ii) Other incomes		1,50,000	1,20,000
(iii) Expenses		44,00,000	50,60,000
(iv) Income tax		35%	40%

Solution:

Comparative statement of profit and loss of BCR Co. Ltd. for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2017:

Particulars	*2015-16*	*2016-17*	*Absolute Increase (+) or Decrease (–)*	*Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)*
	(Rs.)	*(Rs.)*	*(Rs.)*	%
I. Revenue from operations	60,00,000	75,00,000	15,00,000	25.00
II. Add: Other incomes	1,50,000	1,20,000	30,000	20.00
III. Total Revenue I+II	61,50,000	76,20,000	14,70,000	23.90
IV. Less: Expenses	44,00,000	50,60,000	6,60,000	15.00
Profit before tax	17,50,000	25,60,000	8,10,000	46.29
V. Less: Tax	6,12,500	10,24,000	4,11,500	67.18
Profit after tax	11,37,500	15,36,000	3,98,500	35.03

Illustration 2

From the following statement of profit and loss of Madhu Co. Ltd., prepare comparative statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2017:

Particulars	*Note No.*	*2015-16 (Rs.)*	*2016-17 (Rs.)*
Revenue from operations		16,00,000	20,00,000
Employee benefit expenses		8,00,000	10,00,000
Other expenses		2,00,000	1,00,000
Tax rate 40 %			

Solution:

Comparative statement of profit and loss of Madhu Co. Limitedfor the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2017:

Particulars	*2015-16*	*2016-17*	*Absolute Increase (+) or Decrease (–)*	*Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)*
	(Rs.)	*(Rs.)*	*(Rs.)*	%
I. Revenue from operations	16,00,000	20,00,000	4,00,000	25
II. Less: Expenses				
a) Employee benefit expenses	8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25
b) Other expenses	2,00,000	1,00,000	(1,00,000)	(50)
Profit before tax	6,00,000	9,00,000	3,00,000	50
III. Less tax @ 40%	2,40,000	3,60,000	1,20,000	50
Profit after tax	3,60,000	5,40,000	1,80,000	50

Illustration 3

The following are the Balance Sheets of J. Ltd. as at March 31, 2016 and2017. Prepare a Comparative balance sheet.

Particulars	*Note No.*	*March 31, 2017 (Rs.)*	*March 31, 2016 (Rs.)*
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a) Share capital		20,00,000	15,00,000
b) Reserve and surplus		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings		9,00,000	6,00,000
3. Current liabilities			
Trade payables		3,00,000	2,00,000
Total		35,00,000	27,00,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Fixed assets			
- Tangible assets		20,00,000	15,00,000
- Intangible assets		9,00,000	6,00,000
2. Current assets			
- Inventories		3,00,000	4,00,000
- Cash and cash equivalents		3,00,000	2,00,000
Total		35,00,000	27,00,000

Solution:

Comparative Balance Sheet of J. Limitedas at March 31, 2016 and March 2017:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	*March 31, 2016*	*March 31, 2017*	*Absolute Change*	*Percentage Change*
I. Equity and Liabilities				
1. Shareholders' Funds				
a) Share capital	15	20	05	33.33
b) Reserve and surplus	04	03	(01)	(25)
2. Non-current Liabilities				
a) Long-term borrowings	06	09	03	50
3. Current liabilities				
a) Trade payables	02	03	01	50
Total	27	35	08	29.63

Illustration 4

From the following Balance Sheets of Amrit Limited as at March 31, 2016 and 2017, prepare a comparative balance sheet:

Particulars	*Note No.*	*March 31, 2017 (Rs.)*	*March 31, 2016 (Rs.)*
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			

a) Share capital		20,00,000	15,00,000
b) Reserve and surplus		13,00,000	14,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings		19,00,000	16,00,000
3. Current liabilities			
Trade payables		3,00,000	2,00,000
Total		55,00,000	47,00,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Fixed assets			
- Tangible assets		20,00,000	15,00,000
- Intangible assets		19,00,000	16,00,000
2. Current assets			
- Inventories		13,00,000	14,00,000
- Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,00,000	2,00,000
Total		55,00,000	47,00,000

Solution:

Comparative Balance Sheet of Amrit Limited as at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017

Particulars	*March 31, 2016* Rs.	*March 31, 2017* Rs.	*Absolute Increase (+) or Decrease (–)* Rs.	*Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (–)* %
I. Equity and Liabilities				
1) Shareholders' funds				
a) Share capital	15	20	5	33.33
b) Reserves and surplus	14	13	(1)	(7.14)
2) Non-current liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	16	19	3	18.75
3) Current liabilities				
Trade payables	2	3	1	50
Total	47	55	8	17.02
II. Assets				
1) Non-current assets				
Fixed assets				
a) Tangible assets	15	20	5	33.33
b) Intangible assets	16	19	3	18.75
2) Current assets				
a) Inventories	14	13	(1)	(7.14)
b) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	3	1	50
Total	47	55	8	17.02

Common Size Statement

Common Size Statement, also known as component percentage statement, is a financial tool for studying the key changes and trends in the financial positionand operational result of a company. Here, each item in the statement is stated as a percentage of the aggregate, or revenue from operations of which that item is a part. For example, a common size balance sheet shows the percentage of each asset to the total assets, and that of each liability to the total liabilities. Similarly, in the common size statement of profit and loss, the items of expenditure are shown as a percentage of the revenue from operations. If such a statement is prepared for successive periods, it shows the changes of the respective percentages over a period of time.

Common size analysis is of immense use for comparing enterprises which differ substantially in size as it provides an insight into the structure of financialstatements. Inter-firm comparison or comparison of the company's position with the related industry as a whole is possible with the help of common sizestatement analysis.

The following procedure may be adopted for preparing the common size statements.

1. List out absolute figures in rupees at two points of time, say year 1, and year 2 (Column 2 & 4 of Exhibit 4.2).
2. Choose a common base (as 100). For example, revenue from operations may be taken as base (100) in case of statement of profit and loss andtotal assets or total liabilities (100) in case of balance sheet.
3. For all items of Col. 2 and 3 work out the percentage of that total. Column 4 and 5 shows these percentages in Exhibit 5.2.

Common Size Statement

Particulars	Year one	Year two	Percentage of year 1	Percentage of year 2
1	2	3	4	5

Exhibit 5.2

Illustration 5

From the following information, prepare a Common size Income Statement for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017:

Particulars	*2016-17 (Rs.)*	*2015-16 (Rs.)*
Revenue from operations	18,00,000	25,00,000
Cost of good sold	10,00,000	12,00,000
Operating expenses	80,000	1,20,000
Non-operating expenses	12,000	15,000
Depreciation	20,000	40,000
Wages	10,000	20,000

Solution:

Common Size Income Statement
for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017

Particulars	*Absolute Amounts*		*Percentage of Net Sales*	
	2015-16 Rs.	*2016-17 Rs.*	*2015-16 (%)*	*2016-17 (%)*
Revenue from operations	25,00,000	18,00,000	100	100
(Less) Cost of goods Sold*	12,00,000	10,00,000	48	55.56

Gross Profit	13,00,000	8,00,000	52	44.44
(Less) Operating Expenses**	1,20,000	80,000	4.80	4.44
Operating Income	11,80,000	7,20,000	47.20	40
(Less) Non-Operating expenses	15,000	12,000	0.60	0.67
Profit	11,65,000	7,08,000	46.60	39.33

* Wages is the part of cost of goods sold;

** Depreciation is the part of operating expenses.

Illustration 6

Prepare common size Balance Sheet of XRI Ltd. from the following information:

Particulars	*Note No.*	*March 31, 2016*	*March 31, 2017*
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Fund			
a) Share capital		15,00,000	12,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus		5,00,000	5,00,000
2. Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings		6,00,000	5,00,000
3. Current liabilities			
Trade Payable		15,50,000	10,50,000
Total		41,50,000	32,50,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
a) Fixed assets			
- Tangible asset			
Plant & machinery		14,00,000	8,00,000
- Intangible assets			
Goodwill		16,00,000	12,00,000
b) Non-current investments		10,00,000	10,00,000
2. Current assets			
Inventories		1,50,000	2,50,000
Total		41,50,000	32,50,000

Solution:

Common size Balace Sheet of XRI Co. Ltd.as at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017:

Particulars	*Absolute Amounts*		*Percentage of Total Assets*	
	31.03.2016	*31.03.2017*	*31.03.2016*	*31.03.2017*
	(Rs.)	*(Rs.)*	*(%)*	*(%)*
I. Equity and Liabilities				
1. Shareholders fund				
a) Share capital	15,00,000	12,00,000	36.14	36.93
b) Reserve and surplus	5,00,000	5,00,000	12.05	15.38

2. Non-current liabilities Long-term borrowings	6,00,000	5,00,000	14.46	15.38
3. Current liabilities Trade payables	15,50,000	10,50,000	37.35	32.31
Total	41,50,000	32,50,000	100	100
II. Assets				
1. Non-current assets				
a) Fixed assets				
- Tangible asset Plant & machinery	14,00,000	8,00,000	33.73	24.62
- Intangible assets Goodwill	16,00,000	12,00,000	38.55	36.92
Non-current investments	10,00,000	10,00,000	24.10	30.77
2. Current assets Inventories	1,50,000	2,50,000	3.62	7.69
Total	41,50,000	32,50,000	100	100

Numerical Questions

Following are the balance sheets of Alpha Ltd., as at March 31, 2016 and 2017.You are required to prepare Comparative Balance Sheet.

Particulars	*March 31, 2016 (Rs.)*	*March 31, 2017 (Rs.)*
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholders' Funds		
(a) Share Capital	2,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Reserve & Surplus	1,00,000	1,50,000
2. Noncurrent Liabilities		
(a) Long Term Borrowings	2,00,000	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities		
(a) Short term borrowings	50,000	70,000
(b) Trade Payables	30,000	60,000
(c) Other Current Liabilities	20,000	10,000
(d) Short Terms Provisions	20,000	20,000
Total	6,20,000	10,20,000
II. Assets		
1. Non-Current Assets		
(a) Fixed Assets	2,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Non-Current Investments	1,00,000	1,25,000
2. Current Assets		
(a) Current Investments	60,000	80,000

(b) Inventories	1,35,000	1,55,000
(c) Trade Receivables	60,000	90,000
(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents	25,000	10,000
(e) Short term Loans & Advances	40,000	60,000
Total	6,20,000	10,20,000

2. Following are the Balance Sheets of Beta Ltd., as at March 31, 2016 and2017.

Particulars	*March 31, 2016 (Rs.)*	*March 31, 2017 (Rs.)*
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholders' Funds		
(a) Share Capital	4,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Reserves and surplus	1,50,000	1,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities		
(a) Long term IDBI	3,00,000	1,00,000
3. Current Liabilities		
(a) Short term borrowings	70,000	50,000
(b) Trade payables	60,000	30,000
(c) Other current liabilities	1,10,000	1,00,000
(d) Short term provisions	10,000	20,000
Total	1,10,000	7,00,000
II. Assets		
1. Non-Current Liabilities		
(a) Fixed Assets	4,00,000	2,20,000
(b) Non-current Investments	2,25,000	1,00,000
2. Current Assets		
(a) Current Investments	80,000	60,000
(b) Inventories	1,05,000	90,000
(c) Trade Receivables	90,000	60,000
(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,00,000	85,000
(e) Short term loans & Advances	1,00,000	85,000
Total	11,00,000	7,00,000

Prepare comparative Balance Sheet.

3. Prepare Comparative Statement of profit and loss from the followinginformation.

Particulars	*2015-16 (Rs.)*	*2016-17 (Rs.)*
Freight Outward	20,000	10,000
Wages (office)	10,000	5,000
Manufacturing Expenses	50,000	20,000
Stock adjustment	(60,000)	30,000
Cash purchases	80,000	60,000
Credit purchases	60,000	20,000
Return inward	8,000	4,000
Gross profit	(30,000)	90,000
Carriage outward	20,000	10,000
Machinery	3,00,000	2,00,000
10% depreciation on machinery	10,000	5,000
Interest on short-term loans	20,000	20,000
10% debentures	20,000	10,000
Profit on sale of furniture	20,000	10,000
Loss on sale of office car	90,000	60,000
Tax rate	40%	50%

4.Prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss from the followinginformation:

Particulars	*2015-16 (Rs.)*	*2016-17 (Rs.)*
Manufacturing expenses	35,000	80,000
Opening stock	30,000	60% of closing stock
Sales	9,60,000	4,50,000
Returns outward	4,000 (out of credit purchase)	6,000 (out of cash purchase)
Closing stock	150% of opening stock	1,00,000
Credit purchases	1,50,000	150% of cash purchase
Cash purchases	80% of credit purchases	40,000
Carriage outward	10,000	30,000
Building	1,00,000	2,00,000
Depreciation on building	20%	10%
Interest on bank overdraft	5,000	-
10% debentures	2,00,000	20,00,000

Profit on sale of copyright	10,000	20,000
Loss on sale of personal car	10,000	20,000
Other operating expenses	20,000	10,000
Tax rate	50%	40%

5. Prepare a Common size statement of profit and loss of Shefali Ltd. withthe help of following information:

Particulars	*2015-16 (Rs.)*	*2016-17 (Rs.)*
Revenue from operations	6,00,000	8,00,00
Indirect expense	25% of gross profit	25% of gross profit
Cost of revenue from operations	4,28,000	7,28,000
Other incomes	10,000	12,000
Income tax	30%	30%

6. Prepare a Common Size balance sheet from the following balance sheetof Aditya Ltd., and Anjali Ltd.:

Particulars	*Aditya Ltd. (Rs.)*	*Anjali Ltd. (Rs.)*
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. <u>Shareholder's Funds</u>		
a) Equity share capital	6,00,000	8,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	3,00,000	2,50,000
2. <u>Current liabilities</u>	1,00,000	1,50,000
Total	10,00,000	12,00,000
II. Assets		
1. <u>Non current assets</u>		
a) Fixed assets	4,00,000	7,00,000
2. <u>Current assets</u>	6,00,000	5,00,000
Total	1,00,0000	12,00,000

Trend Analysis

Trend analysis is used to reveal the trend of items with the passage of time and is generally used as a statistical tool. Trend analysis is used in conjunction with ratio analysis, horizontal and vertical analysis to spot a particular trend, explore the causes of the same and if required prepare future projections.

The ratios of different items for various periods are find out and then compared under this analysis. The analysis of the ratios over a period of years gives an idea of whether the business concern is trending upward or downward. This analysis is otherwise called as Pyramid Method. Trend Statements are prepared to analyze long term movement in financial figures. In trend statements initial year is taken as base (100) and percentage is calculated for the following years. It enables an analysis of performance of the same company for many years. While comparative statements show the size of change, trends show the direction (up or down) of the changes. It is more accurate because it is based on percentages and not absolute figures. Trend analysis will give a distorted figure if the accounting policies, with respect to depreciation, valuation of closing stock, etc. have changed during the period under study. The trend may change if a different year is chosen as the base

Trend percentage = Current year ÷ Base year

From the following data relating to the Equity and liabilities of balance sheet of X Ltd., for the period March 31, 2010 to 2013, calculate the trend percentages taking 2010-11 as the base year.

Particulars	*2010-11*	*2011-12*	*2012-13*	*2013-14*
Equity Share Capital	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,500
General Reserve	800	1,000	1,200	1,500
12% Debentures	400	500	500	500
Bank Overdraft	300	400	550	500
Trade Payable	100	120	80	140
Sundry Creditors	300	400	500	600
Outstanding Liabilities	50	75	125	150

Trend Percentages

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Equity and Liabilities	*2010-11*	*Trend %*	*2011-12*	*Trend %*	*2012-13*	*Trend %*	*2013-14*	*Trend %*
Shareholder Funds								
Equity Share Capital	1,000	100	1,000	100	1200	120	1,500	150
General Reserve	800	100	1,000	125	1200	150	1,500	187.5
	1,800	100	2,000	111.11	2400	133.33	3,000	166.67
Long-term Debts								
Debentures	400	100	500	125	500	125	500	125
	400	100	500	125	500	125	500	125
Current Liabilities								
Bank Overdraft	300	100	400	133.33	550	183.33	500	166.67
Trade Payable	100	100	120	120	80	80	140	140
Sundry Creditors	300	100	400	133.33	500	166.67	600	200
Outstanding Expenses	50	100	75	150	125	250	150	300
	750	100	995	132.67	1,255	167.33	1,390	185.33
Total	2,950	100	3,495	118.47	4,155	140.85	4,890	165.76