Acme Company Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Revenue:		
Gross Rentals		\$25,000.00
Gross Sales		\$5,000.00
Gross Labor		\$5,000.00
Net Revenue	-	\$35,000.00
Cost of Sales:	•	
Sub-Rentals (Cost to rent gear from other companies if you are short)	\$250.00	
Perishables (items included in a rental like lamps, only charged if used)	\$75.00	
Sale item Costs (cost associated with buying the items you sold)	\$4,000.00	
Labor COGS-Outside 1099 or temp	\$1,750.00	
Cost of Goods Sold	_	\$6,075.00
Gross Profit (Loss)		\$28,925.00
SG&A Expenses:		83%
Owner Labor	\$2,000.00	
Office Labor	\$1,000.00	
Payroll Taxes	\$180.00	
Advertising	\$500.00	
Bad Debts	\$250.00	
Bank Charges	\$35.00	
Charitable Contributions	\$0.00	
Credit Card Fees	\$875.00	
Delivery Expenses	\$0.00	
Dues and Subscriptions	\$75.00	
Insurance	\$1,000.00	
Maintenance	\$0.00	
Miscellaneous	\$0.00	
Office Expenses	\$125.00	
Operating Supplies	\$0.00	
Permits and Licenses	\$0.00	
Postage	\$200.00	
Professional Fees	\$0.00	
Rent	\$5,250.00	
Repairs	\$0.00	
Telephone	\$79.99	
Travel	\$500.00	
Utilities	\$500.00	
Vehicle Expenses	\$1,000.00	
Total Expenses	_	\$13,569.99
Net Operating Income		\$15,355.01
		44%
Taxes & Depreciation:		
Taxes	\$1,500.00	
Depreciation	\$2,500.00	
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets	\$0.00	
Interest Income	\$0.00	
Total Taxes & Depreciation		\$4,000.00
Net Income (Loss)		\$11 355 04
Net income (Luss)	=	\$11,355.01
		32%

Acme Company Balance Sheet 12/31/2019

	Assets			
Current Assets: Cash Accounts Receivable Less: Reserve for Bad Debts Merchandise Inventory	\$10,000 1,000	\$25,000 9,000 25,000		
Prepaid Expenses Notes Receivable Total Current Assets		7,200	\$66,200	
Fixed Assets: Vehicles Less: Accumulated Depreciation	35,000 5,000	30,000		
Furniture and Fixtures Less: Accumulated Depreciation	5,000 5,000	0		
Equipment Less: Accumulated Depreciation	10,000 5,000	5,000		
Buildings Less: Accumulated Depreciation	0	0		
Land Total Fixed Assets		0	35,000	
Other Assets: Goodwill Total Other Assets		0	0	
Total Assets			\$101,200	
Liabilities and Capital				
Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable Sales Taxes Payable Payroll Taxes Payable Accrued Wages Payable Unearned Revenues Short-Term Notes Payable Short-Term Bank Loan Payable Total Current Liabilities		\$15,000 2,000 2,000 7,000 0 0	\$36,000	
Long-Term Liabilities: Long-Term Notes Payable Mortgage Payable Total Long-Term Liabilities		50,000	50,000	
Total Liabilities			86,000	
Capital: Owner's Equity Net Profit Total Capital		10,613 4,587	15,200	
Total Liabilities and Capital			\$101,200	

When comparing the income statements vs. balance sheets, the balance sheet shows summary totals, not revenues and expenses; however, it does show current assets such as cash in bank, receivables, and fixed assets such as land, buildings, equipment, and vehicles to determine your total assets, less depreciation at the end of an accounting period.

An Income statement is a financial statement that measures a company's financial performance over a specific accounting period. Financial performance is assessed by giving a summary of how the business incurs its revenues and expenses through both operating and non-operating activities. It also shows the net profit or loss incurred over a specific accounting period, typically over a fiscal quarter or year.

It's called a balance sheet because the two sides balance out. This makes sense: a company has to pay for all the things it has (assets) by either borrowing money (liabilities) or getting it from shareholders (shareholders' equity).

Income Statement Accounts:

Summary description:

	These all refer to the total dollar amount of sales
Gross Revenue	of goods and services billed to a customer
	cost of goods (or products) sold (COGS), and cost of
Cost of Sales	services
	represents the difference between gross revenue
Gross Profit ©	(A) and the cost of sales (B). (A-B=C)
	Often referred to as SG&A, these accounts
	comprise a company's operational expenses.
	The cost to run the business regardless of
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	volume of revenue.
	Deducting SG&A from a company's gross profit
	produces operating income. This figure
	represents a company's earnings from its normal
	operations before any costs such as interest
Operating Income	expense, taxes and special items.
	This is the bottom line, which is the most
	commonly used indicator of a company's
Net Income	profitability.

Balance Sheet Accounts:

Summary description:

	Current assets have a life span of one year or less,
	meaning they can be converted easily into cash. Such
	assets classes include cash and cash equivalents,
Current Assets	accounts receivable and inventory
	Non-current assets are assets that are not turned into
	cash easily, are expected to be turned into cash within
	a year and/or have a lifespan of more than a year. They
	can refer to tangible assets such as machinery,
	, ·
	computers, buildings and land. Non-current assets also
	can be intangible assets, such as goodwill, patents or
	copyright. Depreciation is calculated and deducted
	from most of these assets, which represents the
Non-Current Assets (Fixed Assets)	economic cost of the asset over its useful life
	the company's liabilities that will come due, or must be
	paid, within one year. This includes both shorter-term
	borrowings, such as accounts payables, along with the
	current portion of longer-term borrowing, such as the
Current liabilities	latest interest payment on a 10-year loan.
	debts and other non-debt financial obligations, which
	are due after a period of at least one year from the date
Long Term Liabilities	of the balance sheet.
	Shareholders' equity is the initial amount of money
	invested into a business. If, at the end of the fiscal
	year, a company decides to reinvest its net earnings
	into the company (after taxes), these retained earnings
	will be transferred from the income statement onto the
	balance sheet and into the shareholder's equity
	account. This account represents a company's total net
Shareholders' Equity	worth