

1.5 Balance Sheet

'Not-for-Profit' Organisations prepare Balance Sheet for ascertaining the financial position of the organisation. The preparation of their Balance Sheet is on the same pattern as that of the business entities. It shows assets and liabilities as at the end of the year. Assets are shown on the right hand side and the liabilities on the left hand side. However, there will be a Capital Fund or General Fund in place of the Capital and the surplus or deficit as per Income and Expenditure Account which is either added to/deducted from the capital fund, as the case may be. It is also a common practice to add some of the capitalised items like legacies, entrance fees and life membership fees directly in the capital fund.

Besides the Capital or General Fund, there may be other funds created for specific purposes or to meet the requirements of the contributors/donors such as building fund, sports fund, etc. Such funds are shown separately in the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Some times it becomes necessary to prepare Balance Sheet as at the beginning of the year in order to find out the opening balance of the capital/general fund.

1.5.1 Preparation of Balance Sheet

The following procedure is adopted to prepare the *Balance Sheet*:

1. Take the Capital/General Fund as per the opening balance sheet and add surplus from the Income and Expenditure Account. Further, add entrance fees, legacies, life membership fees, etc. received during the year.
2. Take all the fixed assets (not sold/discarded/or destroyed during the year) with additions (from the Receipts and Payments account) after charging depreciation (as per Income and Expenditure account) and show them on the assets side.
3. Compare items on the receipts side of the Receipts and Payments Account with income side of the Income and Expenditure Account. This is to ascertain the amounts of: (a) subscriptions due but not yet received; (b) incomes received in advance; (c) sale of fixed assets made during the year; (d) items to be capitalised (i.e. taken directly to the Balance Sheet) e.g. legacies, interest on specific fund investment and so on.
4. Similarly compare, items on the payments side of the Receipt and Payment Account with expenditure side of the Income and Expenditure Account. This is to ascertain the amounts if: (a) outstanding expenses; (b) prepaid expenses; (c) purchase of a fixed asset during the year; (d) depreciation on fixed assets; (e) stock of consumable items like stationery in hand; (f) Closing balance of cash in hand and cash at bank as, and so on.

A proforma Balance Sheet is given for the proper understanding of preparing the balance sheet.

Balance Sheet of as on

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
<i>Capital fund:</i>			
Opening Balance	Cash in hand and /or Cash at Bank
Add: Surplus		Outstanding Incomes
OR		Prepaid Expenses
Less: Deficit		Stock of Consumable Items:	
Add: Capitalised Income of the Current Year on account of:	Previous Balance	
Legacies	Add: Purchases in the current period	
Entrance Fees	Less: Value consumed during the period
Life Membership Fees	Previous Balance
Closing Balance	Add: Purchases in the current period	
<i>Special Fund/Donations:</i>		Less: Book Value of the Asset sold/disposed off	
Previous Balance (If any)		Closing Balance
Add: Receipts for the item during the period			
Add: Income earned on fund/Donations' Investments			
Less: Expenses paid out of fund/Donations			
Net Balance		
Creditors for Purchases and/or supplies		
Bank Overdraft		
Outstanding Expenses:			
Income received in Advance		
